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華英萬字典

A Chinese and English Dictionary,

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO

RADICALS AND SUB-RADICALS,

CONTAINING 12,650 CHINESE CHARACTERS

WITH THE PRONUNCIATION IN THE PEKING DIALECT

ACCORDING TO SIR THOMAS WADE'S SYSTEM,

AND

THE PRONUNCIATION IN THE GENERAL LANGUAGE OF CHINA

IN DR. WILLIAMS' SPELLING.

BY

P. POLETTI.

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(A Chinese Version of this Dictionary, price

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TO

SIR ROBERT HART, BART., G.C.M.G.

INSPECTOR GENERAL

OF THE CHINESE IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,

THIS WORK

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY THE AUTHOR.

545462
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

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— A —

Chinese and English Dictionary.

一

1 一 *i*[1] *yi*[1] *yih*, a, an, one; at once; the whole; the first; the same; honest, perfect; one and undivided; to harmonize; to unite, to render uniform; unchanging.

1 並 *ping*[4] together with, and, also; all; really; at once; to compare.

不 *p'ei*[3] *ˌp'éi* unequaled; first, distinguished; to receive with respect, as orders.

2 上 *'shang*[3].[4] up, on, in; to go up; eminent; top, above, ancient, high, Heaven.

丘 *ˌch'iu*[1] *ˌk'iu* to collect, great, empty; a mound; *meu'* used for 某 out of respect, to avoid saying the book name of Confucius, for which it stands.

4 不 *pu*[4] *puh*, not, nor, no.

万 same as 萬 140. 114.

5 七 *ch'i*[1] *tsih*, seven.

6 丁 *ˌting*[1] a nail, a pin; an adult; one; the fourth of the 10 stems; a sting, to lose a parent; robust; a workman, a brave; to sustain; to order; *ˌchăng* the sound of chopping.

7 三 *ˌsan*[1].[4] *sa*[1] three, thrice; several.

10 兀 same as 鼄 166. 27.

11 两 *'liang*[3] two, both; an ounce, a tael.

丙 *'ping*[3] the third of the ten stems; one of the divisions of time; bright; a fish tail.

13 且 *ch'ieh*[3] *chieh*[1] *'ts'ié* and, also, besides, if, should, or, yet, now; this; *'tsü* to make on progress; many, enough.

两 same as 兩 11. 11.

20 丐 *ch'iao*[3] *'k'iao* air striving to free itself.

与 same as 與 134. 12.

丐 *kai*[4] to beg, to ask alms; to request; to give; a mendicant.

24 丑 *ch'ou*[3] *'ch'eu* 1 to 3 a.m; a clown, a comedian; the second hour of the day.

世 *shih*[4] *shi'* an age, a generation, the world, mankind; times, life, seasons; hereditary; perpetual; from age to age.

25 下 *hsia*[4] *hia'* below, under, down; to fall; to descend; next; once; to lay, as an egg; an hour; a little while.

28 丟 *ˌtiu*[1] to lose; to throw away; to cast away; to rid, relieved of; to cast off, to throw aside; to leave; to throw at.

29 丈 *chang*[4] ten Chinese feet; to measure; an elder, a senior; one worthy of respect.

30 丙 *'t'ien*[2] to lick.

盄 *t'ou*[3] *'t'eu* a wine-cup; an ancient sort of beaker or flagon.

77 丐 *'mien*[4] an embrasure of curtain to ward off arrows; screened, hid, out of view.

85 丞 *ch'êng*[2] *ˌch'ing* to assist; an assistant; a deputy, a coadjutor; used chiefly in official titles; to aid, to second.

2 丨 *kun*[3] *'kwun* a line which joins things perpendicularly, diverging from the middle up and down.

1 丰 *fêng*[1] *ˌfung* luxuriant; graceful; easy, healthy, pleasing.

3 丫 *ˌya*[1] a crotch; fork, fingers; a female slave; the place where a thing forks.

4 丱 *kuan*[4] *kwan'* the two tufts, made in dressing an infant's hair.

6 丵 *chiu*[1] *ˌkiu* to catch hold and join things, as creepers do; connecting.

9 个 same as 個 9. 31.

丿 *ch'i*[1] *'k'i* uneven, like the leaves of the bamboo, which the character is intended to represent.

30 中 *ˌchung*[1.4] the middle; the centre; half; inner; medium in size or quality; complete; to hit the centre, to attain; fit, suitable.

串 *ch'uan*[4] *chw'en'* to connect, to string; leagued or banded for some evil end; to miss a line in reading or copying; interchanged with 穿.

丮 *'ch'an*[3] a spit or gridiron, and the meat on it.

49 同 same as 凵 9. 3.

59 丰 *chieh*[4] *kiai'* plants growing up in a confused manner.

3 丶 *'chu*[3] a point, a dot.

5 丸 *wan*[2] *ˌhwan huan*[2] a pill; any thing round; a ball, a bullet.

13 丹 *ˌtan*[1] pills; red; a red stone; a carnation or cinnabar color; loyal, sincere, trustworthy; medicines decocted or distilled; a remedy; a prescription.

96 主 *'chu*[3] a lord, a master; to rule, to govern; the chief; the head; to indicate; certainly, with authority, as a lord's will.

4 丿 *p'ieh*,[1.3] a stroke to the left in penmanship; *i'* to reach down to the ground.

1 乇 *t'o*[2] *t'oh*, to depend on; to engage one to act for; in *Fuhchau*; a thing; a matter; goods; an idol.

2 乍 *cha*[4] suddenly, unexpectedly, hastily, at first; a while; inadvertently.

乘 same as 乘 143. 9.

3 乏 *chih*[1] *ˌchi* sign of the possessive; to go to, to progress; towards; for, in regard to; it, him, them; which; what.

fa[2.4] *fah*, weary, tired; to spoil; poor; injure; to fail of; embarrassed; without, wanting; empty; a sort of shield.

4 乎 *tzŭ*[3] *'tsz'* to stop.

乂 *i*[4] clever, able; orderly; to cut grass; to govern, to regulate; to bring into order.

辰 *p'ai*[4] to branch off.

6 乃 *'nai*[3] in, at, is, am, was, but and, if, also, then, that, those.

乡 same as 鉞 167. 62.

9 久 *chiu*[3] *'kiu* a long time, lasting, enduring, to make or continue long time.

24 乎 *ˌhu*[1 2] in, at, with, from, to, toward, to inquire; in consequence of.

乖 same as 乖 32. 32.

kuai[1] *ˌkwai* to turn the back on; sulky, eccentric, strange, extraordinary, cunning; perverse; crafty, unlucky; to contradict.

28 幺 same as 幺 52.

49 自 ˏtui¹ crowd, heap, incumber; a mound, an accumulation of; a guard-house; to pile, to store, to push away.

ˏtui¹ to sit stock still, like a statue (unauthorized).

75 乘 ch'êng⁴ shing to ride, as in a chariot; to mount, to seize the right time; to put in order; to direct; to ascend; to avail oneself of; to drive; to sum up; to multiplicate, to calculate; a span; a team of four horses; a classifier for sedans, machines, etc.

5 乙 yi⁴ yih, bent; one; curved; to mark the end of a topic; to erase or check off, as erroneous characters by a catch line; a fish's bowels; the second of the ten stems, relating to east and to wood. same as 隱 170. 61.

乚 也 mieh² lieh² ˊme the eyes crossing; squint-eyed; in *Cantonese*: read *mat*, who, what, how? why; a person; a necromancer.

2 也 yeh³ ˊyé and, also, even; final particle; likewise.

ˏi³ an obsolete word originally applied to some of the wild aborigines of Kwangtung.

4 九 chiu³ ˊkiŭ nine; many, deep, perfect.

乞 ch'i³ k'ih, to beg, to entreat; to pray, to humble; to ask alms; k'i⁴ to give.

乾 ˏkan¹ clean, dry, entirely; adopted; ch'ien² ˏk'ien heaven; the north west; firm, stable, enduring, diligent; superior; a father.

5 乩 chi¹ ˏki to divine by means of sand; a willow twig or peach stick, used to write charms in the dust.

30 亀 same as the radical 213 龜.

39 乳 ju³ ˊjŭ milk; the breasts; to suck; to nurse; the nipple.

87 亂 / 135 乱 luan⁴ lan⁵ lwan⁵ disorder; confusion; to mislay; discord; insurrection, anarchy; out of place, disarranged; tumultuous; to bring into good order; to regulate; to ferry over; the end of a song.

6 亅 chüeh² küeh, to mark off; a barb, as of a fish-hook; ˏkeu a hook.

1 了 ˊliao³ finished, determined; final particle; fixed, concluded; intelligent.

予 ˊyü² to give; a class or sort; with; I, we, our; often printed in a smaller type at the side; ˏtu name of a mountain.

58 爭 same as 爭 87. 58.

事 shih⁴ shi⁴ affairs, business, occupation, employment; a matter; duties, functions; to go at; a subject, a theme; to serve, to obey.

7 二 êrh⁴ rh⁴ two, both; the second; to divide in twain; to duplicate.

互 hu⁴ mutual, reciprocal; interlocking, dovetailing; with, together; a meat-hook.

亞 ya³ ugly; the second in order; junior, hunchbacked; deformed; to regard as inferior; second; next to.

4 亢 same as 丼 12. 24; also a contraction of 丼 51. 51.

井 ching³ ˊtsing a well; 900 meu 畝 (Chinese acre), a deep pit; the adit or shaft of a mine; an excavation; arranged or plotted in a regular manner; among masons, the labor is reckoned by the *tsing* or cubic foot measuring 12 *tsun* or inches.

6 亍 ch'e⁴ ch'nh, the step with the right foot.

于 yü² ˏyü in, at, through, on, as, to, than, by, to speak, to say; to go; to proceed; resembling.

10 况 *huang⁴ k'uang⁴ hwang²* furthermore; to bestow, to grow, to come to.

20 亏 same as 于 7. 6.

24 五 *ʿwu³* five; a perfect number; the whole.

28 云 *yün² ˏyun* to say, to speak; to move and return, to circulate; abundant; now, then; a final particle.

30 亟 *chi² kih,* haste, prompt, urgently, often, ready, troublesome; irascible; to hurry on, to urge.

72 亘 *hsüan¹ ˏsüen* to revolve and return whence it came.

74 亙 *kêng⁴ kăng³* a border, a limit; the extreme point; to fill; to reach everywhere; relics; the crescent of the moon.

77 些 *hsieh¹ ˏsié* few, some, a little of; a sign of the plural; shortly, partly, rather, somewhat; *so³* a final particle expressing regret.

8 亠 *t'ou² ˏt'eu* only used as the 8th radical.

4 亥 *hai⁴⁾* horary character; 9 to 11 p.m.; the last of the twelve branches, answering to the 猪 boar; it pertains to the water, and denotes North on the compass-card.

亦 *i⁴ yih,* also, likewise, moreover; too; further; as not, or.

5 亡 *ˏwang³* to die, lost, destroyed, dead; gone, no trace left; going to ruin; extinct, as a dynasty; forgotten; in poverty; to escape, to abscond.

16 亢 *kang² hang² k'ang⁴⁾* to oppose, to attack; mistake; strong, very, excessive; to shelter.

28 亢 *ˏliu³* the lower part represents the pendents, and the upper the cap.

30 亨 *hêng² ˏhăng* successful, persevering, great; to pervade, to influence, throughout; *p'ăng* an ancient form of 烹 to cook.

亭 *ˏt'ing²* a pavillion, a watchhouse, a portico; an open roof or dome supported on pillars; an arbor; a shed for travelers to stop at or lodge; even, level, straight.

亳 *po⁴ poh,* a term for the northern part of Nganhwui.

亮 *liang⁴⁾* clear, bright, open, transparent, neat, tidy, lustrous; to display, to illustrate; to aid, to believe in; sonorous, as a voice.

享 *hsiang³ ʿhiang* to receive, to enjoy; to offer up with thanks; to accept; a dignity.

京 *ching¹ ˏking* the capital, metropolis; great, exalted; a high peak; *ˏkiang* sorrowful.

31 亶 *ʿtan³* plenty of grain; to trust, sincerity; really; to render sincere.

88 交 *chiao¹ ˏkiao* intercourse; to give to, to join; to deliver up or hand over to; to play to; to exchange; friendship.

134 亹 *wei² ʿwéi* indefatigable, unwearied; fixed in mind, resolved; *mên²* a narrow gorge in a stream caused by jutting rocks.

9 人 *jên² ˏjăn* human being, a man.

1 仌 same as 集 172. 75.

今 *chin¹ ˏkin* now, the present time; presently.

令 same as 令 9. 1

俜 *ping⁴⁾* on a line with, even, equal; to reduce to a uniformity; to equalize; to expose, to endanger.

伾 *p'ei¹ ˏp'éi* sturdy, stout; valiant, robust, many.

仃 *ˏting¹* alone, no protector or support.

僉 *ch'ien¹ ˏts'ien* all, the whole; unanimous; the general opinion; a flail.

侖 *ˏlun²* to think, to arrange; to unify.

佌 *hsieh⁴ sieh*, extravagant.

令 *ling⁴*) an order, to warn, to cause, to command; law, rule; year; good, insinuating.

仗 *chang⁴*) to depend on; to fight; weapons of war.

倉 *ts'ang¹* a granary of a square shape; government storehouses; a box or bin; a compartment; to store in a granary; a pigeon-hole; *'t'sang* flurried; startled, like frightened cattle.

2 仲 *chung⁴*) the second; a younger brother; inferior; the second month in a season; a musical instrument.

3 以 *'i³* to use; to, by, in order to; to aid, to have; according to; a reason, a cause; to do, to resemble.

住 *chu⁴*) to cease; to endure, to detain; to dwell; to stop; to live in.

4 乍 *ch'a¹* a young girl, an easy retired life of leisure and respect.

介 *chieh⁴ kiai'* a guest; honourable, firm, good, great; an assistant, an attendant; limit; because, for; alone, small, petty.

作 *tso⁴ tsoh*, to do; to act; to make, to begin, to discover, to invent; to arise, to appear; to stimulate, to arouse; operations, work; a workman; in *Shanghai:* a coffin.

仍 *jêng² ˏjăng* again, as before, as formerly; just so, and, also; usual, ordinary, according to.

5 他 *ˏt'a¹ t'o¹* he, him, she, her, it, that; another; the other.

仇 *ch'ou² ˏch'eu* to unite; a pair; an enemy; to pledge a guest; proud.

仡 *yi⁴ yih*, strong, tall, robust; martial, like the prancing of a steed; suddenly, abruptly.

6 仔 *ˏyü²* fair, handsome; a very tall and portly man.

傳 same as 剸 18. 6.

7 仁 *jên² ˏjăn* humane; benevolent; kind; merciful; a kernel, a small seed.

伾 *ˏti¹* to bend or hang down, to droop; to incline; to sink, as money; in a low place; below; base, humble; under the standard; ordinary, vulgar, common.

伍 *'wu³* five persons; five: a file of soldiers; a squad, a corporal's guard; a company; a comrade; an associate.

8 侅 *ˏkai¹* to give, to present; unusual, rare, uncommon.

佚 *yi⁴ yih*, a very slow pulse; a disease of voracious appetite, and yet the patient grows thin.

伉 *k'ang⁴*) to compare; to match, to pair; a married pair; to compete with, to oppose; to dislike; to store; straight, sincere.

停 *ˏt'ing²* to stop, to delay; to fix, to rest, to hold up, as when there is enough; well-arranged; suitable, fitting, honest, trusty.

倞 *liang⁴*) distant; to search into thoroughly; *kiang'* wrangling, harsh, violent.

儋 *shan² ˏshen* manner, air, figure.

俊 *chiao³ 'kiao* handsome, beautiful.

9 从 same as 從 60. 9.

儉 *chien³ kien'* moderate, sparing, economical; temperate, frugal; close; saving, stingy.

俎 *'tsu³* a basin or bowl on three legs, used to hold flesh in sacrifices.

倫 *lün² ˏlun* kindred, relation; proper; constant, regular, natural; a species, class, sex; to choose.

偷 see 偷 9. 11.

伶 ₍*ling*[2] clever; alone; to play, to act; to employ, a droll, a mime, a posture maker; sprightly.

傖 *ts'ang*[1] ₍*ch'ăng* a reckless fellow, a son of Belial; a profligate.

似 *ssù*[4] *shih*[4] *sz'* like, similar, as if; class, kind; appearing, resembling; to have the aspect of; to continue, as by inheritance.

价 *chieh*[4] *kiai'* one who assists, a waiter; good, great.

傘 *'san*[3] an umbrella; a parasol; to cover; to shade; a shelter.

傣 same as 徠 60. 9.

來 ₍*lai*[2] to come; nearly; to effect; come! to reach; to bring, to get; to obtain, to induce.

10 伉 *wu*[4] *wuh*, disquieted; hazardous.

佻 ₍*t'iao*[1] weakly, young; going unsteadily, as if wary of the path; envious; impatient of labor; *tiao'*[4] to provoke; to regard lightly, to disregard; ₍*yao*[3] a vassal; slow, dilatory.

倪 *t'o*[1] *t'oh*, cunning, artful.

倪 *'mien*[3] to put down the head.

倦 ₍*shên*[1] ₍*shăn* men and horses in company; a large crowd of people.

倪 ₍*i*[2] little, feeble like children; the young and delicate; a limit, a verge, the edge; to benefit; to distinguish; to glance at.

11 倆 *liang*[4] clever at, skilled; *lia*[3] two, both.

倦 *ch'üan*[2] ₍*ts'üen* the name of 倪全, one of the genii who gave pine seeds to Yao, and he refusing to eat them, his attendant did so, and lived hundreds of years.

倫 *t'ou*[1] ₍*t'eu* to steal, to obtain unfairly; to undervalue; to despise; to pilfer; underhand; secretly; disrespectfully; remiss, careless, so as to incur loss.

12 俱 *chü*[4] ₍*kü* all, the whole of; both; altogether, at once, all right.

供 ₍*kung*[2,4] to supply; to depose; to arrange; to provide with; to succor, to give; to confess; to offer to, to place before; to declare before judges; grain for troops or revenue in kind.

伜 sameas 徑 60. 12.

傔 *ch'ien*[4] *k'ien'* to wait on, to accompany.

15 佟 ₍*t'ung*[2] name of *T'ai T'ung* 台佟, a famous sorcerer in the Han dynasty.

16 仉 *'chang*[3] the family name of Mencius' mother.

18 仞 *jên*[4] *jăn'* a measure of eight cubits; to fathom; full, to fill.

份 *fên*[4] *făn'* portion, lot, share; dividend; the duties of a post, its rank, the position of one in society, the part he acts, his lot; a sort, a kind; also same as 分.

倂 *hsing*[2] ₍*hing* a thing finally formed; a law which ought not to be changed; a figure, a form, a body.

例 *li*[4] laws, regulations; to adjust, to classify, to arrange; to compare; custom, usage

俐 *li*[4] clever, ingenious, talented; trim, neat.

倒 *'tao*[3] to pour; to fall; yet, but, why, still, then, all; indeed, on the contrary; to prostrate; *tao'* to subvert; to pour out; to turn over or upside down.

側 *chai*[1] *ts'è*[4] *tsé*[4] *tseh*, oblique; mean, vile, low, aslant, perverted, undistinguished; rebellious, seditious, to incline, to bow; to take a one-sided view; a point, a dot.

19 仂 *lieh⁴ leh*, a fraction, an overplus; the tenth of a thing; the third of a thing.

伽 *ch'ieh³ ʿk'ié* a word adopted by the Buddhists for the sounds *ga* and *ka*.

20 伉 *chua⁴ choh*, a shooting star; also read *ʿpao* and interchanged with 彷. 60. 20.

伤 *wên³ ʿwǎn* to separate, to cut asunder; to divide or break. same as 兌 43.

22 佢

23 傴 *ʿyü¹* hunchback; the body inclining, stooping; to show great respect, to bend forward as if hearing orders.

偃 *ʿyen³* to cease, to desist from; to sleep, to recline; to still, to hush; to bend as a wind the grass; to fall along, prostrated.

24 什 *shih*,¹ ten; a thing; an utensil, sundries, a file of ten soldiers or two files of five each; a tithe; used for 甚 99. 23.

仟 *ch'ien¹ ʿts'ien* a chiliarch; anciently a thousand cash.

仵 *ʿwu³* dirty; to inspect; an equal in rank; a match, a pair.

倅 *tsu⁴ ts'ui'* a substitute, a vice; secondary or supplementary; an aid; used for 卒 a cohort of a hundred men.

伴 *pan⁴'* a partner, a companion, a comrade, a fellow, an associate; to attend on.

倬 *ʿho⁴ choh*, tall, lofty; bright; to manifest, to exhibit; extensive.

俾 *pei³ ʿpéi* to cause; to give; to fulfil; to enable; *pi⁴* to allow, let, that, by, with.

25 仆 *fu⁴'* to fall over, to fall to the earth; overthrown.

佔 *chan⁴ chen'* to encroach on, to usurp, to covet; to arrogate; to possess; used for 覘 to see; *ʿtien* careless, superficial; low; trifling; to skim; to pay close heed to; to do faithfully.

26 仰 *ʿyang³* to look up to, to trust to; to look towards heaven; to regard with respect; to think of kindly; to direct a subordinate; to transmit orders to an inferior; used in official papers as a form of imperative, let; to wait on, to rely.

倦 *kuei³ ʿkwéi* to duplicate, to add on; resembling, near, short posts, small stanchions; to deceive, simulating.

倦 *chüan⁴ küen'* fatigue, weariness, lassitude; to desist from labor.

27 仄 *tsé⁴ tseh*, oblique, inclined, slanting, leaning; refracted, as a ray of light in passing into another medium.

原 *yüan⁴ yuen'* an unprincipled, clever man, who is ready to help in wicked or underhand cabals.

28 傪 *ts'an¹* good, fine-looking.

29 伋 *chi³ kih*, empty, unsatisfying.

侵 *ch'in¹ ʿts'in* to invade secretly; to plunder, to usurp, to encroach on others' possessions; to appropriate, to invade, to stealthily advance or enter on; encroaching; rising, as the tide; dwarfed or deformed; possessed, as by a spirit.

俶 *shu⁴ shuh*, to begin, to do, to act; good, fine; to repair.

假 *chia³ ʿkia* false; to borrow; fictious, illusory; to avail of, to pretend; to dress in costume; great; equitable; if, because; *kia'* leave of absence; a furlough.

傾 *ʿtso¹* to make believe, to simulate; to put on appearances; *tsü'* to hasten; pressing, urgent; near to.

傻 *sou² ʿseu* an appellation for an old person; Sir.

30 伺 *tz'ü⁴ sz'* to wait; to observe, to examine; to spy, to reconnoitre.

何 ˌho² who? what? which? how? why? to bear, to endure.

佑 yu⁴ yiu' to aid, to help, to protect, to countenance.

佮 ko⁴ koh, to bring together, as a company of one's comrades; to take.

侗 ˌt'ung² ignorant and rude; inapt and plain, neither talent nor learning; untrained and unfit.

㑹 shao⁴' to connect, to join, to tie together; to hand down, as a trade; to act in relation with another; to imitate a predecessor.

估 'ku¹ ³ to guess; to think; to value; to reckon; tax, duty, worth, price.

使 shih³ 'shi to order, to command, a messenger; to send; to employ, to commission, to cause, to occasion; sh'' ¹ an agent, a messenger.

侶 'lü³ a mate, a companion; husband and wife; to associate with, to keep one company.

儼 'yen² of a commanding presence, carrying the head high; majestic, stern, severe-looking; before, like.

憚 tan⁴' quick, impetuous; the whole heart in a thing; urgent; to annoy, to move.

穡 sé⁴ seh, a harvest; to gather grain.

佶 chi² kih, robust, strong; exact, correct.

僖 hsi¹ ˌhi to feel joy; cautious and fearful, as of danger; very strict about.

倈 chiu⁴ kiu' to destroy; to demolish; I, me; tsa² same as 倍; in *Cantonese*: a lump, a clod; a loaf.

俁 'yü³ large features, a person with a large face.

僑 ch'iao² ˌk'iao an inn, a lodging-place; to sojourn; temporary; transitory; stately.

侃 'k'an⁴ plain, unvarnished speech; faithful, upright, plain-spoken.

儻 ˌt'ang² wayward; to stretch.

告 k'u¹ k'uh, to inform quickly; an urgent communication.

倜 t'i¹ t'ih, not restrained; no embarrassment, a law to one's self; worthy of promotion.

倍 pei⁴ p'ei' to increase; a fold; a hundred times; a multiple; to double; low; vulgar; to withdraw.

僖 shan⁴ shen' an elegant person, a refined manner.

㑊 'i³ the sobbing which follows a fit of weeping; the wail of condolence with mourners.

31 個 ko⁴' a piece; a thing, a particle; this; this one.

32 僥 chiao¹ ˌyao deceitful, false, pretended; a nation of pigmies, said to be three feet in height; lucky, fortunate.

佳 chia¹ ˌkia excellent, fine, beautiful; superior, nice; goodness.

倕 ˌch'ui² heavy.

僿 ssŭ⁴ sz'' particular, scrupulous, petty; thoroughly deceitful.

僅 chin³ kin' only, hardly, barely, exactly, nothing over, hardly enough; scarcely; almost, a little short.

33 仕 shih⁴ shi' an official, to serve, to fill an office, to occupy a station or post, a public officer.

任 jên⁴ jăn' a trust, or post; to hold a post, an office, a duty, a burden, to bear, to execute, to undertake, sincere, sure, relied on; friendly confidence; to be able to bear; equal to a duty; to endure, artful.

儔 ch'ou² ˌch'eu a company; a party, companions; a sort; a comrade; fellow, friends, who? to cover, to screen.

34 倡 chiang⁴ kiang' unsubmissive.

35 俊 *chün⁴ tsun'* talent; elegant, graceful; superior, remarkable, one of a thousand; talent or ability of such, eminent.

傻 *'sha³* idiotic, crazed, stupid, foolish, thoughtless; in *Pekingese*, rather, an adjective of comparison.

倷 *lêng¹ lăng'* to go as if tired out.

36 佩 *sn⁴ suh,* to be kept in a constrained posture, unable to stretch.

侈 *ch'ih⁻³ 'ch'i* prodigal, extravagant; large; superfluous.

37 佚 *i² yih,* ease, rest, repose, retirement; idle leisure; sinful luxury; to fail in, to omit, as a duty: the people; suddenly; *tieh,* carefully, gently, surely, successively.

僕 *pu² puh,* to follow; a servant; I; to belong, attached to; to hide.

俸 *fêng¹ fung'* government salaries; wages.

侉 *k'ua¹ ˏkw'a* presumptuous, disdainful, ostentatious.

俠 *hsia² kiah,* chivalric, generous, disinterested, bold, zealous for the right; ready to maintain another's cause.

倚 *'i³* to lean against, to depend upon; to rely on; trusting in; to engage one to do; inclined; a support, a fulcrum.

俟 *ˏi³* a class; sign of the plural; a corpse.

傒 *hsi¹ ˏhia* a waiter, a boy; to serve.

俺 *an³ nan² 'ngan* a personal pronoun common among uneducated people in the north; I, myself; it is also used in singing.

38 僂 *'lü³* hunchback; curved, distorted in the limbs; *met.* crouching to, humbled before one.

佞 *ning⁴'* eloquent, specious, plausible, persuasive; insinuating; artful, flattering; in *Cantonese:* to twirl, to turn with the fingers; to whirl.

傲 *ˏnu²* great strength; violent.

傻 same as 滕 38. 74.

倭 *ˏwo¹ wei¹* crumpled, yielding; Japanese.

39 仔 *tsü³ tsai³ 'tsz'* careful; to sustain; to undertake; to bear, to carry, as a nurse does a child; in *Cantonese:* a little thing; a boy.

僝 *ch'uan¹ ˏchw'en* to scold, to rail at; to see, to manifest.

俘 *ˏfu²* to capture in war; a captive; a prisoner of war; spoil taken in war.

40 佇 *chu⁴ 'ch'u* to stand and wait a long time; to hope and wait for.

侘 *ch'a¹ ch'ah,* irresolute; to boast.

侃 *hun² ˏhwun* completed, brought to an end.

佗 *ˏt'o⁴* that, another; to charge; to add to; to impute.

倌 *kuan¹ ˏkwan* the emperor's charioteer, or master of his chariots; an assistant in an office.

傻 *ma⁴ mah,* brawny, strong.

儜 *ning² ˏnăng* distressed, weak, wearied.

傛 *jung² ˏynng* uneasy, not at rest.

傢 *chia¹ ˏkia* household furniture, utensils, tools, family things.

41 付 *fu⁴'* to give to; to send to; to suggest; to hand over, to transfer; to let go, to engage or put in one's hands; to enjoin on.

侍 *shih⁴ shi'* to wait upon; to receive; to follow; near to; to accompany.

傅 *fu⁴'* a tutor; to apply, to paint; an artist; to arrange; to superintend; a teacher, to annex, to reach to, to re-

ceive; near; to lay on, as colors.

傳 *chuan*[4] *ch'uan*[2] *ˏchw'en* to transmit to, to propagate; to deliver, as orders; to hand down; to perpetuate, to promulgate; to narrate; to send for; chronicles, traditions.

僧 *ˊtsun*[1] to assemble; to respect; to have a regard for.

42 妙 *ˊmiao*[3] small; *ˏch'ao* alarmed.

你 徐 } *ˊni*[3] you, thou; yours.

倘 *ˊt'ang*[3] but if, should, suppose, if, perhaps; may; unexpectedly.

僚 *ˏliao*[2] a companion, a fellow officer, a colleague; one of the same class or rank; a kind, a class; *ˊliao* a courteous manner, affable, gentle, leisurely.

43 僦 *chiu*[4] *tsiu*[3] to hire, to employ; to procure.

44 伊 *ˏi*[1] he, she, it, they, that one; because, only.

倔 *chüeh*[2] *küeh*, perverse, refractory, obstinate; hard to please; in *Cantonese:* a dull edge, a blunt point; abrupt, inelegant.

倪 *ˊni*[3] in *Kiangsu*, we, us.

倔 *chü*[2] *küh*, small, narrow; pursed up, as a tone or sound.

倨 *chü*[4] *kü*[3] to stand or sit carelessly; a free and easy way, nonchalant, haughty, a bold, assuming gait; strong.

偓 *wu*[4] *wuh*, restrained; kept in order.

46 仙 *ksien*[1] *ˏsien* genii, fairies, an immortal; human souls endued with divine powers; an old recluse, who changes into another form but does not die; graceful.

偕 *shên*[4] *shăn*[3] bent, stooping; also read *ts'in*[3].

催 *ts'ui*[1] to press, to urge, to importune; to hasten, as the payment of a debt; to reiterate.

儁 *tsun*[4] valiant, brave; able, preëminent in force or wisdom; to overcome; to raise.

47 徑 same as 徑 60. 47.

儊 *ˊch'ao*[3] tall, as a man; small.

儷 *lieh*,[4] robust; having a long beard.

48 仝 same as 同 30. 13.

佢 *ch'ü*[2] *ˏk'ü* that person or thing; in *Cantonese:* *ˊk'ü* he, she, it, they.

佐 *tso*[3] to assist; an assistant; to second; a coadjutor, a vice, a deputy, a captain in the Manchu Banner force.

傞 *ˊso*[1] a drunkard's reeling.

49 僎 *chuan*[4] *tsun*[1] *chwen*[3] the governor or master at a village feast; the one who is honored or obeyed; to number, to arrange; tools; articles, gear.

50 佩 *pei*[4] *péi*[3] to respect, to esteem; to girt; to keep by one, as a souvenir; to hang on the girdle; to remember.

佈 *pu*[4] to extend, extensive; to diffuse; reaching, spreading everywhere.

唏 *hsi*[1] *ˏhi* the heart and face disagreeing; pretending, simulating; like to; counterfeit.

51 伻 *pêng*[1] *ˏpăng* to send as a messenger; to make to do; a convoy; to conduce, to cause; following, according to; quick.

倖 *hsing*[4] *hing*[3] sycophantic; to obtain improperly; unusually fortunate, lucky.

併 *ping*[4] on the line with, even, equal; to reduce to a uniformity; to equalize; to expose, to endanger.

53 侂 same as 託 149. 4.

俯 *fu*[3] to stoop; to bend the head, to condescend, to bow; to consider; unequal.

僬 *ché*[1] *ˌché* firm, but not virtuous; artful.

傭 *jung*[2] *ˌyung* to serve for hire; to engage one's self as a laborer; *ˋchung* to treat equally; impartial; alike; to do.

54 侹 *tan*[4] great, large.

健 *chien*[4] *kien*[3] strong, vigorous, robust, hearty; persistent, indefatigable; to raise, to invigorate.

55 倗 *lung*[4] ignorant, stupid, silly; to do; foolish; unable to understand readily.

56 代 *tai*[4] a reign, a dynasty; a generation; an age; instead of; to alter, to supersede; to substitute, to change; for, in the place of; delegated, vicarious.

57 佻 *tiao*[4] uncommon, unusual.

佛 *fo*[2] *fu*[3] *fuh*, Buddha; to see indistinctly when examining; to bend down; great; opposed; unreasonable; to turn aside; bright; *pih*, great; to help, to support.

59 今 same as 贔 190. 109.

修 same as 贗 154. 172.

60 待 *chih*[4] *chi*[3] to wait on; to store up and provide for.

61 伈 *shên*[3] *ˋshăn* timorous, cowardly.

俖 *pi*[4] *pih*, dignified, grave; to treat others rudely when flustered with drink; full, filled with.

傯 傯 *tsung*[4] careworn, wearied out; having no leisure.

僾 *ai*[4] *ngai*[3] like, similar; appearing as if; hard to see; to pant, out of breath.

優 *yu*[1] *ˋyiu* excessive, as rain; extra; to trifle; excellent, abundant; to play; satisfied; tranquil; easy about; very, fully; to excel; a mime.

伛 *tê*[1] *t'eh*, foolish.

儼 same as 穩 115. 61.

偲 *ssŭ*[1] *ˌsz'* to reprove; to admonish or urge, as a friend does; *ˌsai* a heavy beard.

僦 *chou*[4] *ts'eu*[3] to scold, to blackguard; sad; irritated at, morose.

儢 *ˋlü*[3] indisposed to act; no energy, heedless, indifferent.

僰 *hsüeh*[3] *sieh*, a whisper.

億 *i*[4] *yi*[4] *yih*, 100,000, a hundred thousand, or a lakh of ten myriads; quiet, repose of mind; to contrive; to guess, to bet.

62 伐 *fa*[2] *fah*, to strike, to cut down, to destroy; to desolate; to brag; meritorious deeds; fine; to beat a drum; a midsman.

俄 *ˌjung*[2] one of the six tribes of the *Si-jung* 西戎 living on the west of China, which are described as having three horns.

俴 *ch'ien*[4] *ts'ieu*[3] thin, beaten out, as a plate of metal; shallow.

俄 *o*[2] *ˌngo* hasty, momentary, suddenly; a moment; imminent.

63 偏 *ˌp'ien*[1] inclined, partial, particularly, deflected; selfish, addicted to; hybrid; bent on; longing for; one-half; fifty men.

傽 *shan*[4] *shen*[3] to excite, to inflame; exasperation; a blaze, flame.

64 偰 *chê*[4] *cheh*, to join a seam; to cut or engrave.

65 伎 *chi*[4] *ki*[3] talent, ability; cleverness; *ˌk'i* agile; also an extra finger or toe.

66 修 *hsiu*[1] *ˏsiu* to direct; to repair; to adorn; to clean up or renovate; to mend; to adjust; to regulate; to practise, to chasten, to increase; long.

倏 倏 *shu*[1] *shuh*, hastily, quickly, as a dog running off; a change.

儵 same as 9. 203.

傚 *hsiao*[1] *hiao*[3] to follow, to pattern after; to labor; effect.

做 *tso*[4] to do; to make; to act as, to be; to perform the duties of.

儆 *pieh*,[1] ordinary, as denoting that one's garments are neither fine, nor yet despicable or shabby.

倣 *ˏfang*[3] to copy, to imitate, imitation; like, resembling; a model; to copy after.

傲 *ao*[1] *ngao*[3] proud, arrogant, uncivil, assuming; pride, rudeness; to treat rudely, to brave; also same as 敖.

儌 *chiao*[1] *ˏkiao* to do, to act; intent on.

儆 *ching* *ˊking* to warn, to caution; to forbid; to threaten with a penalty; to urge to reform; to arouse.

69 儼 same as 厮 53. 69.

70 仿 same as 做 9. 66.

傍 *ˏp'ang*[2] *pang*[4] the sides; near, to depend on; to lean against; left.

72 但 *tan*[4] only; but; as soon as; very; unrestrained, set at liberty.

儤 *pao*[4] a censor who used to remain on guard five days in the office.

侚 *hsün*[4] *siün*[3] to pursue an object zealously or inordinately; given up to; greedy for; to exhibit.

傷 *ˏshang*[1] to wound, to hurt; distressed; to grieve, to distress; to mourn; to waste, to lavish, as the strength; mortified, chagrined; harm, objection.

借 *chieh*[4] *tsié*[3] to borrow; to lend; to pretend; to assist; to ask for, to beg of, to assume; supposing; for example, if; fictious; to use for illustration.

倉 *kan*[4] the dawn, the red blush of morning.

偺 *tsa*[3] *ˊtsan*[1] I, me; then, a time, a period; (unsanctioned).

倉 *ˊch'un*[3] rich; one in the enjoyment of life.

倡 *ch'ang*[4] to guide, to lead; a leader; to induce; to start; to seduce; a fine looking person; interchanged with 娼 and 猖.

傌 *an*[1] *ˏngan* devoid of intelligence; not at ease; foolish jokes, raillery. Sometimes read *yeh*,.

73 倜 *ch'iung*[3] *s'iüng*[3] small, diminutive, dwarfish; to bend, to crouch to, as when supplicating; to live in a mean place.

儈 *kuei*[4] *kwéi*[3] one who acts as broker; to keep up, or settle the price of goods; to give the wink to.

僧 *sêng*[1] *ˏsăng* Buddhist priests; one who eats vegetables; a lama; the third in the Buddhist trinity.

偈 *chieh*[2] *chi*[4] *kieh*, martial, brave; to exert one's strength; vehement, hasty, as chariots racing.

便 *pien*[4] *p'ien*[2] convenient; cheap, advantageous, readily; then, so, thus; to discuss, to argue.

偈 *man*[4] negligent, remiss.

僭 *t'ieh*,[4] artful, cunning.

僭 *chien⁴ tsien'* to arrogate to one's self, to surpass, to assume; erroneous; to usurp; usurped, despotic, dubious, confused, disorder, discord music; *tsin'* slanderous insinuations; to be in error.

僭 same as 遭 172. 73.

74 侑 *yu⁴ yin'* to urge one to eat; to wait on, to do the honors of the table, to entertain guests with music; to help; to stimulate.

倗 *p'êng² ˏp'ăug* to associate with; to assist, to help; to recommend or bespeak.

75 休 *hsiu¹ ˏhiu* to stop; to divorce; good; to spare; to desist; to repudiate; to resign; to enjoy; to congratulate; prosperous; don't; let that alone.

体 *p'ên⁴ p'ăn'* rude, coarse, rustic, like a carter or grave-digger; a contraction for 體 *ˏt'i*; also used with 笨.

侏 *ˏchu¹* a pigmy; men who are undersized.

偞 *chieh¹ yeh,⁴* a gay, jolly, light-hearted manner; a handsome face.

僰 *p'o⁴ poh,* to banish, to exile or drive men to live among the western savages; to drive into the desert.

保 *ˏpao³* to protect, to sustain, to guarantee, to defend, to guard; to feed, to nourish; to be surety for; a guardian, an advocate; happily, tranquilly.

倆 *su⁴ suh,* to shake the head, as when doubting or hesitating.

僰 same as 僰.

倆 *ˏtung¹* weak.

倮 *kuo³ ˏkwo* narrow-minded; petty.

僿 *ch'u⁴'* rough, hispid, not smooth.

傑 *chieh² kieh,* virtue, talent; a hero or heroine; proud; a tender blade of grain; to raise up.

傈 *li⁴ lih,* ancestral tablets made of chestnut wood on account of its durability; they are not now made of it.

76 佽 *tz'ŭ⁴ ts'z'* light, nimble, sprightly; to assist, to relieve; to fit on; to close the fingers in drawing the bow; for, instead of.

傲 *ch'i¹ ˏk'i* to act as when tipsy and boisterous; to walk unsteadily, to reel like a sot.

77 企 *chih³ ch'i³ k'i'* to stand erect; to raise on the heels and look for; perpendicular; steep, precipitous.

僿 *sê⁴ seh,* unattainable, what cannot be reached or accomplished; read *sah,* to walk very fast, to gabble much.

仳 *tz'ŭ² ˏts'z'* small; diminutive; of little capacity or talents.

80 侮 侮 *ˏwu³ hu⁴* to insult; to ridicule; to make fun of good things; contempt of, neglect; disrespect; to despise; to burlesque; contempt; chagrined; disappointed; to deal summarily with.

81 仳 *ˏp'i¹* to take leave of; ugly.

僥 *ˏts'an¹* irregular, rapid, disorderly, like an undrilled troop; mulish, perverse, *ˏch'an* uneven, unsteady.

83 低 *ˏti¹* below, humble, ordinary, vulgar, common; low, mean; to droop; to bend, to hang down, to incline; to sink as money.

85 俅 *ch'iu² ˏk'iu* a cap ornamented or embroidered in anyway; to wear a cap.

傑 same as 佢 9. 48.

傞 *ta⁴ tah,* to idle.

86 伙 *huo³ ˏhwo* household furniture, goods, gear; a comrade.

儒 *yen*[4] to settle or arrange the prices of articles, as a broker.

倓 *t'an*[2] to pacify, to quiet, at peace.

僬 *chiao*[1] *tsiao* to understand clearly, to perceive quickly; clever looking.

87 僞 *wei*[1] *wéi*[3] false, fictious, counterfeit, simulated; pretended, so called, as officers among rebels; to put on, to deceive.

89 㑊 *ch'uang*[3] *chw'ang* evil, wicked; to be obstinately opposed.

93 件 *chien*[4] *kien*[3] one, a, an; to divide; to distinguish; a classifier.

侔 *mou*[2] *meu* equal, of the same sort or class; to accord with.

94 伏 *fu*[2] *fuh*, to hide; humble; the hot season; to lie or fall prostrate; to conceal; to suppress; subjected; secretly; silently, to acknowledge, to confess; received; to brood; humbly, earnestly.

狂 *k'uang*[4] *kw'ang*[3] abrupt, quick, sudden; to go far off.

101 俑 *yung*[3] a wooden puppet made like a man, anciently buried with chiefs; afterwards exchanged for straw effigies, and then living men were immolated; *tung* pain, to feel for (used for 痛).

備 *pei*[4] *pi*[3] to prepare, to provide, prepared, to make ready; sufficient; complete; entirely, all.

102 佃 *tien*[4] to till the ground; to cultivate; to hire; a labourer; to hunt, to catch wild animals.

伸 *shên*[1] *shăn* to stretch out; to explain; to repeat; to dilate; to report to; to redress; worth, valued, equal to, as in pricing things.

伷 same as 胄 13. 7.

偎 *wei*[1] *wéi* to hug; loving; to lean on one; to love women, attached to females.

俜 *p'ing*[2] to repose confidence in, and employ on messages; to send.

俾 same as 俾 9. 24.

偪 *pi*[1] *pih*, to crowd, to press on, to approach too near, to constrain; to ill-use, to harass; urgent, imperious; also used for 幅 *fuh*, a light gaiter.

偹 same as 備 9. 101.

偲 *chi*[2] *tsih*, small, diminutive.

偓 *ch'u*[1] *ch'uh*, bent down.

僵 *chiang*[1] *kiang* to lie down; prostrate; to push over; stiffened.

儡 *lei*[3] *léi* to injure, to mutually destroy, as in fighting; puppets.

103 倢 *chieh*[2] *tsieh*, convenient, like a crosscut or a side path; a female officer in the palace.

儗 *i*[3] to compare; to assort; read *hai*[3] foolish.

105 㑊 *têng*[4] *tăng*[3] exhausted; to walk lame and wearily.

106 伯 *po*[2] *pai*[3] *poh*, the eldest of brothers; an uncle; to control; an earl; a senior.

佰 *po*[4] *poh*, a hundred men, the leader of a band, a centurion; a string of hundred cash.

偕 *chieh*[2] *kiai* to accompany, all at once, together with; a joint, vigorous effort; robust.

偟 *huang*[2] *hwang* agitated; uncertainty, consternation.

108 儘 *chin*[3] *tsin* to finish entirely, extreme; farthest; exhausted; all; completely; easily; the utmost degree.

109 值 *chih*[2] *chi*[3] to meet, to happen, to manage, to attend to; price, worth, value.

偠 *hsia*[4] *hiah*, stout, vigorous, brawny.

儇 *huan*[2] *hwan* ingenious, expert, nimble; clever at contrivances.

111 侯 *hou³ ₍heu* the second rank of nobility, a marquis; but, unless; beautiful, pretty; a target.

候 *hou⁴ heu'* time; to wait; to expect; to enquire; a period of five days; to pay a reckoning.

俟 *ssŭ⁴ sz'* to wait; to expect; until; to look; to prepare for.

113 余 *shé² ₍shé* this is not now regarded the same as *₍yü* 余 I, and is only used as a surname. See also 9. 115.

僸 *chin⁴ kin'* a kind of musical instrument; to look up and follow another up hill.

傑 *ch'ih⁴ ch'i'* to stop, to detain.

傳 *p'iao⁴'* light, airy; volatile, giddy; careless of propriety.

114 偶 *chü ʿkü³* same as 踽 157. 114; also read *ʿyü.*

偶 *ou³ ʿngeu* an image, an idol, a statue, to pair; even, double; a companion, a mate; to marry; to accord with, to fit; accidental; for once, abruptly, suddenly, unpremeditatedly.

115 余 *₍yü² êrh³* the first personal pronoun, I; we, our, myself; often printed in smaller type at the side; *₍tu* name of a mountain.

偢 *ʿch'iao⁴ ts'iao'* ill, disabled; read *₍ts'iu* to stare at; to look at, as a gawky does; sad, distressed.

116 倥 *ʿk'ung⁴* rude, clownish; careworn, pressed.

傑 *tu¹ tuh,* to offend by assurance or pride; to rush against.

117 位 *wei⁴ wéi'* position, place, a seat; arranged; the throne; a post, a trust, a position, a dignity; right, proper, correct; established; to begin, to reign.

僮 *₍chang¹* fear; alarmed; interchanged with 嫜.

僮 *₍t'ung²* a slave girl or concubine; reverently; rude, unpolished; a slave boy; a lad who has not yet been capped at marriage.

119 侏 *ʿmi³* to soothe, to pacify, to like; to settle; to establish.

僯 *ʿlin³* ashamed, abashed; shameful.

120 係 *hsi⁴ hi'* concern; is, am; to bind; to be, is, are; belonging to, attached to.

傃 *su⁴'* towards, facing, inclined, to attend to one's proper duties.

儽 *lei⁴ léi'* idle, lazy; sickly; bending down, tired out; worn down.

121 傜 *₍yao²* feudal vassalage or labor of a serf; socage; a villein's service; not uniform size, mixed, adulterated.

122 儸 *₍lo²* strong, active; clever, sharp.

123 佯 *₍yang²* false, to feign, to simulate, to pretend; fictitious; to profess; unreal; a ruse, a dodge.

儀 *₍i¹* a rite; a rule; correct, regular; form, figure; the external appearance or deportment; just, decorous; to imitate; to reckon, to judge; a principle, a power; good; a pair; a machine, a globe, a sphere.

儀 *yang'* a fidgety manner, as when one cannot stand still.

124 僇 *lu⁴ luh,* to disgrace, to bring contempt on; to act foolishly.

傷 *t'u¹ t'ah,* disquieted in mind; a low-minded brutal man.

125 佬 *lao² ₍liao* large, great; in *Cantonese;* a man, a person, a fellow, rather a demeaning term; one of a class.

126 偃 *nuan' nwan'* weak, unable to work from illness.

128 佴 *êrh⁴ 'rh'* a second, an assistant.

130 佾 *i⁴ yih,* a band of eight dancers or mummers who performed set figures at sacrifices during the worship of ancestors.

倍 *pei⁴ péi'* to reject, to discard; to stand awry.

俏 *ch'iao⁴ ts'iao'* handsome; as if, like; similar; appearing; beautiful, pretty, excellent.

131 佢 same as 宦 40. 131.

儮 *'lin³* to stoop in walking, applied to round-shouldered people.

132 僵 *ˏpien¹* the body bent; squirming or awry in any way.

133 侄 *chih,⁴·²·* firm, unbending; foolish.

僮 *ˏt'ai²* a servant or majordomo.

135 佸 *huo² hwoh,* to unite; to assemble, to collect; to include the whole, to reach; to act with united strength.

136 儛 *'wu³* to skip and dance, as when highly elated; to exite.

儛 *ch'uan⁴ chw'en'* to flow in opposite directions; to turn the feet inwards from the door, a usage among the Laos when dying; batons of office laid across each other.

137 侜 *chou' ˏchen* to cover close; to shade and conceal; a veil, a shade.

140 傞 *tsou³ 'tseu* to hire one's self out as a laborer by the day or longer time: a staid, sincere demeanor.

偌 *jé⁴ jé'* an exclamation used in light composition.

僳 *yeh,⁴ chieh⁴* a gay, jolly light-hearted manner; a handsome face.

141 倢 *ch'ien⁴ k'ien'* to follow on, as going by the track on an Indian trail.

142 傉 *tu² tuh,* to shake the head as when dissatisfied or refusing.

143 侐 *hsü⁴ süh,* still, quiet; silent, as the interior of a palace or a temple.

145 依 *ˏi¹·³* to rely on; to trust to; as, according to; to conform to; to accede to; imagery, illustration.

儴 *ˏjang²* an old form of *ˏyin* 因, for, because.

俵 *'piao⁴* to distribute.

儀 *ch'i⁴ k'i'* to unloosen the collar of a coat.

儦 *'niao³* small-waisted; agile.

146 儡 same as 佛. 9. 57.

僊 *hsien¹ ˏsien* to caper and perform antics.

僥 *'yao³* small-waisted; agile, like an acrobat.

147 俔 *hsien⁴ hien'* like; to compare, to spy out, to explore.

覘 same as 覛 145. 147.

149 信 *hsin⁴ sin'* a letter or note; truth; to believe; sincerity; faith; to confide in; to trust; to follow; a seal, a stamp; a messenger.

儋 *ˏtan¹* a load of two piculs of grain; a long-necked vessel for holding fire.

儲 *ˏch'u²·³·* to collect, to hoard; furnished with; to assist; to be second to.

150 俗 *su² suh,* common, vulgar; customs; the laity; the world; the low and groveling business of life; what the common people desire or delight in; uneducated, inelegant.

151 佢 *shu⁴)* to stand; to be erect, like a tree.

儂 *fêng¹ ˏfung* fairies, genii; a term used by Taoists for immortals.

152 像 *hsiang⁴ siang'* like, resembling; an image, likeness; such, so, similar; an idol, a statue, to symbolize; to resemble.

154 債 *chai⁴)* to owe, to be in debt; freight or passage-money.

儥 *t'an⁴)* out of one's head, foolish.

攢 *'tsan*[3] to collect, to accumulate; to hoard up, to bring together.

偩 *fu*[4] like, resembling; to depend on: also read *feu*[1].

僨 *fên*[4] *fǎn*[3] prostrate, fallen, as on one's back; to overturn, to ruin, to subvert; to move or excite.

偵 *chêng*[1] *ch'êng*[1] *ˌching* to spy out; to explore; a scout, one sent to reconnoitre.

儐 *pin*[4] to receive and entertain a guest ceremoniously; to honor, to do reverence to; to arrange orderly; to advance.

償 *ˌch'ang*[2] to repay, to recompense; restitution; indemnity; to atone; to retaliate; to replace.

賣 *yü*[4] *yuh*, to sell, to hawk or peddle; to move; to increase.

價 *chia*[4] *kia*[1] value, price.

157 促 *ts'u*[4] *ts'uh*, quick, urgent, pressing; to constrain, to urge; driven; near, close; shortened, contracted.

儇 *chien*[3] *'kien* proud, haughty.

158 身 *shên*[1] *ˌshǎn* a spirit confined within the body; pregnant.

159 儎 *tsai*[4] the cargo; the capacity or tonnage of a vessel; to stow cargo; to contain such an amount, as a bankbill, on the back of which it is stamped (unauthorized).

160 僻 *p'i*[1] *p'ih*, lonely, quiet; mean, low, licentious, depraved; partial; prejudiced, cramped, incommodious, private or secluded

161 侲 *chên*[4] *chǎn*[1] a lad of ten or twelve years; a good boy.

儂 *nêng*[1] *ˌnung* the first person I; in *Kiangsu* it means you, thou.

162 僿 *t'a*[4] *t'ah*, to run away, to abscond, to desert.

僸 *lien*[4] a pullet or young cock.

163 倔 *yi*[4] *yih*, strong, robust; exerting one's strength.

儺 *ˌno*[2] a sound in Buddhist books; in *Shanghai:* read *ˌna* a pronoun, the second person you.

儕 *ch'i*[4] *k'ih*, labor, toil; exertion in a meritorious cause.

166 俚 *'li*[3] unpolished, low-bred; vulgar; gross, ribald; a rustic; to protect, to support; sociable, talkative; a trust, a resource.

倕 *'chung*[3] careless, reckless.

168 倀 *ˌch'ang*[1] groping about, not knowing the road; madly; blindly; to fall down.

169 們 *mên*[1] *ˌmǎn* plural particle; read *mǎn*[1] plump, full-looking.

儇 *hsien*[3] *'hien* courageous, martial; depending on one's self, self-possessed; formidable, stern, liberal and candid.

172 倠 *hui*[1] *ˌhwui* ugly, as an old hag.

倠 *chio*[4] *'kioh*, name of a celebrated general mentioned in the *San kwoh chi.*

僱 same as 雇 172. 63.

儺 *ˌno*[2] to exorcise the demons which cause pestilence, to perform a lustration; to walk with a genteel step.

173 儒 *ju*[2] *ˌjü* learned, literati; a scholar; mild, accomplished; to follow the teachings of Confucius.

174 倩 *ch'ing*[4] *ts'ien*[1] a commendatory term applied to personable maidens and comely youth, denoting becoming, good or fair, that they are like beautiful plants; a pretty, smiling mouth; to serve an occasion; to borrow for a purpose.

175 俳 *ˌp'ai*[2] dissipation; it is sometimes wrongly used for 徘 *ˌpéi* to walk.

176 偭 *mien*[4] to look towards; to accompany, to go with; to turn the back on.

178 偉 *wei*[3] *ʿwéi* great; remarkable, extraordinary; admirable, rare; fine looking, powerful.

179 傻 *sa*[1] *sah*, inattentive; bad, wicked.

181 傾 *ch'ing*[1] *ˏk'ing* aslant, inclined, falling; entirely; to overturn, to subvert; assay, to test; to compete, to pour out; to wrangle.

傾 *ˏtieu*[1] to turn over or upside down.

187 傌 *mu*[4] the name of the black knight in chess; to rail at, to scold, to abuse with vile language.

儻 *t'êng*[2] *ˏt'ăng* tall; idle, heedless; sullen.

194 傀 *k'uei*[3] *ʿkw'éi* strange; great; a doll; monstrous, as a meteor or an eruption.

198 儷 *li*[4] a pair, a couple; a companion, a mate, a fellow; a conjugal union.

儦 *ˏpiao*[1] people passing and repassing; a group, a company.

203 儻 *ʿt'ang*[3] if, but if, should, suppose; an unforeseen thing; accidental.

儵 *shu*[4] *shuh*, a dark ground with blue spots on it, mottled or striped.

205 儘 *ʿmin*[3] to act under constraint; to exert, to use effort.

210 儕 *ˏch'ai*[1] a class, a company; a sign of the plural.

212 儱 *ˏlung*[2] rude and incomplete.

10 儿 same as the radical 人 9.

1 兀 *wu*[4] *wuh*, decided; stable, persistent; to cut off the feet as a punishment; an exclamation of surprise.

光 *kuang*[1] *ˏkwang* light, bright, luster, to illumine; smooth; bare; naked; honor, glory; only, barely, solely, simply; to adorn; to reflect credit on; the lenses in spectacles.

3 兆 *chao*[4] a passage; an omen; a million, the border of a grave or altar; a prognostic.

7 元 *yüan*[2] *ˏyuen* the commencement, the origin, the first, the chief; the head, the principal, the eldest; primary; a vast period of time; a geological epoch; 24,192,000 years.

17 兇 *hsiung*[1] *ˏhiung* cruel, malevolent, inhuman, desperate, truculent; fearful; a cry of terror.

兕 *ssŭ*[4] *sz'*[2] a rhinoceros.

28 允 *yün*[3] *ʿyun* to permit, to assent; to promise, to sanction; sincerely; true, loyal; really; according to facts; to be believed.

充 *ˏch'ung*[1] to fill, to fufill, to act as; to satiate; to continue; to stop up; high, long; sufficient; fine; extreme; to fatten.

30 兄 *hsiung*[1] *ˏhiung* an elder brother; a senior; Don, Signor, Mr.

兎 *t'u*[1] hares, rabbits.

兗 same as 充 10. 28.

兌 *tui*[4] to weigh silver; to exchange; to barter; to permeate, direct; gratified from having enough; satisfied; to weigh against; to give an equivalent.

兗 *ʿyen*[3] correct, trustworthy; a large prefecture in *Shantung*.

免 *ʿmien*[3] to remove; escaped from, to get off, to forego, to free from, to dispense with; to spare; to avoid; to exempt, to forgive; to evade; a negative; do not; *wan'* to bear a son; anything new and fresh.

兔 *t'u*[1] rabbits, or hares; to hunt hares.

克 *k'o*[4] *k'oh*, able, competent; to subdue, to sustain, adequate, to repress, to attain to.

兢 *ching*[1] *ˏking* anxious, cautious, watchful; to fear, to forbear from; to refrain.

32 先 *hsien*[1] *ˏsien* before, early; to begin, first, formerly, past; a cause, previous, deceased, late; soon; the ancients; *sien*[3] to assume the precedence, to take the lead; to be before hand.

42 党 *ˊtang*[3] a name of one of the sons of Ta Yü of the Hia dynasty; in *Fuhchow:* a classifier of packages.

134 兒 *êrh*[2] *ˏ'rh* a son, a child; an infant; feeble; a final particle; a sound.

兜 *tou*[1] *ˏteu* to raise up; to excite; the lap; to carry in a napkin, to make a loose parcel; to retain, to reach; to get by crooked ways; a kind of helmet.

11 入 *ju*[4] *juh*, to enter, to receive, to penetrate; according to; an entrance.

5 亾 same as 亡 8. 5.

11 兩 *ˊliang*[3] a tael, an ounce, two, both, a pair, doubled, twice; *liang*[3] a chariot.

13 內 *nei*[4] *nêi*[3] inside, within, included in, among, near to, personal; *nah*, to insert in.

48 全 same as 全 11. 96.

66 夐 *ˏpien*[1] a whip; a lash; a cut or a stroke of a whip; to flog; an iron cudgel; penis of a horse; also same as 鞭 177. 9.

72 合 same as 財 154. 64.

96 全 *ch'üan*[3] *ˏts'üen* all, complete; to finish; entire in all its parts; unbroken, perfect; the whole; to do all that is required.

137 兪 *ˏyü*[4] to respond, to answer, as a maid servant; to assent, yes, so, certainly, well; to agree to willingly.

12 八 *pa*[1] *pah*, eight; to divide; opening out, flaring.

1 兵 *ˏping*[1] soldiers, troops; war; a force, military, weapons; to kill, to fight.

兮 *hsi*[1] *ˏhi* what? how!

8 六 *liu*[4] *lu*[4] *luh*, six.

13 具 *chü*[4] *kü*[3] arranged; to write; to present to all, all at once; to amass; an utensil; common; unimportant.

典 *ˊtien*[3] a rule, a law; to control, a canon, a standard, ritual, statute, code; to mortgage; to consider; to manage, bent on; a vocabulary.

24 共 *kung*[4] collectively; general; all; with; in short, in fine; the same, alike; to include in; *ˊkung* to protect, to give, to encircle; offerings.

冀 same as 102. 12.

其 *ch'i*[2] *ˏk'i* he, she, it, its, his, the, that, they; if, then, therefore, there.

28 公 *ˏkung*[1] public, common, just, fair; male; a duke; a lord, a master, a husband; general, open.

58 兼 *chien*[1] *ˏkien* to connect; and, also, additional, equally, together with; to absorb, to comprehend in, to embrace with; in *Cantonese:* to squeeze through, as a crevice; to force or push one's way through, as a crowd.

13 冂 same as 坰 32. 13.

4 有 *ˏwu*[3] in *Cantonese:* none, nothing, not yet; in *Fuhchau:* empty, open, light, porous; (unauthorized).

tien[5] in *Fuhchau:* firm, solid, durable, hard, not soft; obtuse, stupid.

7 冉 same as 冉 13. 32.

冕 *ʿmien*[3] a crown, a coronet; diadem.

冖尋 *hsü*[3] *ʿhü* to cover, as a cap.

晟 *shêng*[4] *shing*ˀ a dish for holding rice or other cooked food; also read *ch'ing*ˀ.

冑 *chou*[4] *cheu*ˀ helmet, made of rhinoceros' skin.

冒 *mao*[4ˀ] rashly; to assume falsely; a covering for the head; to feign; to venture on, to brave out, to counterfeit.

冒 *mo*[4] *moh*, to rush out or into the presence of one suddenly.

冒 same as 罷 122. 172.

13 冊 *ts'ê*[4] *ch'eh*, a list, a register; a book; records; census; a patent or commission; to plan, to choose, to appoint.

30 冋 same as 坰 32. 13.

冏 *ch'iung*[3] *ʿk'iüng* a small window or lattice to let the light in.

32 冉 *ʿjan*[3] tender, weak.

再 *tsai*[4ˀ] again; double; repeated; likewise, continued, longer, twice, then, also.

冓 *kou*[4] *keu*ˀ a high number; ten billions; a room.

49 冏 same as 回 31. 30.

14 冖 *mi*[4] *mih*, to cover, to overspread.

10 冗 *yu*[3] *ʿyiu* doubtful, not quite certain; see also 40. 10. Read *ʿyin* walking on, as one travelling afoot.

冗 same as 宂 40. 10.

冠 *kuan*[1] *ʿkwan* a cap; to cap; the head, the chief; the crest or comb of birds; *kwan*ˀ able, superior, to promote; to cap a youth at his marriage.

冤 *yüan*[1] *ʿyuen* to oppress, to injure; aggrieved; to ridicule, to annoy; to vex.

29 冪 same as 聚 128. 29.

50 冪 *mi*[4] *mih*, a napkin to cover food; to veil, to cover with a cloth.

72 冥 *ʿming*[2] obscure, gloomy, dark; a spirit; hades; dim; dismal, night-like.

119 冢 *ʿmi*[3] universal, around; to enter and go all about; deep; rash, venturesome.

134 寫 *hsieh*[3] *ʿsié* to write, to draw; to compose, to write on a subject; to remove, to quiet, to calm; to dissipate.

152 冢 *ʿchung*[3] a mound; summit of a hill; great; eminent; honorable; first.

212 寵 same as 寵 40. 212.

15 冫 *ʿping*[1] ice, clear, frozen, crystallized.

2 冲 *ʿch'ung*[1] to boil over, to dart; young, immature, delicate; deep, hollow; to rise in the air; to send, as a letter; to shake, to agitate, to rush at.

7 冱 *hu*[4ˀ] frozen, congealed, ice-bound; chilly; cloudy.

8 凉 *ʿliang*[2] cold, cool, fresh, refreshing, distant, in need; sparing of; to trust in.

9 冷 *lêng*[3] *ʿlāng* cold, frigid; clear, pure; chilly, icy; indifferent; still, lonesome; unusual; to cool.

10 況 *k'uang*[4] *kw'ang*ˀ more, moreover, still; now; to come to; to bestow; to grow, as plants; a time, a period; cold.

凌 *mei*[3] *ʿméi* to defile, to foul, as with dirty water; to annoy, to request, to ask a favor of.

12 凓 *ʿlien*[2] a thin sheeting of ice.

18 冽 *lieh*,[4] a cold air; harsh, raw, chilly, as the weather.

24 泮 *p'an*[4] to melt as ice.

29 冹 *fu*[2] *fuh*, cold, wintry, wind; icy.

30 冶 *yeh*[3] *ʿyé* to fuse metals, to smelt; a founder; a furnace; enticing; a false glitter; bedizened

洛 *lo*[4] *loh*, frozen; icy.

减 *chien*[3] *ʿkien* to lessen, to diminish, to lighten; to decrease.

凋 *ˏtiao*[1] to be exhausted; injured and lost its vitality; fading; falling, as the old leaves.

31 涸 *ku*[3] bound up with frost, to freeze hard.

32 淥 *lu*[4] *luh*, frozen rain, sleet; cold.

34 冬 *ˏtung*[1] winter; the end; the close; to store up; wintry.

35 凌 *ˏling*[3] ice; to insult; to shame; injurious; aspiring; to advance; to exalt.

37 决 same as 決 85. 37.

凑 same as 湊 85. 37.

38 凄 *ch'i*[1] *ˏts'i* intense cold; shivering, wintry, freezing; grief; calamitous; afflicted, sad, in misery.

46 凗 *ʿts'ui*[3] sleet and snow together.

55 凐 same as 湮 15. 187.

69 凘 *ssŭ*[1] *ˏsz'* to thaw, to melt and flow off.

75 凜 *tieh*,[4] frozen hard.

凇 *sung*[4] frozen dew-drops or rain on the branches of trees.

凍 *tung*[4] to freeze; ice; cold as ice; to congeal, to cool, to stiffen; to expose to cold.

凓 *li*[4] *lih*, cold, as a north wind.

85 冰 *ˏping*[1] ice, clear, pure, frozen, crystallized; to freeze.

87 凈 *ching*[4] *tsing'* cold. Same as 淨 85. 87.

102 凈 *pi*[4] *pih*, a cold wind.

103 凝 *ˏning*[1] to congeal; to perfect; to settle, to freeze, to coagulate; to turn, to curdle; frozen; fixed, finished, vigorous, collected; accomplished.

109 凗 *to*[4] *toh*, icicles.

113 凛 *chin*[4] *kin'* cold, chilled; affected by cold.

115 凜 *ling*[3] *ʿlin* intense cold, clear and cold; an awe-inspiring manner; trembling as in presence of rulers.

124 凉 *ˏliu* benumbed with cold.

151 凞 *ˏi*[2] hoarfrost and snow covering the ground.

154 瀆 *tu*[3] *tuh*, to annoy, to defile, to profane, to desecrate; to treat contumeliously; to bother by reiterating one's application.

172 准 *chun*[3] *ʿchun* to equalize; to weigh; to allow, to permit; to decide; to receive, as a dispatch; on or upon as a day.

174 凊 *ching*[4] *tsing'* cold, intense cold; to cool, to make cold; fresh, cool.

187 凴 *ˏp'ing*[2] to depend on, according to; evidence, proof.

16 几 *chi*[1] *ʿki* a small table, a bench; a side-table.

1 凡 3 凡 4 凡 *ˏfan*[2] all, every; the greater part; common, vulgar; the world; laic; mortal, earthly, human.

9 凭 *ping*[2] to lean on or against; to confide in; to trust to; proof, evidence.

34 処 same as 處 141. 16.

105 凳 *têng*[4] *tăng'* a stool, a form, a bench, a settle.

106 凰 *ʿhuang*[2] *ˏhwang* the female of the phoenix.

151 凱 *ʿk'ai*[3] a victory; the triumphant return of an army; the joy of peace; gentle,

soothing; excellent; balmy, as the wind.

187 凴 ˏp'ing² a stand for a stone; to lean upon, to trust to; confiding in; according to, as; proof, evidence.

17 凵 ʿk'an³ a vessel to put things in, and still unfilled.

1 函 ˏhan² a letter, an envelope; to infold; to contain; a press; armor; liberal, capacious.

4 凶 hsiung¹ ˏhiung calamity, evil; inauspicious; unfortunate, unlucky; funeral; adverse; sad; cruel; injurious; lugubrious.

6 凾 same as 函 17. 1.

13 凸 tu¹ tieh, protuberant, convex; elastic, springy; a tenon; in *Cantonese:* an overplus.

17 凹 wa¹ ˏngao concave, hollow, indented; the undulations in a ridge.

出 ch'u¹ ch'uh, to go out; to produce, to beget; to issue, to surpass; to leave finally.

18 刀 ˏtao¹ a knife, a sword, a punt; a quire of paper containing from 20 to 100 sheets.

刃 same as 刃 18. 3.

刁 ˏtiao¹ dangerous, violent, ungovernable; perverse, recusant, seditious; cabaling, restless; unscrupulous and aggressive.

1 切 ch'ieh⁴ ts'ieh, to mince; urgent, important; to cut, to carve, to urge, to press; earnestly, a resumé; sincere, read tsi' all, every, the whole.

剉 cho² choh, to cut to pieces, to chop, to mince; to carve out.

2 刼 ch'i⁴ k'i' to cut a notch in a stick.

契 chieh¹ kiah, to scrape off the rust and dirt; to brush and clean.

3 刃 jên⁴ jăn' edge of a knife; dangerous; sharp pointed; to kill; to slaughter.

刅 same as 創 18. 9.

剏 same as 創 18. 9.

剗 ʿtan³ to cut; to trim or sharpen a little, to scrape off somewhat.

4 刈 i⁴ to cut grass, to mow; to reap; to kill, to cut off.

剩 shêng⁴ shing' to remain; overplus; residue; fragments, leavings; to retain; to keep back a part; to lengthen; not only.

6 剌 tzŭ⁴ tsz' to stick into, as a share in the soil, or when driving down a stake; to put a knife into or between; to stab, to stick; to erect, as a pole; to establish.

7 剋 ˏya¹ to cut the throat, as of a sheep.

8 刻 k'o¹ k'oh, avaricious; insulting; oppressive; to carve, to chisel, to sculpture, to cut out; k'o⁴ to engrave; quarter of an hour; a little while.

剋 ch'ing² ˏk'ing to mark the faces of criminals with black spots; lioh, to rob.

9 劍 chien⁴ kien' a straight double-edged sword, a rapier, a claymore, a blade.

創 ch'uang⁴ chw'ang' to make, to invent, to found, to begin; to create; to reprove; the first; ˏchw'ang a wound; to cut; a prop or inclined support.

10 剉 ˏt'iao¹ to cut open; to cut.

剋 ˏwan² to pare off the corners, to cut or round off, to trim; to equalize, to make out a report without sticking to facts.

剋 k'o⁴ k'oh, to overcome, to subdue; to exercise, to repress, to deny one's self; the chemical action of acids

and re-agents; urgent; a set time; to insist on.

鬼 *hsien⁴ sien'* to castrate a fowl; a cross-bow.

11 分 *fên¹ ˏfăn* a share; to divide; to distinguish; to separate; to apportion; the tenth of a mace; the tenth of an inch.

瓢 *yo⁴ yoh,* bubbling or boiling water.

13 刪 *ˏshan¹* to expunge, to obliterate, to pare, to amend, to correct; to edit and settle a test; to reject, as an account.

18 剪 *chien³ ˊtsien* scissors; to cut, to intercept; to shear; even, regular; to reduce,, to kill, to extirpate.

20 刎 *wên³ ˊwăn* suicide by cutting the throat; to cut crosswise; to divide.

刈 *kou¹ ˏkeu* a sickle or bill-hook.

刨 *p'ao²)* to dig; to plane; a hoe; to smooth; to deduct from; to grub up.

23 剜 *k'ou¹ ˏk'eu* to pick out with a knife.

24 刊 *ˏk'an¹* to cut, to carve, to engrave, to erase.

判 *p'an⁴)* to decide, to judge; to join; a verdict; to marry; to join two halves to see if they match; to divide in twain.

剝 *ˏp'i¹* to peel, to pare off the skin; to trim with an ax, to divide into parts.

25 刮 *ˊtien³* a nick in a blade; broken off or having a flaw.

27 鐫 *chüeh² küeh,* a gouge, a graver, a small chisel.

28 刼 *chieh² kieh,* to carry off by force; to plunder; hurried; suffering; a cycle.

29 剟 *to⁴ toh,* to cut, to prick; to cut blocks, to engrave; to cut open and rob; also read *choh.*

30 剏 *ch'ia⁴ k'iah,* to pierce; to stab; to cut.

剮 *kua³ ˊkwa* to hack to pieces, as is done at the disgraceful execution, by slicing off the lips, ears, eyelids, and limbs.

別 *pieh,²* to part, to leave; different; to separate, to divide; to part, to distinguish; to leave, to go off, to recede from, another, unlike; besides, moreover.

剏 see 刂刂 18. 20.

剏 *ˏchung¹* to scrape things; to oppose; to kill; to behead, to execute.

剖 *chieh¹ kiah,* to brand or tattoo the face as a punishment; to flay the skin from the face.

剆 *lo⁴ loh,* to trim off the knots on the bark of wood.

剔 *ˏtiao¹* to engrave, to carve and adorn; to polish as when finishing a composition; to tattoo; ornamented.

剖 *p'ou³ ˊp'eu* to rip, to cut open, to split; to halve; to judge, to decide; to disclose.

32 剉 *ts'o⁴)* to cut; to lop off the points and corners; to trim and prune; to file; to cut in pieces, as criminals are sometimes executed.

剋 *k'nei² ˏkw'ei* to cut open and clean, as a fish; to butcher victims for sacrifice; to stab, to put a knife into.

37 券 *ch'üan³ k'üen'* a contract, a deed, a bond, a proof; a section.

剋 *ˏk'u¹* to cut open, to cut in two; to rip open; to cut down.

剞 *chi¹ ˏki* a crooked burin or chisel, used to gouge out the deeper parts of the block.

剏 same as 闊 169. 37.

38 剅 *lou¹ leu'* to bore into and carve; to cut out flowers; to hollow out; a graving tool.

39 剷 *shan⁴ shen'* to work on, to trim, to cut out; to geld; to manage or arrange well.

40 割 *ko¹ koh,* to cut, to wound; to divide; to deduct, to injure;

to cede as a territory; afflictions, calamities.

宛刌 *ˌwan*[1] to cut, to pare, to carve; to pull out, to excavate

41 寸刌 *ts'un*[4] to cut small, to cut up; to part, to divide.

剸 *chuan*[3] *ˈchwen* to cut flesh in pieces; to mutilate; to cut wood in two, *ˌchwen* to assume. *ˌtw'an* to cut out, as a tailor.

42 少刌 *sha*[3] to pierce, to stab; to make an eyelet hole.

44 刷 *shua*[1] *shwah*, a brush; to scrub; to wipe out; a card for dressing cotton; to rub ink blocks for printing.

屋刌 *wu*[1] *wuh*, to execute one in his house or near it, and not on the public square.

46 剛 *ˌkang*[1] hard, firm, stiff; just now, recently, momently; constant, enduring, intrepid.

47 剄勦 *ching*[3] *ˈking* to cut one's throat; to cut off the neck.

chiao[3] *ˈtsiao* to exterminate; to fatigue; to attack or fight with rebels; to destroy and scatter them; to put them down, to extirpate.

48 差刌 *ˌch'a*[1] to take up a thing with a fork or a dagger; a small javelin.

50 制 *chih*[4] *chi*[3] to direct; to make, to invent; to govern, to regulate; to limit; to hinder; to prevent; a practise; a law; mourning usages.

51 干刌 *ˌk'an*[1] to cut, to carve, to engrave, to erase.

刑 *hsing*[2] *ˌhing* punishment; laws; torture; penal, criminal; jurisprudence, a mold, a pattern, to imitate, to sacrifice victims.

53 度刌 *to*[4] *toh*, to cut and hew wood, as carpenters do; to divide.

廣刌 *k'uo*[4] *kw'oh*, to cut off; to trim, as a sapling of its branches; to make a post; to unfold, to lay open.

57 剃 *t'i*[4] to shave.

弗刌 *fu*[2] *fuh*, to chop, to hew; to cut in two; to beat.

58 剝 *pao*[1] *po*[1] *poh*, to flay, to peel, to skin, to split, to uncover; to degrade, to extort; to demand by force; *puh*, to strike, to knock down.

剝刌 *hsüan*[2] *ˌsüen* to prune a tree.

62 划 *hua*[2] *ˌhua* a boat; a hook, a catch; a latch; a pinnace; a scow, such as soldiers use to cross streams; to pole a boat.

剗刌 *ˈch'an*[3] to spade up, to level off; to trim; to cut grain.

63 剛刌 *ˈp'ien*[4] to slice, to cut thin; to pare, as a fruit of its skin.

66 斃刌 *p'ieh*,[1] to pare off, to cut.

72 剔刌 *t'i*[1] *t'ih*, to cut, to scrape; to pick; to reject, to dig out.

昔刌 *ts'o*[4] *ts'oh*, to dress the horn of the rhinoceros and make it into cups; to carve wood into things.

73 劊刌 *kuei*[4] *kwéi*[3] to cut, or break asunder, to amputate, to decollate.

劊刌 *ts'êng*[4] *ts'ăng*[3] to wound by a sudden cut or stroke, as when a kinfe slips.

74 刖刌 *yüeh*[4] *yueh*, to cut off the feet at the ankles, an ancient punishment.

75 刹刌 *ch'a*[4] *ch'ah*, a Budhist monastery; a pillar or spire on the top of a dagobah or shrine, from which to hang streamers.

剎刌 same as 刹 18. 75.

刺刌 *tz'ŭ*[4] *ts'z*[3] to prick, to pierce; a thorn, a sting, a spine; to tattoo; to stab and kill; to pole a boat; to criticise; to examine.

朵刌 *to*[3] to mince, to chop up; to carve; to hash with a chopping-knife.

柬刌 *la*[2] *lah*, to cut in two, to mangle, to hack, inhuman, harsh; perverse, intractable.

wicked; in *Cantonese:* a row of things; a lot of articles.

77 劉 *li³ lih,* to cut or open, as an animal.

歲 *kuei³ kwéi'* to wound, to cut open; to injure.

78 列 *lieh⁴ lieh,* to arrange or state in order; ranks; a series; a file, a class; to separate, to distinguish; each, severally; regularly, methodically.

79 刈 *ˏshan¹* to mow; to cut grass or herbs; to root out; a large billhook; a sort of scythe.

81 剷 *ˏch'an¹·³* to cut into, as when testing the purity of sycee.

83 民 *ˏmin³* to scrape off, to pare, to brush off, to seam; to turn in, as a frayed edge.

86 鳥 *ˏyu¹* an implement like a bill-hook, with which to cut grass or weeds.

炎 *ˏyen³* sharp, having sharp point; to cut off or in two.

焦 *ch'iao¹ ts'iao'* to cut off or in two; to mow or reap.

爽 *ch'uang⁴ chw'ang'* to wound slightly.

93 犀 *ch'ih² ˏch'i* to cut open the skin; to dismember; to cut and cleanse a fish.

97 瓜 *kua¹ ˏkwa* to slice.

100 剗 same as 剗 18. 62.

102 卑 same as 18. 24.

副 *fu⁴'* an assistant; to assist; a pack; a classifier of sets of things, as beads, tools, buttons, &c.; to announce, to investigate; a vice, a lieutenant; *fuh,* to rend, as in parturition.

剖 *ˏt'ang¹* to butcher; to kill and dress meat; to dissect; to dismember; (unauthorized).

劃 *hua' kwch, ho⁴* to rive, to split open; to dig; to carve open flower work; to engrave; to cut glass; to mark off; to deface, as in writing; a burin, a stylus.

105 發 *p'o¹ p'oh,* a sickle or hooked knife, sharp on both edges, to cut grass; a small scythe.

107 皮 *ˏp'i¹* to peel, to pare off the skin; to trim with an ax; to divide into parts.

110 剮 *kua¹ kuah,* to cut away the proud flesh from an ulcer; to remove the pus and blood.

113 剽 *p'iao⁴'* a small bell which emits an acute sound; to strike, to pierce; to stab; to puncture, to rob, to cut off, swift, alert.

115 利 *li⁴'* sharp, acute; profit; to covet; advantageous, useful; fortunate; cleverness; to nourish.

116 窫 *ts'ang⁴'* to bruise the skin; to bark, rip, or injure the surface; (unauthorized).

118 算 *cha² chah,* to cut up or chop; the noise of cutting fine.

劉 *chao⁴'* great, large; rank, high, as grass.

119 舜 *ˏliu²* to pare off the skin of a fruit.

剽 *su⁴ suh,* to mince, to cut into fine pieces.

121 營 *yin⁴'* to cut down the high-trees on the hills.

124 剔 *t'a¹ tah,* a clash.

126 剛 *tuan¹ ˏtwan* to cut even; to cut and trim; to arrange; to act a grave, prim deportment.

128 耶 *êrh⁴ 'rh'* the punishment of cutting off the ears.

聚 *ts'ou⁴ ts'eu'* to mince or hash meat; to cut up wood into small pieces.

130 前 *ch'ien² ˏts'ien* to progress, to lead forward; before; to advance; the van; previously, anciently; a light black color.

削 *hsiao¹ sioh,* to carve, to pare, to scrape, to shave, to erase, to extort from; to despoil, to seize territory; to deprive of title or rank; impoverished; debility.

132 刳 same as 剖 18. 209.

133 到 *tao*[4] to arrive, to go or come to; to attain, to reach; finished, completed; to, at, up to; from, of, but, yet.

劉 same as 18. 118.

134 刨 *ch'ia*[1] *k'iah*, to dig the nails into; to pinch; to enter, to go into.

135 刮 *kua*[1] *kwah*, to scrape, to pare, to rub off; to abrade, to plane, to shave, to burnish; to extort; to run against; a bushel of grain.

140 刮 *ta*[1] *tah*, a hook; hooked, curled; a quire.

劃 *huo*[1] *hwoh*, to cut, to reap; to split with a knife; to rend, to separate; to pry up.

141 劇 *chien*[1] *ˏkien* to cut off; to castrate an ox.

145 初 *ˏch'u*[1] to begin; at first; incipient.

151 剴 *ˏkai*[1] to rub or sharpen a knife carefully; a bill-hook; assiduously, diligently; fully; to influence, to move.

152 劇 *chi*[2] *kih*, to increase, to add to; unhappy, sad; more, very; troublesome, to trifle, to sport; a comedy; a play.

154 則 *tsê*[2] *tseh*, then, in that case; cause, reason; next; immediately; a rule; a precept, a law; a pattern; to imitate, to outline, to mark.

劑 *chih*,[4] a ticket; a token, passed as a pledge or security, when pawning.

160 劈 *p'i*[1] *p'ih*, to split, to tear, to divide, to cut open; to wedge; in *Cantonese:* to meet one suddenly.

167 劉 *ˏliu*[2] a weapon; to kill; to arrange; good; to set out in order; to wish another's death; leaves falling in autumn.

173 剗 *hsüeh*[1] *süeh*, to pare, to scrape or shave off.

175 剕 *fei*[3] *ˏféi* to cut off the feet, a punishment; to cut off the knee-pan.

劘 *mei*[2] *ˏméi* to cut, to pare off; to cut open, to dissect.

179 劗 *ch'ien*[1] *ˏts'ien* to cut; to stick in.

202 劉 *ˏli*[2] to rive or split through from one end to the other, as a log.

209 劓 *i*[4] to cut off the nose; to torture.

210 劑 *chi*[4] *tsi*[3] to adjust, to portion out; to trim, to equalize; to pare even; to mix physic; a dose; to compound as a pill; a prescription.

19 力

li[4] *lih*, strength, power, spirit, effort; force; assiduous, smart.

1 助 *chu*[4] to help; help, assistance; to assist; to succor; beneficial, strengthening.

勗 *hsü*[1] *süh*, to exite, to stimulate, to urge to exertion.

8 劾 *ho*[2] *hoh*, to judge, to examine into; to impeach, to prosecute or accuse one; to restrain; diligent in discharge of duty.

勍 *ch'ing*[2] *ˏk'ing* strong, violent.

効 *hsiao*[4] *hiao*[3] to exert; effects; proofs; to toil; to imitate; merit.

9 勑 same as 勅 19. 75; also same as 徠 60. 9.

10 勉 *ˏmien*[3] to exert, to endeavour; to stimulate; to force one's self; constrained; urged by circumstances; to animate, to urge, to persuade; to put forth effort.

13 勖 *hsü*[1] *süh*, to exite, to stimulate, to urge to exertion.

14 勞 same as 勞 19. 86.

19 勰 *hsieh*[1] *hieh*, harmony of sentiment, union of purpose.

22 勖 *k'uang*[1] *kw'ang*[3] zealous, prompt; an appellation of the first rank of the Beile 貝勒 princes among the Manchus.

27 劈 *chüeh⁴ küeh*, to urge, to compel, to stimulate; to push on; energetic.

勵 *li⁴)* to stimulate, to encourage, to incite, to animate.

28 劫 *chieh² kieh*, to take by violence; to plunder; to rob openly; hurried; an era; suffering; in *Cantonese:* astringent; bitter; sleepy.

29 劝 same as 勸 19. 172.

30 加 *chia¹ ˏkia* to add to; more, extra; to advance; to promote, to increase.

劭 *shao⁴)* effort; exertion; to stimulate; to take courage, to exert one's self; beauty, excellence.

劬 *ch'ü² ˏk'ü* anxious solicitude, labor, distress; toil of a severe kind, in obedience to duty.

劼 *chi¹ kih*, earnestly, with determined purpose; in *Shanghai:* to get the seeds out of a pod; *hiah*, firm, determined, energetic; diligent, careful.

勛 same as 勳 19. 86.

32 勢 *shih⁴ shi'* influence; power; circumstances; authority; pomp, grandeur, strength; resources; virility; air, exterior, figure; condition.

勤 *ch'in² ˏk'in* diligent, sedulous, laborious; to assist, or excite to exertion.

37 劵 *ch'üan³ k'üen'* tired, wearied, fatigued.

38 努 *ˊnu³* to exert, effort, to strive for; a desperate deadly struggle; in *penmanship*, a perpendicular stroke.

39 勃 *pu¹ puh*, suddenly, hastily; flurried, disconcerted, as when caught doing wrong; to change color, confused.

42 劣 *lieh⁴ lüeh*, weak, feeble; mean; depraved, infirm, inadequate, humble, poor, insignificant; barely, scarcely, unpolished, rustic; vile, degraded.

47 勁 *chin⁴ king'* strong, strength; violent; stiff, hard; unyielding, overbearing, prejudiced.

勦 *chiao³ ˊtsiao* to exterminate, to fatigue, to trouble, to annoy; to toil at, to fag; light, nimble.

48 功 *ˏkung¹* merit; meritorious service; work; worthy, virtuous; the virtue of medicine.

57 勐 *ch'iang⁴ ˊk'iang* to urge on, to exert one's strength; to pursue after, to resist forcibly.

61 勵 *lü⁴)* to give one good advice; to help.

65 勌 *kuei⁴ kwéi'* strength all given out; wearied, exhausted, as from war.

66 勡 *ao² ˏngao* strong, brave.

務 *wu⁴)* to use great effort; to strive after; business; must; important, duty, concerns; certainly; used for 侮 to insult.

69 劤 *chin⁴ kin'* great, strength, brawny.

74 勝 *shêng⁴ ˏshing* to conquer, to win; to elevate, to bear; to sustain, to raise; adequate to, worthy of; to excel, superior, best, excellent; to add.

75 勅 *ch'ih,⁴* imperial orders, decrees; to try, to attempt; the execution of a charge; steady; urgent; a charter; a permit.

80 勉 same as 敏 66. 80.

86 勞 *ˏlao²* to labor, to distress, fatigued; grieved; careworn, burdened, toil, exertion; meritorious deeds, *lao'* to reward labor; to console, to aid.

勳 *hsün¹ ˏhiun* merit, meritorious; to acquire fame.

99 勘 *k'an*[4] to investigate a case; to collate; diligent, able, adequate.

101 勇 *ʿyung*[3] brave, bold, daring; to advise; courage; fearless; soldierly; to exert one's strength.

113 勦 *p'iao*[4] to seize by violence, to rob; to plunder or take forcibly.

120 勩 *chüeh⁻ tsüeh*, to break a thing asunder.

124 勠 *lu*[4] *luh*, united strength.

140 募 *mu*[4] to hire, to enrol; to invite, to beg; to call upon the people to do; to enlist; a public invitation; to give a bounty to.

勱 *ʿmai*[3] to give *all* one's *strength* to a thing; to exert it.

145 襄 *ˌjang*[2] urgent, walking fast.

148 觔 *chin*[1] *ˌkin* muscles, inclination; a catty.

154 勩 *i*[4] labor, toil; affliction, distress; to be weary, to endure.

勣 *chi*[4] *tsih*, merit, praiseworthy acts; conduct worthy of reward.

166 動 *tung*[4] to exite, to affect, to shake, to move, to issue forth; motion; to influence; action; agitated, irritable; surprised; restless.

172 勸 *ch'üan*[4] *k'üen*[4] to advise, to exhort, to instruct, to admonish, to encourage, to praise, to acquiesce; influenced, as by arguments.

176 勵 *ʿmien*[3] to stimulate, to urge on, to exite.

177 勒 *lê*[4] *leh*, to coerce; to bridle; a bridle; the reins; to restrain, to force, to require of; to oblige to do; to exact unjustly; to vex; to tie up; to bind; to strangle; to cut in stone; in *penmanship*, a horizontal stroke.

20 勹

same as 包 20. 49.

3 勺 *shao*[2] *choh*, a spoon, a ladle; to ladle out with a spoon; a little, a spoonful; the tenth of a 合 or gill; to adopt, to follow.

4 勿 *wu*[4] *wuh*, not, do not; not having.

匆 same as 悤 61. 31.

5 匄 same as 鳩 196. 5.

7 匀 *yün*[2] *ˌyun* equal, even; to divide equally; alike; a little; to divide or allot equally.

9 匁 *pao*[4] to incubate, to sit on eggs, as a bird, to hatch.

匈 same as 丐 1. 20; also same as 胸 130. 20.

17 匈 same as 胸 130. 20.

28 勾 *kou*[1] *ˌkeu* to hook; to entice; to exclude; to connect; to mark off and reject, as items in a list; to divide off a composition into sentences.

30 匐 *ho*[2] *hoh*, to environ; everywhere.

49 包 *ˌpao*[1] to wrap up; to contain, to envelop, to hold, to be included in; to be patient, to undertake, to assume, to engage, to warrant; to insure; a bundle.

匏 *ˌp'ao*[2] a calabash or bitter squash, anciently used for drinking, or making musical instruments.

101 匍 *ˌp'u*[2] to crawl, as an infant; to lie prostrate; to strive for.

102 匐 *p'o*[4] *p'oh*, to fall prostrate, to crawl on the hands and knees; to exert one's self to relieve another.

108 匼 *o*[4] *ngoh*, an ornament in a headdress worn over the braid.

118 匒 *chü*[2] *küh*, a crooked spine arising from disease; a bent back.

119 匊 same as 掬 64. 20.

121 匋 ˏt'ao² a furnace for burning pottery; to please; correct, straight; a synonym of ˏyao 窰 a mine.

140 匒 ta¹ tah, piled on each other.

21 匕 ˊpi³ a ladle; in poorly printed books used as a sign of repetition.

9 化 hua¹ hwa' to change, to reform; change, to alter, to influence, to transform, to convert, to repent, to digest, to transmute, metamorphosis.

24 匏 ˊpao³ ten families made a pao or tithing in the Cheu dynasty.

47 匓 same as 臍 130. 47.

64 北 pei³ po⁴ poh, the north; to oppose; to retreat; also read ˊpê.

72 匙 ch'ih² shih² ˏshih a spoon; a key, which in China resembles a spoon.

22 匚 ˏfang¹ an open basket with a bale or handle, holding about a peck.

5 匜 ˏi² a wash-basin with a tubular handle to let the water run off; a dish with a partition into which the dirty water runs.

8 匟 k'ang⁴' the divan or wide couch, placed at the head of the parlor and wide enough for a low table in the middle, on each side of which the host and guest are seated.

11 匭 same as 匱 53. 134.

30 匳 hsüan⁴ süen' an osier basket for washing rice in; to bind the edges of sieves and baskets with cord.

匶 ˏtan¹ a shrine where the effigies or tablets are kept in the ancestral hall.

37 匴 same as 篋 118. 22.

50 匝 tsa² tsah, to go round, as the heavens do in the course of a year; to perform a circuit or entire revolution; a side, a row; stretching along as a line of trees; pervading; in *Cantonese:* to please; lustrous; to delight.

69 匠 chiang¹ tsiang' a mechanic, an artificer; a workman, an artisan; one who makes things requiring skill.

85 匯 hui¹ ˊhwui vase or box; waters gurgling and eddying; a place to which people converge; to stagnate, as a pool; to deposit; to advance money; a check, a draft, a letter of credit.

96 匡 k'uang' ˏkw'ang square; to rectify; to assist, to deliver; deflected, to direct; regular; correct.

102 匣 hsia² hiah, a small box; a quiver; a chest, a coffer; to inclose.

匽 yi⁴ yih, an iron agricultural implement; an incense burner; a large kettle.

118 匵 suan⁴ swan' a bamboo case or box for holding the hats of officers, square and covered; a basket, a creel, such as rice is washed in.

134 匸 same as 庚 53. 134.

154 匱 k'uei⁴ kwéi' a chest; a locker, a closet, a case with drawers or a door; exhausted, wearied; to fail in.

匶 ˏkan³ a cheap box or trunk woven of bamboo splints much used in travelling; a lid; to cover with a lid; ˏkung a cup.

匵 tu² tuh, a case or drawer; a sheath; a coffin; a receptacle for books; a bowl.

159 匷 kuei³ ˊkwéi a box for papers, a casket bound with metal and fit to hold seals; to box up; to bind around with cords.

175 匪 *fei*[3] *ʻféi* vagabonds, banditti; illegal, seditious, robbers; not; without; variegated.

23 匸 *hsi*[3] *ʻhi* a case or coffer for storing things.

1 匼 *lou*[4] *lew'* to retire into obscurity; to go away from the world's gaze; a kind of sieve or fan.

10 匹 *p'i*[3] *p'ih*, a piece; a pair; a friend; to agree; a fellow, a mate; responsive; classifier of horses.

30 區 *ch'ü*[1] *ˏk'ü* to separate; small, petty, trifling; a line, a division, a boundary; a dwelling; a small store-room; to sort; to assign to its own place or rank.

38 匿 *ʻyen*[3] to hide away, to secrete one's self; to repress; a wayside privy.

63 匾 *ʻpien*[3] a signboard; a tablet; flat, a slice, a board with an inscription.

111 医 *i*[1.4] a case for arrows; a quiver; to heal, to cure; a doctor.

140 匿 *ni*[1] *nih*, to hide; clandestine; to abscond; to secrete; to elude search; a big wine jar.

24 十 *shih*,[2] ten.

1 卍 *wan*[4] ten thousand; a mystic emblem of high antiquity.

2 廿 *ju*[4] *juh*, twenty.

卅 *sa*[4] *sah*, a contraction of 三十 or thirty.

4 千 *ch'ien*[1] *ˏts'ien* a thousand; many, an indefinite number, very, earnestly; perfect.

午 *ʻwu*[3] 11 to 1, noon; horary character; midday; south; to oppose, to stand up, to resist; crosswise, transverse.

升 *shêng* *ˏshing* a measure (one-tenth of a 斗); to ascend; to complete or bring about; a skein of 80 threads; to advance; to rise, to accumulate.

8 卒 *tsu*[2] *tsuh*, lictors, soldiers; to stop; hurry; to conclude, to finish; the end; to die; then, when all was over; underlings, menials.

12 半 *pan*[4] half; to divide in two; a large piece of; the greater part of.

13 南 *ˏnan*[2] south, summer, austral.

19 協 *hsieh*[2] *hieh*, harmony; united with; to assist; mutual help; to aid, to yield to cordially; to agree with.

41 博 *po*[2] *poh*, extensive; profound; ample, spacious, universal, general; intelligent, versed in, learned; to cause, to make, to barter, to game; to play for money.

64 榫 *ʻsun*[3] to fit a piece of wood into a hole; a tenon.

72 卓 *cho*[1] *choh*, stable and lofty; to make firm; to surpass, eminent in; distant; profound; reached, as a time.

99 卦 *ʻshih*,[4] full, abundant, said of silk worms; to collect or assemble.

102 单 same as 單 30. 30.

卑 *pei*[1] *ˏpêi* low; inferior, mean, humble; plebeian; contemptible; a term for one's self; yielding, respectful.

140 卉 *hui*[4] *ʻhwui* grass, herbs.

25 卜 *pu*[3] *puh*, to divine, to conjecture, to guess; to bestow on; sortilege.

1 卡 *ch'ia*[3] *k'a*[3] *tsah*, a pass, a barrier; a clasp; a guard-house at a pass; the official residence of a military officer; to get stuck, as a bone in the throat.

8 卞 *pien*[4] hurry, hasty; all; a rule, a law; to do a thing smartly.

10 兆 same as 兆 10. 3.

30 占 *chan*[1] *ˏchen* to divine; to encroach; to wait; sortilege; a

lot; to observe signs; also same as 佔

卟 *chi*[4] ˏ*ki* to ask the spirits to decide doubts by some token; to divine by lots.

卲 *chao*[4)] to prognosticate, to inquire by auguries, to divine.

31 卣 *yu*[3] ʿ*yiu* an ancient sacrificial tankard of copper, with a cover and a bail, used to hold the fragrant spirits employed in worship.

卤 ˏ*t'iao*[2] a tree laden with fruit.

卤 same as 攸 66. 2.

32 卦 *kua*[4] *kwa*' divination, to divine; diagrams; a sign; to cast future events; divining marks.

80 卧 *hui*[4] *hwui*' to repent.

26 卩 *chieh*[2] *tsieh*, an officer's seal or signet in olden time, made in two parts that tallied, one being kept at court and the other taken away; it was made of stone, horn and metal; joint, a knot.

1 卺 *chin*[3] ʿ*kin* the nuptial wine cup, in which the pair pledge each other.

2 印 *yin*[4)] a seal, a stamp, to print; a spot, a stain, a mark.

6 卬 same as 卬 26. 21.

卯 ʿ*mao*[3] 5 to 7 a.m.; a period, time, or term; an instalment; flourishing; in *Cantonese:* the buttocks.

卵 *luan*[3] ʿ*lwan* eggs, testicles, roes.

卿 *ch'ing*[1] ˏ*k'ing* a president; a term of respect; a noble, a lord, a high officer; intelligent.

21 卬 ˏ*ang*[2] used by speakers for I; high priced, great, strenuous.

27 危 *wei*[2] ˏ*wéi* dangerous; danger; to endanger; high, precipitous, imminent; hazardous, unsteady; sick; to ruin; a beam in a roof.

卮 *wu*[3] *wuh*, disquieted; hazardous.

28 却 *ch'üeh*[4] *k'ioh*, but, then, therefore; to refuse, to deny; certainly, truly.

30 卲 *shao*[4)] high, as in virtue.

36 卯 ʿ*mao*[3] morning; east; a time, a term, a day; flourishing; 5 to 7 a.m.; in *Cantonese:* the buttocks.

37 卷 *chüan*[4] *küen*' a scroll, a section, a book, a roll; ruled paper for writing essays on; curved, curled, as hair; elegant.

77 卸 *hsieh*[4] *sié*' to unload; to lay down; to resign, to relinquish; to put off; to vacate; to unroll; to deliver over to.

106 即 *chi*[2] *tsih*, eating, or just about to eat; now, then; near; urgent; if; to go, to approach; soon; presently, when, perhaps; this, that; to fill.

121 卸 same as 26. 77.

143 卹 *hsü*[4] *süh*, to pity, to compassionate; to feel for; to commiserate, to love, to be anxious about; anxiety; sorrow for.

150 卻 *ch'üeh*[4] *k'ioh*, but, then, therefore; to refuse, to deny; to retire; to look up; truly, certainly.

27 厂 *han*[4)] a cliff which projects; a stone on a hill side, under which men can dig out a residence.

4 厄 ʿ*ch'a*[3] disagreeing, not fitting; also read *cheh*,.

18 厠 same as 廁 53. 18.

26 厄 *o*[4] *ngoh*, a knot in a tree impeded, cramped, ill-used; that which is fated to harm one; a ring fastened to reins near their ends.

32 厓 *ai*⁴ *ˏyai*² the sheer side of a hill; a cliff, a precipice; a bank, a shore.

厜 *tzŭ*¹ *ˏtsz'* a peak of a hill.

厖 same as 龐 53. 32.

35 厦 *hsia*⁴ *hia'* a front room, or hall; a great house, a mansion.

39 厚 *hou*⁴ *heu'* thick; great; generous; intimate; kind, liberal; faithful; good; well; to esteem.

41 厨 same as 廚 53. 41.

43 厖 *ˏmang*² a large rock; bulky, great; abundant, numerous, mixed; generously provided for.

66 厰 same as 廠 53 66.

厤 *ˏli*³ to split, as a ripe fruit does its skin; to rive; to chap.

69 厮 *ssŭ*¹ *ˏsz'* foragers; servants; uproar; to divide; to feed or take care of.

71 厩 *chiu*⁴ *kiu'* a stable; a stall where horses are housed.

72 厝 *ts'o*⁴ *ts'u*⁴ a large smooth stone fit for a gravestone or tablet; to put away a corpse properly; to carve, to engrave.

厬 *kuei*³ *'kwêi* water dried up, as in a fountain or well; water exhausted.

76 厥 *chüeh*² *küeh*, a machine for throwing stones like a ballista; he, she, it, its; that one; these; short; to bow the head.

83 厎 *'ti*³ a soft stone, like steatite; to come to; to cause to approach; to fix, to settle; to produce; to execute; to reach; a whetstone.

92 厔 *'ya*³ uneven; unmatched.

94 厭 *yen*⁴ to reject, to loathe, to sicken at; disgust, disdain; to dislike; wearied with; sufficient, filled, satiated; disagreeable; *ˏyen* satisfied, gratified; *'yen* to cover, to shade, a bad dream, a nightmare; *yeh*, constrained, narrow; to restrict; obedient; united, to injure; to beckon in, as at a doorway; *yah*, to press.

厭 *'yen*³ the operculum of a snail, whelk, winkle, or other spiral univalve.

106 原 *yüan*² *ˏyuen* origin, source, beginning; really, in fact; natural; proper, innate, honestly; to retrace, to repeat; to remit, to forgive; again; another; a plateau or high and level field, a terrace.

123 厵 *wei*² *ˏwêi* a peak, the distant summit of a hill, peering into the sky.

133 厔 same as 庢 53. 133.

140 厲 *li*⁴ a grindstone; violent; a whetstone; to sharpen, to grind; to discipline; to oppress; to commence; severe, stern; majestic; excessive, furious, evil, cruel, ugly, dangerous.

145 厎 *'i*³ to hide in the dress; to conceal, to screen, as woods do a house.

160 厣 *p'i*⁴ *p'ih*, oblique, leaning, deflected; poor, mean.

166 厘 same as 釐 166. 27.

175 厞 *fei*² *ˏfêi* the south corner of a room, where a table was spread with offerings, when it was not known where the god of the land was abiding; hilden, concealed; low, base.

28 厶

*ssŭ*¹ *ˏsz'* private; selfish; used as a sign of a blank to be filled in; contracted form of 某 *mou*³.

4 厹 *ˏyao*¹ small, tender.

厷 same as 肱 130. 28.

5 厹 *ch'iu²* ˏ*k'iu* a spear whose head has three edges like the beech-nut; vapor rising high, the breath going out.

10 毚 *ˏt'sun¹* ˏ*ts'iün* a cunning hare.

28 參 *ˏsan¹* thrice; three; several.

參 *ˏts'an¹ ts'ên¹ shên¹* to counsel; to impeach; irregular; to mix, to blend; to be concerned with, to visit or see a superior, to be admitted to an audience; a deposition, an impeachment or report against; rising in gradation; *ˏshǎn* ginseng.

32 去 *ch'ü⁴ ʿk'ǔ* to go; past, gone, former; to leave, to depart from; to dismiss, to conceal, to hoard; to remove; to separate; to proceed; following; to repudiate.

37 叁 *ˏsan¹* three.

29 又 *yu⁴ yiu'* the hand; again, further, more, still, also, and, while, not yet, as, but.

2 收 *shou¹ ˏsheu* to receive, to gather; to harvest; to insnare, to involve; to bind, to restrain, to conclude, to remove.

3 叉 *ˏch'a¹* to clasp the hands, a fork; a place where roads diverge.

叉 same as 爪 87.

4 及 *chi² kih,* up to, and, at, to; to connect with; to implicate; effected; done; concerning; impracticable, unequal to, deficient.

友 *yu³ ʿyiu* a friend; friendly; friendship; an associate; fraternal, cordial, hearty.

友 *fu² fuh,* to prick a dog to make him go.

8 变 *pien⁴'* to transform, to metamorphose; to change, a revolution; a calamity or judgment.

9 叙 *hsü⁴ sü'* to converse, to chat; to arrange in order; arrangements; a series; order; rank.

14 受 *shou⁴ sheu'* to receive, to endure, to bear, to suffer; to acquiesce in; to contain; to inherit, to succeed to; susceptible of, affected by; a charge, a thing to be kept.

18 殳 *mo⁴ muh,* to dive for anything under water; it resembles 殳 79. *shu¹* to kill.

27 反 *ʿfan³* to turn; contrary to; to rebel; to resume; to revise; to send for; perversity; repetition; again; the reverse of; but; opposed to.

叛 *p'an⁴ pan'* to revolt; to emigrate; to desert; to rebel; to resist and escape from the authorities of a country; brilliant.

29 双 *shuang¹ ˏshwang* a pair, a couple; an equal, a mate; to go with.

叒 *jo⁴ joh,* obedient, accommodating; united.

叠 same as 疊 102. 102.

42 叔 *shu² shuh,* a father's younger brother; uncle; a respectful term for older persons or strangers; a squire; to collect; to hoard.

44 刷 same as 刷 18. 44.

49 叚 *hsia² ˏhia* a surname; *ʿkia* to borrow, to transfer to another; to be distinguished from *twan'* 段 79. 6.

86 叟 *sou³ ʿseu* an appellation for an old person; Sir.

109 叡 same as 睿 109. 14.

128 取 *ch'ü³ ʿt'sü* to fetch, to bring, to take; to assume; to lay hold on; to appropriate; to receive, as an offering; to get, to induce; taken; selected for use; to take a wife.

叢 *ts'êng² ˏts'ung²* a bushy place, a copse or coppice; crowded, as shrubs; collected thickly;

assembled in a crowded manner.

134 叟 *sou*³ *'seu* an appellation for an old person; venerable; Sir.

30 口 *k'ou*³ *'k'eu* the mouth; an entrance; pronunciation; a classifier of swords, persons, cannon balls, &c.

1 呸 *p'ei*¹ *ˌp'êi* psha? pish! pooh! the noise made in spitting or hooting; to snort at.

司 *ssŭ*¹ *ˌsz'* to manage, to control; an officer; to preside over; to attend to; a commissioner, a superintendent, a court or office; a subdivision of a district.

吥 *pou*¹ *ˌp'eu* to draw in the breath; in *Cantonese:* swollen, tumid, puffed; empty, deceptive.

否 *fou*³ *'feu* not, if not, not so; to deny, to refuse; ought not; whether or not? else, otherwise.

呸 *t'ou*⁴ *t'eu'* to spit out.

叱 *ch'ih*,⁴ to cry out at, to scold, to hoot at; to blurt out; to angrily order another; to make mention of.

叮 *ˌting*¹ to enjoin on one; in *Shanghai:* bitten or stung by insects.

可 *'k'o*³ may, can, might, could, fit; to be willing, to permit; able to do; convenient, worthy, competent; then, if so.

哿 *ˌko*³ excellent; to be well off; to commend; may.

哥 *ˌko*¹ an elder brother; a term of respect, and sometimes of sneering.

咀 *chü*³ *'tsü* to suck; to get the taste of by biting or sucking.

号 same as 號 141. 16.

咤 *i*⁴' loquacious, garrulous; unceasing talk.

2 叫 *chiao*⁴ *kiao'* to call; to bid; to cause; to name; to command, to persuade, to induce; by; with.

3 哇 *chu*⁴' the noise of calling fowls; a distorted mouth; occurs used for 咮.

4 右 *yu*⁴ *yiu'* the right; good; to honour; to assist; to aid, to support; to turn to the right, as in driving; violent; when added to official designations, it denotes a second or deputy.

吒 same as 咤 30. 40.

咋 *tsa*¹ *cha'* a loud rude noise; for a moment; it is so; it may be so; I see it.

呼 *ˌhu*¹ to call, to invoke; to name; to speak to; to cry out loud.

5 吞 same as 盇 28. 5.

吃 *ch'ih*¹ *kih*, to eat, to drink; to bear, to suffer; to let, to allow, to permit.

7 啞 *ˌya*³ dumb (from birth); to keep silent; the confused noise of boys studying.

吁 *yŭ*¹ *ˌhü hsü*¹ an interjection expressive of dislike and disapprobation; and also of grief, alas! woe worth the day!

吾 *ˌwu*² I, me; my; to impede, to excuse and delay; to guard, to defend, to resist.

牾 same as 忤 61. 24.

咺 *hsüan*¹ *ˌhüen* the incessant crying and wailing of infants; a holy man; to fear.

8 咳 *k'o*² *ˌhai*¹ an exclamation; a smile or prattle of a child; *k'oh*, to cough, but without vomiting; to cry out, to eructate.

吭 *hang*⁴' the throat; to gulp down; an important pass in a country.

哼 *hêng*¹ *ˌhăng* a nasal sound; to moan, to groan; frightened; having an antipathy to; looking foolish; excessive; to vociferate.

喨 *lang*[1] *liang*[3] the incessant crying of infants; to weep without making a noise.

㖞 *ˏt'un*[1] the breath; slow-going; read *ˏchun* garrulous.

咬 *'yao*[3] to bite, to gnaw; to chew, to masticate; to set the teeth as in pain; to ruminate; *ˏkiao* to call.

9 合 *ho*[2] *hoh*, to join; to pair; to suit, to answer; to unite, accordant; harmonious; the whole; together.

吟 *ˏyin*[2] to moan; to recite; to hum; to intone, to read fast, as when half singing a ballad.

含 *han*[2] *ˏhan* to check; to speak indistinctly; to put a gem or coin in a corpse's mouth; full; to contain; to cherish; to suffer; to tolerate; to restrain; incomplete.

喻 *'yen*[4] the action of a fish's mouth when it comes to the top of the water.

命 *ming*[4] fate; let; life; a decree; will; to order, to command; to charge; to consult, as a god; heaven, luck, animated, living creatures.

喰 *ch'iang*[4] *ts'iang*[3] to peck, as a bird; a coughing caused by an obstruction in the throat, a hacking; foolish looking; idle fear.

㗊 *'lai*[2] a sound in singing; a large mouth drawn awry.

咐 *fu*[4] to order, to enjoin; to blow; to instruct; *ˏfu* to breathe on; to blow gently with the breath.

咿 *ˏi*[1] the sound of giddy laughter.

咻 *hsiu*[1] *ˏhiu* to call out clamorously; a shriek, a groan.

喉 *hou*[2] *ou*[4] *ˏheu* the wind pipe, the gullet; the throat; guttural.

10 咷 *ˏt'ao*[2] the wailing of infants; to cry and weep.

吮 *chien*[3] *'tsüen* to suck, as infants do; to lick, as dogs sometimes do a sore.

唲 *ˏwa*[2] the prattle of children, read *ˏrh* a forced laugh.

11 合 *'yen*[3] a marshy place at the foot of hills; mud and water debris.

吶 *no*[4] *noh*, to speak cautiously; not to promise or speak hastily; slow of speech; sparing of words; to stammer.

喻 *yü*[4] to proclaim; to explain; to instruct, to declare; to admonish and enforce, as a rule; to illustrate, to compare; to understand; informed of.

12 叭 *ˏpa*[1] to open the mouth; sound.

只 *chih*,[3] only, but, merely, just, then; however; this.

吟 *ˏi*[2] yes; it will do; let it go; in *Cantonese*: poor, inferior, deteriorated; not to speak out, timid; dumpy.

哄 *'hung*[3] to cheat; to deceive, to persuade; to intimidate, to tempt, to falsify; the indistinct noise of singing.

咫 *chih*[2] *'chi* the foot measure of the Cheu dynasty, which was long as a woman's forearm consisting of eight 寸 *ts'un*.

㖞 *ch'ien*[1] *ˏk'ien* the pouch of a monkey or marmot; to peck as a bird; not filled, as a measure; deficient; to hold in the mouth or chops.

13 同 *ˏt'ung*[2] same, with; united, agreeing; joint; and, in common; the same as; together, all at once; all; identical; alike in time or place, to harmonize; matched; a meeting of feudal princes every twelve years.

向 *hsiang*[4] *hiang*[3] towards, to; time past; heretofore; formerly; an intention; a window; opposite to.

嚮 *hsiang*[3] *hiang*[3] towards, to, in the direction of; opposite; to approach; attractively; encouragingly.

商 ˏ*shang*[1] a merchant; to consult; to devise; to deliberate, to arrange; to trade; a traveling dealer; the second of the ancient five musical notes; an hour before sunrise and sunset.

咼 *kua*[3] ˏ*kwa* a wry mouth, whether born so or diseased.

哂 *sa*[1] *sah*, the voice changed from too much or too violent use; a hoarse or gruff voice.

嗣 *ssŭ*[4] *sz*ʾ posterity, hereafter, till; then; the following; to practice; to connect, as a family; to adopt, to inherit, to succeed to in a regular, lawful manner; children, heirs.

17 咄 *tu*[4] *tuh*, to speak to one another, to talk; an exclamation of surprise or of joking; in *Pekingese*: ˏ*chw'a* an interjection of displeasure.

18 召 *chao*[1ʾ] to summon; to cite; to require a subordinate to appear; to invoke.

叨 *tao*[1] ˏ*t'ao* to talk; to eat; to desire, addicted to; to love honor or gratification; to long for; inordinately; sensible of, ashamed of having had a strong desire for.

呙 *kua*[3] ʿ*kwa* to cut the flesh from the bones.

叼 ˏ*tiao*[1] to hold in the mouth; to suck, to seize.

吩 *fēn*[1] ˏ*fān* to talk rapidly; to order; to direct.

唦 *pa*[1] *pah*, the cry of a bird; the noise of a cockatoo, or some kind of a parrot.

唰 *shua*[1] *shwah*, to preen feathers; a bird arranging its plumage; a slight taste of.

喇 *la*[3] *lah*, loquacity, jabber, noise; to talk fast; the permission of an act.

唎 *lieh*,[1] sound; the chatter of birds.

唎 *li*[4ʾ] sound, noise; talkative.

19 另 *ling*[4ʾ] additional, moreover, another, besides, by itself, distinct, to divide in two.

哧 *ch'ieh*[4] *k'ieh*, a sound resembling creaking; a rustling or whispering noise.

嘮 ˏ*lao*[2] noise, clamour.

20 句 *chü*[4] *kü*ʾ a sentence, a term, a word, a line, a full period; a phrase; a line in verse; to write or compose; ˏ*keu* crooked; a corner; to embarass.

吻 *wên*[3] ʿ*wăn* the corner of the mouth; the lips; speech; talk.

呁 *chün*[4] *kiün*ʾ to vomit; to feel sick at the stomach.

咆 ˏ*p'ao*[2] to roar, as a lion or bear; to bluster; furious, raging.

啕 ˏ*t'ao*[1] loquacious, verbose; the prattle of a child.

21 吪 *o*[2] ˏ*ngo* to move; to influence; to civilize.

22 咂 *tsa*[1] *tsah*, to taste, to lick, to suck; to enter the mouth; to smack; the motion of a fish sucking or moving its gills.

23 叵 ʿ*p'o*[3] do not, may or can not, ought not; then; insufferable.

嘔 *ou*[4] ʿ*ngeu* to sing; to vomit; to provoke; to spit out, to disgorge; to give back unwillingly; a child's prattle, to quiet; ˏ*hü* loving words; to be kind to.

24 古 ˏ*ku*[3] old, ancient, long ago, antiquity; practiced in, accustomed to.

叶 *chieh*[2] *hieh*, to harmonize, to rhyme; to unite or coalesce, as an initial and final to denote the sound of a character.

啐 *ts'ui*[4ʾ] *sui*ʾ to spit; to taste; to scare; to sip; to chew; to alarm, to call, to taste, to put in the mouth; to suck and smack the lips.

商 *ti*[2] *tih*, the part on which others rest, as a stalk or stem, a foot or hoof; a root, etc.; the basis or origin of.

喃 *˹nan*[2] incessant talking; gabble.

嘏 *chia*[3] *˺kia* great felicity or prosperity; propitious; distant; large and strong; stable.

啅 *cho*[1] *chok*, a multitude of people disputing; to coax, to beguile one to do a thing.

25 呫 *t'ieh*,[4] to taste, to sip; read *ch'eh*, to whisper in the ear; loquacious.

26 叩 *k'ou*[4] *k'eu*' to knock; to ask; to prostrate; humbly, respectfully.

啣 *hsien*[2] *˹hien* to hold in the mouth; to receive, as an order.

唧 *chi*[1] tsih, noise of many voices; the hum of insects, the noise of a crowd.

27 后 *hou*[4] *heu*' after, behind; a queen; a ruler; the sovereign.

呃 *ko*[2]*ai*[4]) an uneven or unnatural tone of voice; to hiccough, to chirp; to belch; *ngoh*, the cry of birds.

啀 *˹yai*[2] a dog snarling and wishing to bite people.

噘 *chüeh*[1] *küeh*, to pout, to purse the lips.

28 台 *˺t'ai*[2] eminent, exalted; a title; sir; venerable, old; infirm; read *˹i* pleased, gratified; to rejoice; I, me, when said by rulers; your honour.

吆 *˺yao*[1] to cry or hawk goods.

吰 *hung*[4] *˹hung* the sound of a bell.

呿 *ch'ü*[1] *˺k'ia* to gape; to open the mouth, as if in stupid wonder.

29 史 *shih*[3] *˺shi* history, a register; chronicles, annals, acts; a narrator of events, an impartial annalist.

吏 *li*[4]) an officer, a magistrate, a recorder, a ruler; a deputy or secretary in offices; to rule.

吸 *hsi*[1] *hih*, to inspire, to inhale; to sip, to imbibe, to attract.

唇 *ch'in*[4] *ts'in*' to vomit; sickening, filty.

啜 *cho*[4] *choh*, to drink with a noise; to taste, to suck; to kiss; to sob; to prate incessantly and praise people.

啾 *chi*[2] *tsih*, silent, quiet; read *chuh*, to sight and lament.

嘏 *hsia*[2] *˹hia* the throat, the gullet; to vex, to treat harshly, to intimidate.

嗖 *sou*[1] *˹sheu* the sound of driving away birds or fowls.

30 咮 *ch'ih*[2] *˹shi* to chew the cud; to ruminate.

唔 *˹p'i*[1] dissatisfaction and contempt; begone, get out!

呵 *˹ho*[1] to expel the breath; to scold, to get angry at; to please; to interrogate; a final sound in assent; *˹ha* to laugh.

哮 *hsiao*[1] *˹hiao* vast, large; *˹hao* the noise of a blast; an angry sound; the voice of anger.

呂 *lü*[3] the spine, the back bone; notes in music; a kind of sword.

咢 *o*[4] *ngoh*, to strike the drum in interludes of singing; to startle; in *Cantonese:* to lift up, or stretch out the neck.

唔 *˹wu*[2] a sound in singing; in *Cantonese:* no, not, do not.

哈 *ha*[1] *hoh*, *ho*[3] a shoal of fishes; a fish's mouth; to taste; to laugh loudly; to yawn; a horse laugh.

哈 *han*[4]) a grunt, a mere sound; to put something in the mouth.

咒 *chou*[4] *cheu*' to curse, to imprecate; an incantation, a litany, such as priest recite; a charm to hurt another.

响 *hsiang*[3] *˺hiang* sound, noise; a signal; a call.

喎 *˹wai*[1] a distorted mouth, caused by palsy, or a contorsion of muscles.

呴 *hsü*[1] *hü'* to breathe upon; to warm with the breath; to gasp for breath, to call out.

咕 *ˏku* to mutter.

嚴 *ˏyen*[2] stern, severe, grave; to respect; rigorous, unrelenting, rigid; a father; reserved, austere; solemn, dignified, awe-inspiring; superlative; close; tight, as a door; a night-watch.

哈 *hon*[3] *ˊhen* the tone or voice of anger; to scold, to abuse.

咍 *ˏhai*[1] a noise of laughing and joking; the speechless terror of fright; to smile at.

品 *ˊp'in*[3] kind, series, rank, order; conduct; class, grade; actions; to classify; a delicacy; a thing, an article.

器 *ch'i*[4] *k'i'* any utensil, or instrument; ability; a finished thing; useful, meritorious.

噪 same as 臯 30. 30.

器 *ch'i*[4] *k'i'* any utensil, or instrument; a vessel, a dish; a tool, an implement; an officer; ability.

噩 *o*[4] *ngoh*, a grave and serious manner; startling, awe-struck.

㖞 *ˏyin*[3] the sound of conversation; without any conscience, to say things unworthy of belief; stupid.

嚣 *hsiao*[1] *ˏhiao* to vociferate, to scold, to rail at; clamor.

品 *nieh*,[1] to talk much, to quarrel; see also 46. 30.

臯 *sao*[4] the chirping and singing of many birds; the hum of men.

嚳 *hsiu*[4] *hiu'* animals which put the mouth to the ground when feeding; domestic animals pasturing on the hills.

嘽 *ˏt'an*[1] to breathe fast, to pant; horse snorting; read *ˏchen* slowly.

喪 *ˏsang*[1] to die; to lose; to fail; mourning; a funeral; apparel or time for mourning; *sang'* to fail of getting; forgotten; ruin.

嘻 *hsi*[1] *ˏhi* to laugh, to giggle, to titter; pleased.

咯 *lo*[4] *loh*, wrangling, disputations; to contend; a final particle, denoting indeed, certainly, so; read *koh*, to cough and spit; to hawk.

嚐 same as 嘗 30. 42.

嚶 *wei*[3] *ˊwéi* the noise made in calling ducks.

嗣 same as 咽 30. 47.

喊 *han*[3] *ˊhan* to vociferate, to call loudly; a cry; an angry scream.

嗟 same as 嗟 30. 77.

哭 *k'u*[1] *k'uh*, to weep, to cry loudly; the noise of grief or pain.

啁 *ˏchao*[1] to boast, to talk much; interchanged with 嘲; *ˏtao* talkative, verbose.

單 *ˏtan*[1] alone, one; odd; a bill; a receipt; poor; isolated; a single garment; an orphan, an individual; thin; debilitated, exhausted; one side of; sincere, credible; to complete; only, but; *ˏshen* a famous chief of the Huns; *shen'* a district in *Shantung*.

嚲 *lo*[4] to droop, to hand down; extensive; generous, thick.

嚷 *ch'an*[3] *ˊch'en* to laugh loudly.

嚳 *ˏno*[2] to exorcise the demons which cause pestilence, to perform a lustration; to walk with a genteel step.

31 咽 *hsi*[4] *hi'* breathing.

嗇 *sê*[4] *seh*, the harvest, which should not be wasted; niggardly, sparing, to cover; to amass; to accumulate; avaricious, mean; frugal, stingy.

咽 *yen*[4] to swallow down, to gulp; *ˏyen* the throat or larynx; the gullet; a narrow

and important pass; ˏyin a sound imitating the roll of drums; yeh, 噎 to hiccough.

咶 kuo⁴ kwoh, troublesome loquacity.

咽 chün⁴ kiün' to vomit; to feel sick at the stomach; in *Cantonese:* read ˏlun to gnaw; to lie uneven; rumpled, not lying flat and smooth.

32 吐 ˊt'u³ to spit out, to vomit; to bud, to open as flowers; to disclose; to tell all, to make a clean breast, to disgorge.

呈 ch'êng² ˏch'ing a statement; to present to; to state to a superior; to complain to; to offer; to show; to discover; to hand in a petition.

嘵 hsiao¹ ˏhiao the querulous tone of complaint; to grieve, to mourn; fear, dread.

哇 ˏwa¹ to reach, to vomit, a sound; sobbing; wanton, enticing tones; lascivious music; to coax.

唾 t'o⁴' t'u⁴ spittle; to spit, saliva; to do a thing easily.

唲 nieh,² wrathful, abusive; to rail at.

嚜 mo⁴ moh, to speak erroneously; used in imitation of the word *mark;* a direction.

33 吉 chi² kih, auspicious, fortunate, good, felicitous, prosperous, fine, elegant.

噎 yeh,¹ to choke, to suffocate; to hiccough, a stoppage in the throat; choking which hinders swallowing; sobbing.

喆 same as 哲 30. 64.

嘉 chia¹ ˏkia good, excellent, to praise, fine, delicious; to eulogize, pleased.

喜 hsi³ ˊhi joy; to felicitate; to wish; to like; glad, joyful.

喜 ˊp'i³ great; name of a high officer mentioned in history.

34 各 ko⁴ koh, each, every, various, all, separate, apart.

咎 chiu¹ kiu' error, fault, crime, defect, wicked acts, evil, criminal; unfavorable; a providential calamity; to blame; to criminate.

35 唆 ˊso¹ to make mischief; the prattle of children, to set at variance; to importune, to dun.

嗄 sha⁴' the changing of the voice; the voice becoming hoarse through bawling.

36 名 ˏming² a name; fame; a person; a character; celebrated.

唶 yeh⁴ yè' the cry of birds at night especially of herons and gulls.

哆 ch'é³ ˊch'é to open the mouth wide; a drooping lip.

37 吷 hsüeh⁴ hüeh, to sip, to make a noise when drinking; to whistle; to make a wheezing noise.

吳 ˏwu² to vociferate, to clamour; to talk loud; to bawl; to brag; to put on airs, in which sense it is now read hwa'.

吞 ˏtun¹ to swallow, to engross, to gulp; to absorb; to seize on and swallow up; to appropriate; to grasp.

唉 hsiao⁴ siao' to laugh, to smile, to be pleased; to ridicule; glad; jolly.

吠 ˏyao¹ a confused discord of sound in *Shanghai:* yes; I understand; look out! be careful.

喬 ch'iao² ˏk'iao high, stately, lofty, aspiring, curved; idle; dissipated and discontented; proud.

齔 chiao⁴ kiao' uneven; rough, as a path; uneasy, mind not quiet.

唪 fêng⁴ ˊfung to recite prayers; read ˊpŭng to laugh aloud; a loud voice; a loud laugh; boisterous merriment; a big mouth.

吷 ˊyang¹ a reply or echo, intimating attention; in *Pekingese:* to throw up; to gag.

喚 *huan⁴ hwan'* to call; to bid; to name, to hail one, to invite, to order, to designate.

噢 *'yü³* sorrow or remorse expressed by groans; the cry of pain.

喫 *ch'ih⁴ k'ih,* to eat, to drink, to bear, to suffer, to swallow.

嘆 *chi¹ ˏki* a sound.

唵 *an¹ 'ngan* to feed oneself with the hand, after the manner of the Hindoos; to hold in the mouth.

啥 *no⁴'* a final particle, used in the same sense as ˏ*na* 哪.

38 嘍 *lou² ˏleu* loquacious; troublesome and talkative; a tone in singing; used for 嘍 *shu⁴*.

呶 *ˏnao² nu³* clamorous vociferation.

唼 *ch'ieh⁴ ts'ieh,* the noise of geese and ducks when feeding; to talk sharply; slander.

嚶 *ˏying¹* the melody of many birds; birds calling.

39 吼 *hou³ 'heu* lowing oxen; an angry tone; the voice of anger; the cries of animals.

哱 *po⁴ puh,* a large trumpet or trombone, sounded to bring the troops into line when going into battle.

哮 *hsiao² ˏhiao* to howl, to bellow; to scream; to roar; to pant; to cough; to breathe hard.

40 咤 *ch'a⁴'* to vociferate, to grumble at, to grind the teeth; to pity; read *tu'* to set down a cup at a sacrifice.

喧 *hsüan¹ ˏhüen* clamour, noise, uproar; the incessant crying of children.

哘 *huan³ 'hwan* to smile; looking pleased.

嗐 *hai⁴'* an exclamation of regret or startling surprise; *hiah,* to gape, to open the mouth.

喀 *k'o³ k'oh,* the noise of coughing; to cough, to retch.

喧 *kuan¹ ˏkwan* two birds singing in response; to coo to each other, as doves do; or answering, as two orioles.

嚀 *ˏning²* to direct.

嚝 *yung⁴'* to retch, to choke.

41 噂 *'tsun³* many persons conversing amicably without real friendship; to talk agreeably, unitedly, as a chorus; in *Cantonese:* to have a thing ready, as an ax to cut a tree.

42 吵 *'ch'ao¹* to wrangle; to quarrel; to disturb; to interrupt; a clamor; *miao'* the cry of pheasants.

嘗 *ˏch'ang²* to taste; to essay; to deliberate; usually; formerly; ever; offering of first fruits to ancestors.

嘹 *ˏliao²* a clear note, as of a bird at night; the wailing cry of pain.

43 嘬 *tsu¹ tsuh,* to smack the lips; to draw in the breath; to kiss another; to bring the lips of two persons together.

咙 *ˏmang²* a jargon of dialects and sounds, such as is spoken where people from many regions live together.

44 呎 *shih¹ 'shi* an obsolete form of 屎; read *ˏhi* to groan; to mutter.

咿 *ˏi¹* the sound of giddy laughter; read *ˏhi* to moan.

君 *chün¹ ˏkiün* a sovereign; a man; a *gentleman;* honorable; superior; to rule; to fulfil the duties of a ruler.

呢 *ˏni¹* a twittering sound; a murmuring, humming sound; to speak low; interrogative particle; then; when; a common sound in Budhist books.

嘬 *ch'an³ 'ch'en* the foolish look of a simpleton; a gaping, gawky look, as of a bumpkin. same as 囑.

嘬 *wu⁴ wuh,* the crowing or cackling of fowls; *p. d.* the voice of household.

囑 *chu³ chuh,* to direct, to enjoin, to order; to bid; to engage or ask another to do.

45 吨 *chun*[1] incoherent babble; never ending nonsensical talk; *t'nn*[3] discontented, grumbling.

46 嘴 *tsui*[1] to purse up the mouth, as when about to sip or to kiss; *sui* to urge to drink when singing and playing.

47 唧 *chu*[1] *chuh*, to call fowls; the sound made when chucking fowls.

48 吭 *hang*[1] the bawling and din of a market-place.

哩 same as 哩 30. 32.

嗟 *chüeh*[2] *tsié* to sigh, to lament; an interjection of regret or sorrow, as when one is at a loss for words to express the feelings; painful recollections.

49 吧 *pa*[1] dumb, wide mouthed; large mouthed.

噀 *snn*[4] to spurt out of the mouth.

50 吊 *tiao*[4] 1,000 cash; 500 cash a mace; to hang, to suspend, to lift up, as by a cord; to condole with mourners; to pity; to demand, to ask for; *tih*, to reach to; to move; to get to the extreme; in good order.

咂 same as 咂 30. 22.

唏 *hsi*[3] *hi* to grieve and mourn without weeping; to breathe hard in sleep; to laugh, to chuckle.

啼 *t'i*[2] to cry, to weep; note of a bird; to lament, to crow, to scream, as an ape or parrot.

啻 *shih*[4] *chih*[3] *shi*[3] only; to stop at; an overplus; to rest.

歸 *sao*[4] the chirping and singing of many birds; the hum of men.

52 吆 *yao*[1] the bawling of peddlers; in *Cantonese*: a word used by women to still children.

呦 *yu*[1] *yin* a harmonious sound.

53 喥 *to*[4] *toh*, to gabble; talk incessantly. Also read *ch'ah*, and used for *ch'a*[3] 咤 to grumble.

唐 *t'ang*[2] dissolute; to boast; name of a dynasty; gasconade, exaggeration; a trailing plant, the dodder (cuscuta); a path up to an oratory or ancestral hall.

嘧 *ché*[1] *ché* to screen; loquacious.

55 哢 *lung*[4] the note or song of a bird.

57 哂 *shên*[4] *shǎn* to smile with a slight contempt; a sneering smile; to look pleased.

咈 *fu*[4] *fuh*, to oppose, to refuse; to object to; contrary to.

哄 *hung*[2] the lowing of an ox.

58 彗 *hui*[4] *hwui*[3] a shrill stridulous sound, as of a cicada; a soft, low melodious voice; a quick sound; in harmony or tune, as several voices or instruments; fine; delicate, but distinct, as the stars.

喙 *hui*[4] *hwui*[3] *sui*[4] a beak, a bill; a snout; to pant; to breathe hurriedly.

59 嗟 *yen*[4] to moan with one for the loss of one's country; to condole with the miserable, or those disgraced for office; read *ngan*[3] a proverb.

61 吣 *ch'in*[4] *ts'in*[3] to vomit, said of animals; to spurt out; to belch, as vile talk.

咇 *pi*[4] *pih*, to smell sweetly; a pleasant taste; to talk.

噁 *wu*[4] to scowl, to look displeased; in *Cantonese*: to stoop, to bend the head when entering a low place.

唸 *tien*[4] to sigh for; clear, bright.

噫 *tai*[4] to talk fast and continuously.

噯 *ai*[1] *ngai*[3] exclamation of anger, pain, etc.; to belch; warm, genial air; to grunt in a disapproving tone.

嚘 *yu*[1] *ˌyiu* to grow hoarse; to hesitate and stammer in talking; to sigh.

噫 *ˌi*[1] the tone of regretful indignation, surprise, or pain; groaning; moaning for shame, alas! to belch.

62 唏 *hsü*[4] *süh*, to whistle; to blow with the mouth; to call a dog.

咸 *hsien*[2] *ˌhien* all, totally; universal; together, completely, always; concord, suitable; hasty.

嘁 *ch'i*[1] *tsu*[1] *tsuh*, whispers; grieved, ashamed; to redden, to color up; in *Pekingese:* a subdued or indistinct sound.

哉 *ˌtsai*[1] note of admiration; an exclamation of surprise; to begin; to burst forth—as plants in spring.

哦 *o*[2] *ˌngo* to chant, to rehearse in recitative; to hum over to one's self.

嘎 *ka*[1] *chia*[1] *kiah*, noise of laughter; chirping or singing of birds.

嘰 *hsi*[1] *ˌhi* a whistling sound; a shrill cry.

嚙 *chi*[1] *tsih*, the noise of insects; but more commonly the squeak of mice.

63 呢 *o*[4] *ngoh*, the cry of a bird.

唳 *li*[4] the cry of a heron.

64 哲 *ché*[2] *cheh*, wise, sage, perspicacious; versed in; fully aware of.

哳 *cha*[2] *chah*, the crowing of a bird.

65 吱 *chih*[1] *'chi* sound, noise; a particle indicating certainty; also that the act was immaterial.

66 噸 *'tun*[1] to swallow down; to gobble—as a bird. *ˌt'un* the breath.

嗽 *shu*[4] to rinse the mouth; loquacity; to egg on a dog; to set a dog on one; the noise made in doing so.

啟 啓 *ch'i*[3] *'k'i* to open; to inform; to instruct, to explain, to make clear; to publish, as a book; to divide, to uncover; to begin; a clear sky after a rain; the van or left wing of an army.

嗷 *ao*[1] *ˌngao* a loud wailing; a mournful clamor, as of hungry beggars; noise of many voices.

嗷 *chiao*[4] *kiao*[3] to wail; to call after; to roar; a classifier of horses, from their neighing.

嗽 same as 嗽 30. 76.

噉 *tan*[4] to eat, to chew, to masticate, to entice; a bait; wild, unfounded; read *'kòm* at *Canton* to dare.

67 吝 *lin*[4] mean, stingy; ashamed; to regret, sorry for; parsimonious, close, sordid.

68 叫 *chiao*[4] *kiao*[3] to call; to bid; to cause; to name; called; termed, to command; to persuade, to induce; by; with.

69 听 *ˌting*[1] *ˌyin*[2] to hear, to listen, to wait; to obey; *t'ing*[3] to receive, to comply with, to accord, to acknowledge; to open the mouth wide and laugh immoderately.

嘶 *hsi*[1] *ˌsi* the neighing of a horse; a hoarse, crashing, slashing or clattering noise.

70 嗙 *ˌp'ang*[2] to boast; to backbite.

嗾 *sou*[3] *'seu* also read *so*[3] to spur on a dog to attack; to incite, to stir up.

71 嘅 *k'ai*[4] to sigh after; unavailing regret; in *Cantonese:* equivalent of 之 or 的.

72 咀 *tan*[4] to call to each other; to recriminate; to hum, to sing low.

嗟 *cha*[4] a sigh; groaning; a loud noise, as when calling one.

嗜 *'tsan*[1] length of time; a sound; then; a time; a period; I, me; to taste.

唱 *ch'ang*[4] to induce; to go before; to lead, as in singing;

to sing; to carol; to give or pass the word.

73 噲 *k'uai⁴ kw'ai'* to swallow, to drink with avidity; voracious; an impediment in swallowing; meager; clamor.

噌 *ts'êng⁴ ts'ăng'* the noise and hubbub of a market.

喝 *ho¹ hoh,* to drink; an angry exclamation; to call out aloud; a reprimand; guttural, sobbing sound.

哽 *kêng³ 'kăng* the gullet; to sob; a stoppage in the throat; rage or grief causing an impediment in talking.

嘬 *ch'uai⁴ chw'ai'* to lap with the tongue; to taste, to sip; to suck; to eat, to gnaw at; to swallow fast, without chewing.

嚼 *tsa² tsah,* to suck up, as a musquito or fly does; to hold in the mouth, as a sweet morsel.

嘈 *ˌts'ao¹* noise, clamor, disturbance; a confused din, as of a crowd.

74 唷 *yüeh¹ yuh,* to vomit; the noise of vomiting; to belch; food rising on the stomach.

嘲 *shu⁴ shuo⁴ shuh,* to suck in; to smoke; to draw in the breath; to inhale; to absorb.

嘲 *ˌchao¹* to ridicule, to jest upon; to laugh and joke with; railing, sportive allusions.

75 味 *wei⁴ wéi'* taste, relish, flavour; to relish; seasoning; a delicacy; to take pleasure; to recreate in; to solace; the style or beauties of a composition.

味 same as 嘆 30. 154.

啾 *chou⁴ cheu'* to peck, as a bird; birds twittering; a star in Hydra.

喳 *ˌcha¹* to chirrup, to reply, yes, sir; a lisp.

喋 *t'ieh⁴ tieh,* to chatter; loquacious, fluent; to taste or smear blood, as when taking an oath; flowing blood.

嗓 *'sang³* the throat; the larynx; the glanders; in *Cantonese*: a dialect, a local brogue; a patois.

唆 *shu⁴ shuh,* to suck in; to smoke; to draw in breath, to hem; to inhale; to absorb.

啉 *ˌlan²* greedy for gratifying the appetite; to have a drink all around, and finish the bottle.

嗟 *ˌch'u¹* to scold people.

嗟 *ˌch'ai²* a dog whining for his food.

嗉 *ˌniu¹* the cry of a child.

76 吹 *ˌch'ui¹* to blow; to play on wind instruments; to breathe; to speak in praise of; to puff up; a blast, a gust.

咨 *tzŭ¹ ˌtsz'* despatches; to state in writing, to inquire and find; to report; a minute; to deliberate, to consult about; to plan; to sigh; oh!

嗽 *sou⁴ sew'* to cough, to cleanse the mouth.

歘 *hsü¹ ˌhü* to blow with the breath; a respiration; to speak well of; to recommend.

77 呰 *tzŭ³ 'tsz'* to be too strict; to molest; to slander; to chide; weak; a defect, a flaw; similar to 訾 to revile.

嚦 *li⁴ lih,* a noise of splitting.

噦 *yüeh¹ yueh,* to retch, to gag, to belch; to keck; to bring up the food; *hwui'* a hum of people.

79 呴 *tou¹ ˌteu* talkative; trifling discourse.

嘔 *hsio² hioh,* to vomit; the sound of vomiting, which this word seems to imitate.

81 嚵 *ˌch'au²* to gourmandize; to sip or taste; to peck at.

83 吾 *kuo¹ kwoh,* to stop up the mouth.

呡 same as 吻 30. 20.

85 咏 *yung*[4] to sing or hum in a drawling tone; to chant or intone the words; a chant.

86 煦 *hsü*[3] *ʿhü* to report to superiors; to blow or breathe; to smile upon, to soothe; to laugh; warm, genial.

嚥 *yen*[4] to swallow, to gulp down; *ˏyeu* the throat.

嗚 *ˏwu*[1] to sigh, to lament; alas! a groan.

啖 *tan*[4] to eat, to chew, to masticate; to entice; to hold out lures; a bite, a morsel; a bait; a swallow; wild, unfounded.

87 嚼 *chiao*[2] *tsioh*, to bite, to chew, a bit, or bridle; to ruminate; to masticate.

88 咬 *ʿfu*[3] to bite and chew fine; to try the taste by chewing.

92 呀 *ˏya*[1] an ejaculation; gaping; a sound; appearance of the moon partly eclipsed; *ˏya* to wrangle; the bickering of children.

93 吽 *ʿhung*[3] the lowing of an ox; the last syllable of the Buddhistic exorcising canticle *om maui padmi om.*

告 *kao*[4] to tell; to accuse; to pray; to impeach; to advise of; to ask, to request; to proclaim, to order, to decree; to butt with the horns, to gore.

嚳 *kʿu*[1] *kʿuh*, to inform quickly; an urgent communication.

哱 *ˏlao*[2] to talk without meaning or coherency.

94 吠 *fei*[4] *fêi*[2] to bark, to howl, as canine animals do.

95 嗦 *so*[4] *shoh*, to sip, to take a taste of a thing; to put up the lips and taste.

嗞 *tsŭ*[1] *ˏtsz*[2] to sigh; an interjection; ah! oh!

97 呱 *wa*[4] the wailing of an infant; to sob and moan.

101 周 *chou*[1] *ˏchеu* to go round, to surround; to extend everywhere; to supply; plenty, enough; secret; deep; a curve, a bend; open, honest; to the end; entirely; close; fine.

哺 *fu*[1] *pu*[2] to feed (with milk, pap, etc.); to feed an infant with a spoon; to give to eat, as a bird does; to chew; a mouthful.

102 呷 *chieh*[4] *hiah*, to swallow, to gulp down; to taste; to inhale, as fishes do water; in *Cantonese:* to tuck up the sleeves or dress; to turn up the skirts.

呻 *shên*[1] *ˏshăn* to sigh, to moan; to yawn; to hum; to groan, to lament; to read in a chanting way.

喂 *wei*[4] *wêi*[2] to feed animals; to rear.

嚭 *pi*[4] *pih*, to smell sweetly; a pleasant taste; to talk.

嚄 *huo*[4] *hwoh*, to bawl after, to cry aloud when calling for one.

嚩 *ˏpʿau*[2] to hinder and irritate others by abusive talk.

103 嘘 *chʿieh*[4] *tsʿieh*, the noise of geese and ducks when feeding; to talk sharply; slander.

嚏 *tʿi*[4] *ti*[2] to sneeze; a running at the nose.

106 喈 *chieh*[1] *ˏkiai* the harmony of birds; distant music or melody, as the sound of bells or drums; the soughing of the wind.

喤 *huang*[2] *ˏhwang* the cry of children weeping; clamor; the ringing of bells.

108 嗌 *yi*[4] *yih*, the throat, the organs of eating and speaking; to hiccough; read *wuh*, to laugh; used for *yeu*[2] 咽 the throat; in *Cantonese:* to call after one; to quarrel; near to; crowded.

嗑 *ho*[1] *hoh*, loquacious; often used for 喝 to sip, to drink; talkative.

嗢 *wu*[1] *wuh*, to hem and clear the throat; to hawk.

嚧 *ˏlu*[3] one calling to his pigs cries 嚧 嚧.

109 嗔 *ch'ên*[1] *ˏch'ăn* to speak angrily, to scold; to rail at; passionate; *ˏt'ien* to bluster, to bully.

110 嚜 *yü*[4] *ynh*, dangerous; the note of a bird.

111 唉 *ai*[3] *ˏngai* an interjection; to sigh; yes, so.

113 噤 *chin*[4] *kin*' unable to speak from lockjaw, mumps, or other disease; to refrain from speaking; silent, as from utter grief.

嘌 *ˏp'iao*[1] a carriage rushing wildly along; lawless, irregular.

114 噙 *ch'in*[2] *ˏk'in* to hold in the mouth, as a bird does a twig.

喁 *ˏyung*[2] the motion of a fish's mouth when breathing; gasping as a fish; read *ˏyü* to respond, as in singing.

115 和 *ho*[2] *han*[4] *ˏhwo* mild; agreeing, harmony, union, concord; with; together; gate of a camp; in relation with; to mix, to sing a second; assenting.

唻 *chin*[1] *ˏtsin* the wailing of infants.

116 饕 *cho*[1] *choh*, the mouth stuffed with food when chewing; to eat fast or vulgarly.

喤 *ch'iang*[1] *ˏk'iang* an impediment in the throat, as phlegm or a swelling; the sound of coughing.

嗢 *wa*[4)] the wailing of an infant; to sob and moan.

117 吾 *t'on*[4] *t'eu*' to spit out.

118 噬 *shih*[4] *ˏshi* to eat, to gnaw; great grief; reaching to; snapping at, as a dog for a morsel; an initial particle.

120 嗉 *su*[4)] the crop or gizzard of a bird; a fat full crop; in furs, the skin on the throat of an animal.

喲 *yo*[1] *yoh*, an interjection.

121 嗂 *ˏyao*[2] delighted, happy, jolly.

122 囉 *ˏlo*[2] a tone; troublesome; the prattle of children; annoying, vexing.

123 咩 *mieh*[1] *ˏmé* the bleating of sheep.

善 *shan*[4] *shen*' virtuous, good, mild, gentle; wise, docile, clever, expert, handy, skilful; to admire, to praise, to approve.

唴 *ch'iang*[1] *ˏk'iang* the sobbing of infants, the unceasing wail of children.

124 嘐 *hsiao*[1] *ˏkiao* the screaming of a cock, as when he is caught; boasting, bragging, bombast; alarmed.

嗡 *wêng*[1] *ˏwăng* the lowing of cattle; in *Cantonese:* overripe, as fruit.

喻 same as 吸 30. 29.

嚼 *hsi*[2] *sih*, the noise made by one shivering with cold.

125 唠 *ˊlao*[3] a tone, a noise, a final sound; in *Shanghai:* and, also; a final particle.

嗜 *shih*[4] *shi*' to relish; to desire, to lust after; to take delight in; to indulge in; sensual.

126 唈 *êrh*[2] *ˏ'rh* the sides of the mouth; to put the lips to; in *Cantonese:* to shut, to close; the last; small, minute; to sip.

喘 *ch'uan*[3] *ˊchw'en* to pant; to breath quick and short, as in asthma; the breath, the life.

128 咠 *ch'i*[4] *ts'ih*, to whisper in the ear; to asperse, to blame one; the sound of the voice.

咽 *êrh*[4] *'rh*' the side of the mouth, the space between the mouth and ears; to turn the head towards one when speaking to him.

嘲 *ˏlao*[2] a great noise.

囁 *nieh*[4], to vilify another; the unbridled grumbling of a discontented lawless person.

129 嘩 *lieh*[4] *leh*, *lüeh*, a sound, such as is made by an instrument; the note or tone; in *Cantonese:* morose; cross; troublesome; disposed to annoy.

嘯 *hsiao*[4] *siao*' to kiss, to whistle, to roar; to scream; to sigh; to groan.

130 哨 *shao*[4]' to whistle; pointed; an outpost; cry of guards or lictors; to patrol, to walk about; to act the scout; to sing, as a bird; the mouthpiece of a horn; loquacious.

啃 *k'êng*[3] *'k'ăng* to bite one, as a dog; to gnaw; to wear away.

喟 *k'uei*[4] *'kw'êi*' to sigh, to lament; to breathe heavily, to lament and groan.

132 咱 *tsa*[2]' *tsan*[2] I, me, we, the persons speaking; our, used in the abstact.

嗥 *hao*[2] *ˌhao* the roaring of a tiger or a bear; to bawl, to wail.

嗅 *hsin*[4] *hiu*' the mournful note of birds; to smell, to scent, as dogs do.

133 咥 *hsi*[4] *hi*' to laugh out; sneering laughter.

噎 *'t'ai*[2] to speak erroneously or pettishly; to mock.

134 啗 same as 啖 30. 86.

哂 *sha*[4] *shah*, to speak much; loquacious, talkative.

138 哏 *hên*[2] *ˌhăn* the noise of people quarreling; loud, angry tones and words.

哽 *lang*[1] *liang*' the incessant crying of infants; to weep without making a noise.

140 哎 *ˌai*[1] an interjection of surprise, mixed with regret or self-reproach.

嘩 *hua*[2] *ˌhwa* clamor, noise, hubbub; the confused noise of a crowd talking; read *ˌwa* to change.

嗏 *ˌch'a*[1] a final sound used in chanting, to prolong the line; oh!

哖 same as 哖 30. 123.

喏 *jê*[3] *'jé* respectful language; a word used in replying to superiors.

嗒 *ta*[1] *t'ah*, to be absent minded; in a flurry, to lose self-possession; to lose a half of; to lick or lap, to sip up.

囈 *i*[4]' talking and laughing; snoring and muttering in one's sleep.

嘆 *mo*[4] *moh*, silent, still; quiet, settled.

嚄 *huo*[4] *hwoh*, to bawl out, as when in a fright.

嗃 *hao*[1] *ˌhao* a whizzing sound like that of an arrow.

141 噓 *hsü*[1] *ˌhü* to blow softly; to recommend; to puff; a respiration.

嚇 *ˌhu*[1] to menace; to howl at; to hoot.

唬 *hsia*[1] *ˌhiao hu*[3] to intimidate; to startle; to alarm; a roar; a growl.

嚇 *ho*[4] *'hu* to intimidate by boisterous talking; incoherent talk; *ˌt'i* to lament, to cry, to crow, to scream.

嚶 *ˌyü*[2] herds of deer gathering in one spot; laughing, frolicking.

嚕 *'lu*[1] the noise made in calling pigs.

142 嗤 *ch'ih*[1] *ˌch'i* laughter; to laugh heartily.

啄 *chou*[4] *chen*' to peck; the bill of a bird; a large bird with a crooked beak which eats its young.

145 哀 *ai*[1] *ˌngai* compassion, pity, grief, love, mournful; urgently, heartily; alas!

嚷 *'jang*[1] altercation, wrangling, row; to scold and bluster; to make a clamor.

囊 *ˌnang*[2] a purse, a bag, a sack; to put in a bag; perquisites, alary, property.

146 哂 *shên*[4] *ʿshǎn* to smile with a slight contempt; a sneering smile; to look pleased.

嚶 *ˏyao*[1] the chirping of grasshoppers.

147 覘 *hsien*[4] *hienʾ* to throw up, as infants do their milk; to vomit easily.

覷 same as 覷 154. 147.

148 嘴 *ʿtsui*[3] a bird's bill, a beak, a snout, a muzzle; the mouth, the lips; a kiss; an aperture; to wrangle; to talk much and impudently.

149 唁 *yen*[4] to moan with one for the loss of one's country; to condole with the miserable or those disgraced from office.

讎 same as 讎 172. 172.

150 哈 *ku*[3] *kuh*, the cluck of a Tartar pheasant; the cry of the pheasant.

151 噁 *yü*[4] *yuh*, a noise in the throat, a guttural sound or word.

152 啄 *cho*[2] *choh*, to peek, as a fowl; to preen or plume the feathers; a bird picking up food.

嚎 same as 嗥 30. 132.

嚎 *chio*[4] *kioh*, loud laughing; the lolling and panting of animals after running.

154 員 *yüan*[2] *ˏyuen* round, to circulate; to be of use to; civil or military officers; *ˏyun* used for 云 to add to; to speak.

唄 *pai*[4] imitated from a sanscrit word, to praise or chant, as is done in Budhist temples.

嘖 *tsê*[4] *tseh*, to cry and bawl; to quarrel; to wrangle; meddlesome; a tumult, an uproar; to praise.

喻 *ʿtʼan*[3] the noise of many people eating with haste; the slobbering and munching of a full table.

嘆 *tsa*[3] *tsah*, sound, clamor, noise; read *ˏtsan* to reiterate tiresomely; to ridicule; to swallow or gulp.

噴 *pʼen*[1] *pʼǎn*ʾ to puff, to snort, to spurt; to expel the breath forcibly; also read *ˏfǎn*.

嗊 *hung*[3] *ʿhung* a song; to sing ballads.

嘪 *ʿmai*[3] the bleating of sheep.

155 赤 *chʼih*[1] *ˏchʼi* to intimidate, to frighten.

嚇 *hsia*[4] *hoh*, to intimidate; to startle; anger, to threaten, to alarm.

156 唾 *ˏpʼi*[1] dissatisfaction and contempt; be gone; get out!

159 囀 *chuan*[3] *chwen*ʾ warbling voice, like a bird; delicate modulations; a tone, a note.

161 唇 *chʼun*[2] *ˏshun* the lips.

唇 *ju*[4] *juh*, to pity.

噥 *nang*[1] *ˏnung* to mutter; jargon, much talk; full of talk but not to the purpose; irrelevant.

162 嘓 *kuo*[1] *ˏkwo* the prattle of children.

嘓 *tʼa*[1] *tah*, to eat fast, as a hog; to slobber when eating; to gulp with a noise.

163 唈 *yi*[4] *yih*, a short or interrupted breathing, a catching of the breath.

哪 *na*[1] *no*[1] a colloquial, final particle used in replies; an interrogative; *toh*, or *to*ʾ the cry made by people who exorcise demons.

嗟 same as 嗟 30. 172.

嘟 *ˏtu*[1] to mutter.

嘟 *chʼi*[4] *kʼih*, laughter; to laugh boisterously and incessantly.

165 嗹 *ʿtsʼai*[3] an exclamation; read *ˏhiao* agitated, moving about; great.

166 哩 *ʿli*[1] an adverbial particle, denoting excessively, unreasonably; in *Cantonese*: read

ˏlé a final sound indicating certainty, doubtless, surely; so.

167 唫 *ˏyin²* to hum, to intone; to read fast, as when half singing a ballad; to sigh, to moan; *ˊk'in* to close, to shut; congealed, dormant; to speak very fast, as when humming.

噤 *hsien²* *ˏhien* to hold in the mouth, to clasp; to receive, as an order.

169 問 *wên⁴ wǎn˄* to ask, to enquire, to investigate; to demand, to try; to examine a case, to give sentence; a command; a mandate; to send presents when asking after one; fame.

嚇 *hsia³* *ˊhia* to laugh aloud.

囉 *ˏlan²* unintelligible talk, gabble, gibberish, confused talk.

170 啊 *ˏo¹* a sound; an interjection of pleasure or disgust; an interrogative particle, implying no doubt.

172 售 *shou⁴ shew˄* to sell; to recompense, to pay back, to restore; to dispose of; to trade.

唯 *wei³* *ˊwéi* to answer smartly; to echo, as in replying; an answer.

囀 *ˏyung¹* the harmonious singing of birds; the cry of birds.

囃 *ts'a¹ ts'ah,* the noise made by spectators in applauding acrobats and mummers.

173 嚅 *ju²* *ˏjü* chattering; the indistinct hum of conversation.

175 啡 *ˊp'ai³* the noise of spitting or clearing the throat, or of vomiting; the noise of snoring.

177 嘆 *t'an⁴˄* a sigh, to moan, to praise, to applaud; a final tone in singing.

179 囌 *chien⁴ tsien˄* without integrity.

180 唔 *ˏyin¹* the incessant sobbing and wailing of infants; dumb, unable to speak from great grief or an accident.

181 囋 *ˏyen¹* quarreling, wrangling.

嚬 *ˏp'in²* to knit the brows; to grin as when one fords a stream; to smile; to simper.

187 嗎 *ma³˄* to abuse, to scold; to berate; eh? what? *ˏma* an interrogative.

193 嗝 *ko² koh,* to belch; unable to swallow; to vomit, to gag.

195 嚕 *ˏlu¹* speech; to speak indistinctly.

196 鳴 see 196. 30.

200 嘛 *ˏma¹* sound.

203 嘿 *mo⁴ moh,* dark, cloudy, night; still, retired; secret, internal; meditation, quiet retirement; not at ease.

210 嚌 *chi⁴ tsi˄* to taste, to sip; to wet the lips; in *Cantonese:* a superlative; extremely.

211 嚙 *yeh,⁴ yao³* to gnaw, to craunch; to seize with the teeth.

嚙 same as 齧 211. 18.

212 嚨 *ˏlung³* the throat, the oesophagus.

31 口 *hui²* *ˏwéi* an inclosure; occurs used for 某 or 厶, to denote that something is omitted.

2 囘 same as 回 31. 30.

4 囟 *hsing⁴ sin˄* the sinciput; the calvaria.

9 囚 *ch'in²* *ˏsiu* to imprison; a criminal; to confine, to handcuff, a prisoner; a place of detention; the accusation; the plea.

圇 *lün²* *ˏlun* round, complete; entire in all parts, as a dress; finished.

囹 *ˏling²* a prison, an inclosure for confining men.

10 四 *ssü⁴ sz˄* four; all around, everywhere; it is the even number and answers to earth.

囥 *ˏwan²* to pare off the corners, to cut or round off, to trim; to equalize, to make out a

report without sticking to facts.

同 same as 冏 13. 30.

20 勿 *hu² hwuh*, whole, entire; in the gross; round.

21 化 *yu' yiu'* to interpret the cries of birds or beasts; to tell the meaning of foreign speech or gibberish; to decoy, to inveigle; to improve; to change for the better.

26 囷 *ch'üan¹ ˏk'üen* a circle; to punctuate; the Chinese period; to encircle, to surround, curved; *küen'* pen for animals; a prison; a snare; a cup of wood.

29 囚 *nieh,¹* to take anything and hide it away secretly; to steal.

30 回 *hui² ˏhwui* to return; to revolve, to repent, to rebel, to disobey; a time, a turn, an effort, a revolution; a chapter in a novel, a brochure, a livraison; the Moslems.

吾 *'yü³* to detain, to imprison a criminal in order that he may reform.

圖 *ˏt'u²* a map; to scheme, to intrigue; to plot; to reckon on; to remove; to estimate, to calculate, to wish or try for; a plan, drawing or chart.

固 *ku⁴)* solid, firm; chronic; certainly; to defend, pertinacious, constant, fortified; vulgar, rustic.

圓 *yüan² ˏyuen* round, a circle; the whole; circular, a globe, a sphere; to interpret; to cut off corners; to make round; to accommodate; a dollar, a rupee.

34 囱 *ch'uang¹ ˏchw'ang* the vent or flue of a furnace or fire place.

37 因 *ˏyin¹* a cause, because of, a reason, on account of; to avail of; to proceed; to rely on; for, why.

38 囡 *nieh,¹* to take anything and hide it away secretly; to steal; a girl, a lassie.

39 囝 *chien³ 'kien* a child of one's own.

41 團 *t'uan² ˏtw'an* a ball, a lump, a mass of, round; agreeing, a band, as volunteers; a guard; to collect, to group, to environ; to end.

45 囤 *tun⁴)* a kind of round bin like a great hamper, made of coarse matting with an osier bottom, to contain grain; it is prepared in the barn.

51 圉 same as 圄 17. 1.

圉 *'yü'* a stable or place where horses are reared; a groom, a hostler; a prison; to guard, to defend; the borders of the country where flocks are kept; used for 敔.

62 國 *kuo² kwoh,* a country, state or kingdom; a region; a nation; a people; a dynasty; governmental.

73 圁 *hsia³ hiah,* the plaintive cry of the camel.

74 囿 *yu⁴ yiu'* a park for rearing animals; an aviary; a menagerie, a walled garden; to inclose, to pen up, to restrain; a limited, superficial knowledge of.

75 困 *k'un⁴ kw'un'* wearied, weak; poor; to fail; exhausted, beggared, diseased; sorry for, afflicted; flustered with drink.

96 国 same as 國 31. 62.

101 圃 *'pu³* a vegetable garden, an orchard; a place for recreation; to cultivate a garden; mat shed erected by squatters.

108 圛 *yi⁴ yih,* the shrill note of a flute.

109 圣 *yi⁴ yih,* mists and vapors ascending in thin revolving flocks; to revolve and return upon.

圜 *huan² ˏhwan* to revolve, to encircle, to environ; to start; to look alarmed; a ball, round, complete; also read *ˏyuen.*

115 囷 *ch'ün*[2] *ˏk'iün* a granary of a round shape; a pen, a bin; spiral, screwlike.

123 圃 same as 圃 17. 1.

145 園 *yüan*[2] *ˏyuen* a garden, a courtyard, an inclosure; a park, an orchard; imperial tombs; a fine shop; a saloon; an inclosure for a public purpose.

149 圞 *luan*[2] *ˏlwan* spherical; round.

152 圂 *hun*[4] *hwan'* a sty; a privy, a retiring place.

174 圊 *ching*[4] *tsing'* a privy, a place which requires constant cleaning, as it receives all sort of things.

178 圍 *wei*[2] *ˏwéi* to surround, to besiege; to guard; to invest; to circumscribe, to limit, to inclose, to confine; to curtain in; a snare; a dyke; the periphery.

196 圖 same as 圖 31. 21.

32 土 *'t'u*[3] earth, ground, soil; a place; local.

1 坯 *p'i*[1] *ˏp'éi* unburnt bricks; to stop or fill up; to add to; the model of a thing, by which it is to be molded; crude material; a mound; unburnt or sundried tiles or pottery.

坵 same as 丘 1. 2.

坏 same as 坯.

打 *'t'ing*[3] a raised path through fields, such as are seen in rice grounds; a smooth place.

3 坍 *ˏt'an*[1] ruined, broken down; a bank or wall thrown down, as by water dashing against it.

4 壬 *'t'ing*[3] good, complete; full; to verify; whatever is the business of life.

5 圮 *ya*[4] *yah*, fine dust hardening or agglutinating.

地 *ti*[4] the earth, the ground; a place; a spot; a territory; terrestrial, earthy; the bottom; the support of; only, but, merely.

墐 *ch'ien*[2] *ˏk'ien* an edge, a border, a shore; a bank, a margin; eaves.

6 埒 *hsü*[4] *sü'* the walls of an inclosure which lie on its east and west sides.

7 堊 *o*[4] *ngoh*, white or washed clay used for porcelain; colored earths; white-wash, plaster; a wall which has not been plastered.

圩 *ˏyü*[2] a dike or levee, raised to restrain the waters; a bund, a bank; a low place.

坞 *ˏwu*[1] to cover walls with plaster; to stucco, to adorn walls; a mason's trowel.

坛 *ˏt'an*[2] an open altar on which to offer sacrifices; an arena for a concourse and trial, like the literary competitions.

垣 *yüan*[4] *ˏyuen* a low wall of brick, which may be relied on, or which protects.

8 垓 *ˏkai*[1] *chieh*[2] a boundary, a circuit; a step, a terrace; to strengthen the limits or frontier; hundred millions.

坑 *k'ëng*[1] *ˏk'ăng* a pit, a hole, a ditch, a trench; a quarry; to involve, as in a snare; to injure, to wrong; in *Cantonese:* a row of tiles on a roof.

埻 *'chun*[3] a target, a mark; a mound, a pile of earth; a park or place for archery.

壇 *ˏt'an*[2] an altar; an arena; a high terrace for worship.

9 在 *tsai*[4] to be; in, on, is in; to reside; present; to belong to, to consist in; to remain, involved in; existing, living; to examine.

坅 *ch'in*[3] *'k'in* a pit.

垃 *hsia*[4] *hiah*, offal or rubbish heaped up.

坐 *tso*[4] to sit; a seat; to hold, to maintain; implicated; to sit in a crouching way or on a seat; to squat; doing nothing; unemployed, idle; a place; involved in; to sit in judgment on; in Buddhism, to pass a season in devotional exercises; to kneel; to place; in *Pekingese:* the recoil of a gun.

垡 *fa*[4] *fah*, to subdue the ground; to plough.

堡 *p'u*[4] *'pao* a citadel, or fort; a station, a post; a low wall for defence; a division of a *sz'* 司 or township; a ward or parish.

堠 *hou*[4] *heu'* a terrace or flat mound by which distances were marked, and fire-signals placed; every ten *li* a double mound was raised, and a single one every five *li*.

10 垗 *chao*[4] the bank around a grave; border, limit.

堯 *ˌyao*[2] name of a celebrated emperor; high, eminent; lofty.

嶢 *ch'iao*[4] *k'iao'* high, elevated, turned up at the ends; raised or curled above the level.

垆 *lu*[4] *luh*, a cold of earth; dry land.

埶 same as 蓺 140. 32.

11 埇 *ˌyü*[3] a grave; the tumulus raisen over it.

12 堤 *chü*[4] *kü'* an embankment to restrain water from overflowing; a town; a shore.

基 *chi*[1] *ˌki* a foundation of a wall; a dyke or bank; basis, beginning; patrimony, possession; an anteroom.

13 墉 *ma*[2] *ˌman* to overlay with earth; iron rust.

垌 *chiung*[3] *'k'iüng* a wild, remote from towns; the edge of a forest, a desert, a border prairie, the remotest bounds of civilization.

14 塡 *mi*[4] *mih*, to plaster a wall; to whitewash it.

塚 *'chung*[3] a tomb, a grave, a hillock; a sepulchre.

18 坋 *fên*[4] *fǎn'* dust, raised by the wind, a bank of earth; to mix up; to bring together; to dig.

坌 *hsing*[2] *ˌhing* a mould of earth or sand; to serve as an example; a statute, a formulary.

型

19 坩 *k'an*[4] a cliff; a dyked bank.

20 坳 *mo*[4] *muh*, to inter the dead.

均 *chün*[1] *ˌkiün* equal; impartial; just; even; level; all together, all these; to hit, as an arrow; to harmonize; a sort of earthen musical instrument on which time was beaten; a lathe for molding pottery or tiles.

23 堰 *yen*[4] a bank of earth which prevents an overflow; a moat, a dyke.

24 埤 *ˌp'i*[2] a low wall; a plat of a hundred *meu*; liberal, generous in feeling; to add to, to augment; to be attached to.

25 坫 *tien*[4] an earthen table or ledge, used as a sort of buffet or stand and indicating rank; it was placed between two pillars at state interviews.

26 垝 *kuei*[3] *'kwei* to destroy, or demolish a wall; a ruinous wall.

埢 *chüan*[2] *'küen* earth or wall inclosing a grave; a limit.

埋 *chi*[4] *tsih*, to make bricks of earth and line a grave with them; the snuff of a candle; to dislike, to have a horror of; to snuff out.

27 壓 *ya*[1] *yah*, to press, to crush; to suppress; to steady, to settle; to subject or conquer; to bend one's will; to overthrow or level; to stop up; to supply a want; to intimidate; to dislike; in *Pekingese:* to build.

28 墋 *ch'ên*[3] *'ch'ăn* dirty, dusty; turbid; obscure

29 垦 *k'u*[1] *k'uh*, to toil in farming, to hoe and dig with the utmost strength; a contraction of *shing'* 聖 holy.

坂 *'fan*[3] a declivity, a hill-side; a bank; a dyke.

堅 *hsü*[4] *sü'* to pile up earth, to make a wall of earth; a pile of dirt.

壑 *ho*[4] *hoh*, a ditch, a pit, a pond, a moat; a valley; a bed of a torrent.

30 坷 *'k'o*[1] uneven, rough land; unfortunate, not getting on.

堝 *kuo*[1] *ˏkwo* a clay crucible used by goldsmiths.

垢 *kou*[4] *'keu* filth, dirt, impurity; scurf; sordid, disgraceful; immorality; a stain, a reproach.

墠 *shan*[4] *shen'* a level place at the base of an altar, a smooth hard spot leveled off for sacrifices; a small terrace; to level the ground; a wild or common.

墻 *ch'iang*[2] *ˏts'iang* a wall; built of mud, stone or brick; a defence; a granary.

埕 *ch'êng*[2] *ˏch'ing* an amphora or earthen jar of a pear shape, having no ears or handles, and with a small mouth; used to hold oil, spirits, or water; used for 塲.

垞 *ho*[4] *hoh*, water drying off and showing the firm land.

塘 *ˏt'ang*[2] a pond, a pool, a tank; a stagnant or artificial reservoir; a bund, a dyke to resist the waters; a post-station about a league apart.

培 *p'ei*[2] *ˏp'éi* to nourish; to put earth; to add or heap up dirt; to hoe, as maize; to cultivate; to assist; to add energy to; to dam up.

墡 *shan*[4] *shen'* white fine clay used to plaster walls.

壤 *nang*[3] dust, dirt; a cave.

塤 *hsüan*[1] *ˏhüen* an ancient wind instrument of music shaped like an egg, made of porcelain; it had six holes, and was blown through the apex making a whistling sound.

32 圭 *kuei*[1] *ˏkwéi* a small stone sceptre or baton, anciently given to nobles as a sign of rank; a nominal measure equal to a pinch or six grains of millet.

墝 *ch'iao*[3] *ˏk'iao* stony or arid soil; poor gravelly land; upland, dry fields.

垂 *ˏch'ui*[2] to hang down, to suspend; to drop, to let fall; to reach to the future, to make known; to condescend, nearly, presently, almost; to bow; a station for a guard.

埵 *'to*[3] hard, compact clods; firm ground.

塍 *ch'êng*[2] *ˏch'ing* a dyke or ridge between fields, made high and broad, on which the laborers can pass from one field to another; *shing'* raised paths between different patches of grain.

墊 *tien*[4] to fill up, to add to, to make level, flooded; to advance money; to pay for another; to shore; a spring, as of a carriage; a cushion; *tieh*, ancient name of a river in *Sz'ch'uen*.

埶 *nieh*,[1] to fill up, as a hole; to put or go down.

堙 same as 垔 32. 146.

墐 *chin*[3] *kin'* to daub, to plaster, to stop up; a path over a drain; to cover up a corpse; to bury.

33 壹 *i*[4] the air full of dust; a dull murky atmosphere, arising from clouds.

壽 *'tao*[3] a tumulus; a solitary hill rising in a plain; a butte.

34 埲 *p'êng*[2] *ˏp'ăng* dust raised by the wind; to whirl the dust about.

35 塜 ˏtsung¹ to sow seed without first ploughing the ground.

塢 fu² fuh, to excavate a cave or hole in a bank for residence, as is frequently the case in *Shansi*; a den where people can live in troublous times.

37 墣 p'o⁴ p'oh, a clod of earth.

坱 ˏyang¹ fine dust; to fill.

墺 ao⁴ ngao' a piece of ground for building a house; an even, flat, and open plat, like a terrace; to retire into winter quarters; the inner apartments; in the water.

埯 'yen³ to cover a thing with earth.

38 塿 lou³ 'leu a small tumulus or mound, often raised over graves in the northern provinces.

39 塾 shu² shuh, an ante-room or vestibule; study rooms let at the examinations; a domestic or village schoolroom.

垞 po⁴ puh, dust, a cloud of dust.

40 垸 wan² ˏhwan lime and varnish mixed and ground up for lacker or paint; the name of an ancient implement for weighing.

塞 sai⁴ seh, to fill, to close; a cork; to obstruct, to hinder; to spike as a gun; an important pass or position in a country; unintelligent, dull, hard to apprehend; sincere, honest.

41 埒 lieh⁴ lüeh, a low dyke dividing fields; to mark the limits of fields; banks of a pool or lakelet; a sort; alike.

墫 same as 樽 75. 41; see also 33. 墫 41.

42 堂 ˏt'ang² a hall, a court; honourable; a church, a hospital; venerable; designation of relatives of the same clan; a classifier of trials and graves; the principal room in a house.

璙 liao⁴' a surrounding wall.

44 堀 k'u¹ k'uh, a cave used for a dwelling; the hole of an insect or small animal.

坭 ˏni² mud, mire, dirt, earth, soil; adhesive.

45 坉 'tun³ water so obstructed by grass and mud that it cannot flow; marshy places, which like a dyke, retain water; in *Pekingese*: a hamlet, a farmstead.

46 墉 same as 堋 32. 74.

堈 ˏkang³ a bank, an embankment, a jar.

49 圮 'p'i³ a bank broken in; destroyed, subverted, as from some internal cause, prostrated, as a wall.

圯 ˏi⁴ a bridge; some say it is rather the bank that supports the bridge.

50 堞 tieh,⁴ to hoard, to lay up, to engross; read ti' lofty, elevated; to intercept, to hide from.

埽 sao⁴' a broom; to sweep; a bank constructed in with earth like an abattis of bamboos filled.

51 執 chih,² to grasp; to manage; to seize, to persecute, to retain; obstinate; attending to; a handful; group; a heap; a pile.

報 pao⁴' to announce; to recompense; to revenge; a retribution, a reward; to inform, to tell, to report; a gazette, a reporter; to debauch a superior; to unite.

坪 ˏp'ing² a flat, level place; a plateau; an area where people collect.

52 坳 ao¹ ˏngao a hollow in the ground, a cavity, a depression; undulating, rolling, as land; in *Cantonese*: a turn; a corner, poor, destitute.

53 堵 *'tu*[3] to stop up, to stuff; to prevent water flowing from a sluice; to obstruct.

塯 *chih,*[1] the base or foundation of a wall.

墉 *ˌyung*[1] a wall of dirt thrown up for defence; a low wall; the north wall of a hall.

壟 same as 塵 53. 166.

壙 *k'uang*[4] *kw'ang*[3] the vault or pit under a tomb, in which the bodies are laid; a grave, a sepulchre; a tumulus; a solitude, a desert.

54 埏 *ˌyen*[2] limits of a plot of ground; the road up to a sepulchre; *ˌshen* water mixed with earth, mud; to ascend; square.

58 塚 *chuan*[1] *chwen*[3] to turn over the soil in ploughing; to plough together.

60 蹤 *ˌtsung*[1] an edible mushroom (agaricus).

塝 same as 塝 32. 35.

61 垣 *kêng*[4] *kăng*[3] the path leading up to a sepulchre; it is often lined with stone statues and tablets in honor and to guard the dead.

埝 *tien*[4] to descend, to sink down; read *nieh,* advantage; to benefit; to involve, to fall into; *nien*[3] a bank, a dyke.

塹 *'k'an*[3] impeded; hard to get on; no luck; always losing.

62 城 *ch'êng*[2] *ˌch'ing* a city wall; a citadel, a provincial capital; a municipality; a sepulchre; to mend, to repair; completed, done.

堿 *ch'i*[1] *ts'ih,* the steps of an ascent or stairway.

域 *yü*[4] *yuh,* a boundary; a state; the universe; a frontier, a border, a region, a country, a far off territory; to limit; the border of a grave.

66 坟 same as 墳 32. 154.

墩 *ˌtun*[1] a hillock, a mound; a heap or tumulus; a block as of stone or wood; low, squat; in *Cantonese:* a company of boat-people settled ashore.

墾 *pieh,*[1] name of a great mart in Hupeh.

67 坟 same as 墳 32. 154.

69 圻 *ch'i*[1] *ˌk'i* a border, a limit; confines; the frontier, imperial lands.

坼 *ts'ê*[4] *ts'eh,* to burst, as buds; to open, to crack from some inward force; split riven; chapped, as fields in a drought.

塹 *ch'ien*[4] *ts'ien*[3] the moat or fosse around a town; a ditch to lead water in irrigation; to dig out.

70 坊 *ˌfang*[1] a neighbourhood; to guard against; an obstruction; a lane; a hamlet; an honorary portal; a small shop.

淤 *ˌyü*[1] mud, silt, deposit; to silt up a gutter, or the channel of a river.

堃 same as 坤 32. 102.

71 堅 *chi*[4] *ki*[3] to plaster and color a wall; to stop cracks in a wall; to gather, to collect; a rest, a breathing spell; displeased.

72 垦 *nieh,*[1] to fill up, as a hole; to put or go down.

坦 *'t'an*[3] level, even; wide; composed; a plain, level place; tranquil; quiet; a son-in-law.

埸 *i*[4] *yih,* a border, a limit; a raised fence or dyke between fields; to dyke off fields.

場 *ˌch'ang*[2] an area, an arena, an inclosure, a field, a sacrificial ground; a company of; the society; a classifier of affairs.

塲

塒 *shih*[2] *ˌshi* an open hen-roost made in a wall, with perches

placed across it for the fowls.

埠 *han*[4] a small bank raised to protect fields.

堤 *t'i*[2] *ti*[1] an embankment, a shore; a fence; a dyke, a bund; a ridge, a barrier; to divide by dykes; to fix a thing on its base.

堪 *ch'ih*,[4] hard ground, dried by the sun and caked; to enter the ground; water appearing, the ground becoming damp.

壇 same as 罈 121. 146.

73 增 *tsêng*[1] *tsăng* to add to, to increase, to double; repeated more; over, many.

堨 *o*[4] *ngoh*, a crack in a wall; read *kieh*, blue clay.

堰 *kêng*[3] *'kăng* a bank, a ridge; a footpath; a sluice or channel to lead water on the fields; a shallow tank for irrigating.

墁 *man*[4] to cover, as a wall with plaster; to paint or ornament walls; to pave; a trowel.

74 塍 same as 塍 32. 32.

塑 *su*[4] to make an image; a clay idol; to mold into shape; modeled.

堋 *pêng*[4] *păng* to put into a grave, to inter, the crashing noise of a falling wall; to lead water on the fields; an archer's target.

塱 *'lang*[3] in *Cantonese:* a bank raised around a field; a terrace or raised plateau, walled up from a natural slope.

75 堞 *tieh*,[2] a battlement on a wall; to surround with a parapet or breastwork.

垛 垛 *'to*[2] to pile up; a pile; a target made of straw hung near a racecourse, to be shot at by archers going at full speed.

堁 *k'o*[4] clouds of dust filling the air; a lump or clod of dust.

埜 same as 野 166. 6.

墩 same as 墩 32. 66.

76 坎 *'k'an*[3] a pit; a precipice; a threshold, a hole; to fall into a snare or danger; a hazard; a critical time, as of life; a crack; in *Pekingese:* an inuendo; an enigma.

77 址 *chih*[3] *'chi* a foundation; the limits of a lot; fundamental; one's country.

78 塟 same as 葬 140. 78.

79 坡 *yi*[4] *yih*, the door of a furnace where pottery is burned; the opening of a fire-place.

塵 *'i*[1] dirt, dust, particles of earth.

塹 *chi*[2] *kih*, unburnt bricks.

81 坒 *pi*[4] to compare or match; even shoulders, *i. e.* to go together as equals.

墠 *chan*[4] the border, or limit of a grave; the bounds of an altar.

83 坻 *ch'ih*[2] *'ch'i* *ti*[3] an islet; an embankment; to stop.

85 塗 *'t'u*[2] mud; mire; to plaster; to smear, to dirty, to daub; to wash; to fill cracks; to blot out or efface; untrustworthy; dull, stupid.

泥 same as 泥 85. 44.

塵 *yin*[4] slime, mire; dregs, leavings.

塔 *ta*[4] *tah*, the noise made when a body falls to the ground, a thud; to pile up earth or dirt.

86 塢 same as 隖 170. 86.

塋 *'ying*[2] a grave, a tomb; the grounds belonging to a family sepulchre.

壎 same as 塤 32. 30.

89 璽 *hsi*[3] ʿ*si* the royal signet, the great seal; the impression of the seal.

93 墀 *ch'ih*[2] ˏ*ch'i* a porch, a court in front of a hall; vestibule, and the steps leading up to it.

99 坩 ˏ*k'an*[1] an earthen vessel; a sort of crucible which holds five ˏ*shing* 升 or pints.

堪 ˏ*k'an*[1] tolerable, adequate; to bear, to sustain, worthy of, fit for; a covering let down to protect or overshadow; the canopy of heaven.

101 埇 ʿ*yung*[3] a raised walk up to a house; in *Cantonese:* a pit, the hole into which the coffin is laid.

埔 ʿ*pu*[3] an open level place, an arena; a port or anchorage; in *Pekingese:* a measure of length of five *li*, where a rest-house is erected.

102 坤 *k'un*[1] ˏ*kw'un* the earth; one of the diagrams; what is inferior and should be obedient —applied to the moon, to a wife, and to statesmen; favorable, compliant.

堌 *lin*[4] a beggar's clap-dish to receive the food given him.

塔 same as 塔 32. 140.

壘 *lei*[3] ʿ*léi* a wall, a rampart; piled up; a heap; reiterated; a row of graves; robust, strong.

墦 ˏ*fan*[2] a tomb or grave.

105 磴 *têng*[4] *tǎng*ʾ stairs leading to a loft or belvedere; a slight or gentle ascent; to go up such an ascent; streamlets, as they flow down.

106 堦 *chieh*[1] ˏ*kiai* stairs, steps; a degree; to emulate, to rise; also same as 階 170. 106.

堭 same as 隍 170. 106.

107 坡 ˏ*p'o*[1] a mound, a bank, a hill, a declivity, a slope, a heap of rubbish; hills which contain gems.

108 壚 ˏ*lu*[2] black, stiff clods, not fertile, and not yet broken by the harrow; a shop.

109 埴 *shih*,[4] *ch'i*ʾ adhesive clay, suitable for the potter's use.

塡 ˏ*t'ien*[2] to add, to fill up, to make up; to level the earth by filling in a hole; to supply a deficiency; to complete; noted for, characteristic of; compliant with; flowing; a long time; to pay a debt.

環 *huan*[2] ˏ*hwan* a wall in front of one; an inclosing wall.

111 埃 *ai*[2] ˏ*ngai* fine dust; the particles floating in the air; stiff, stark, dirt.

113 壈 ʿ*lan*[3] disappointed, repulsed.

116 堧 *tu*[1] *tuh*, the door or flue of a furnace or range; the grate where the ashes fall.

117 墇 *chang*[4] a dyke, a bank; to separate, to stop up.

境 *ching*[4] ʿ*king* a boundary; lot, place, position; limit; a place where one lives, abode; region, place, district; condition of life; state.

120 塑 *su*[4] to mold things in clay, to mold into shape; to make a statue; modeled.

123 垟 ˏ*yang*[2] the elf or sprite that guards a spot; a local brownie.

124 塕 *wêng*[3] ʿ*wǎng* the dust rising clouds; the gust of wind.

塌 *t'a*[1] *t'ah*, ruined; to fall down; to slide as—the earth on a hill-side; a first ploughing; under ground.

125 堵 ʿ*tu*[3] to close, to shut; to guard against, to obstruct; to fill in; to invest, a wall around a yard; at peace, quietly at home.

126 堧 *juan*[1] ˏ*jwan* land near a river's bank; the vacant space inside the wall of a city; the space between a temple and its inclosing wall.

130 **埳** *chi² tsih*, poor land, such as is on the tops of ridges and hills; a low ridge.

捐 *chüan⁴ küen'* a lodge for policemen or followers; a prison for women; a sort of arbor or pavilion.

堶 *ˌt'o²* to sling stones, or heavy weights from one to another, practiced by athlets and military men; in *Pekingese:* to pile up, as in steps.

墮 same as 嫷 38. 130.

131 **堅** *chien¹ ˌkien* solid, firm, hard, robust, stable, immovable, durable, resolute; to establish, to harden, to confirm; in epitaphs denotes one who screens his faults.

132 **垍** *chi⁴ ki'* hard soil, or the clay which is used in making pottery.

133 **垤** *tieh,*² a high hillock; read *chih*, an ant-hill.

134 **壑** *hsio² hioh*, stiff hard clay or rocky strata; a crack in a jar.

垕 same as 坎 32. 76.

138 **垠** *ˌyin²* a bank; a boundary, a limit.

埌 *lang⁴'* a desert; a tomb, usually in lone places.

140 **塔** *t'a³ t'ah*, the sound of dirt or earth falling down; a pile of dirt; a pagoda, a spire; a tower; a lighthouse, monument or pillar.

塻 *mo⁴ moh*, dust.

墓 *mu⁴ muh*, a grave, a tomb, a hillock; a sepulchre, a burial spot.

塋 same as 葬 140. 78.

壒 *ai³'* dust rising in the air; obscured, as in a dust storm.

141 **墟** *ch'ü¹ ˌk'ü hsü¹* a mount; old mausolea or burial wastes; a deep gorge; a neglected spot, an old fortress; a wild; a fair, a market.

墟 same as 罅 121. 141.

145 **壂** *kun⁴ kwun'* to muddy one; to spatter.

壤 *ˋjang³* soft, loamy, rich earth without clods; mold, humus, soil; earth thrown up by moles; a place, a region; land; a country; productions, a mound, a hillock; good, lovable, as a fine child; disarranged; ten billions; see also 壤 32. 30.

壞 *huai⁴ hwai'* to spoil, to break, to destroy, to perish; dilapidated, rotten, useless.

146 **壅** *ˋyin¹* to raise an earth-work to restrain water; to close; to turn a water-course.

墮 same as 罈 121. 146.

147 **塊** *hsien⁴ hien'* mud, mire; a great embankment.

148 **塙** *chüeh² kioh*, rough land, hilly and rocky; barrens; a heath.

151 **塏** *ˋk'ai³* a high and cheerful spot; a knoll good for residence.

152 **壕** *hao² ˌhao* the ditch, or moat around a city wall.

153 **墾** *k'ěn³ ˋk'ǎn* to exert; to cultivate waste ground, to plough new soil; to commence tillage; to work energetically so as to injure; to break up as a plough does.

154 **垻** *pa⁴'* an embankment or dyke to narrow and restrain the waters; a breakwater; a slope where boats pass up and down as in the Canal.

墳 *ˌt'ui²* to fall in ruins; decayed, lost; to overthrow, to cause to fall or descend; to push over; a synonym of *kw'ai'* 塊 a clod.

墳 *fěn² ˌfan* a grave, a tomb, a tumulus; a heap; an embankment or waterdyke; a sprite; rich soil; loam; great.

160 **壁** *pi³ pih*, a wall; a screen; an obstruction or defense; a ridge; a dividing cliff or water-shed.

162 遂 same as 隧 170. 162.

蓬 *p'éng*[2] *ˌp'ăng* dust raised by the wind; to whirl the dust about.

壝 *wei*[3] *ʿwéi* a low wall which protects the border of the terrace on which an altar is built.

163 埒 *ˌpang*[1] a thing like a child's palm, that came out of the ground; it had no fingers, and gave great strength when eaten.

165 埰 *ʿts'ai*[3] cities or districts allotted for the revenue of princes, and the lands to maintain their tombs; also, the grave itself.

166 埋 *ˌmai*[2] *man*[2] to bury; to conceal, to cover, to hoard; to harbour; in *Cantonese*: to connect with; to annex; to congeal; to curdle, to harden; up, in, at, to.

墅 *shu*[4] a shed or lodge in the field; a cottage, a house in the country.

170 埠 *fou*[4] *pu'* a port, a harbour, an anchorage; a mart, an unwalled seaside town.

墜 *chui*[4] to descend, falling, descending; to fall of itself; to slide, as earth; to sink, as into hell; pendents, as from a fan; grand; extravagant; to mark a price on; at, after.

陞 same as 170. 32.

墮 *to*[4] to fall in ruins; to fall over; to hand down; to fall, as tears; fallen; dilapidated, ruined, decayed, poor; diffuse.

171 埭 *tai*[4] a dam; an inclined plan on a canal, where boats can be passed up or down by a windlass; to make a lock or dam on a canal.

172 堆 *ˌtui*[1] *tsui*[1] a heap; to pile up; a mass, a mound, an accumulation of; a pile; to store, to push away; a guard house.

壅 *ʿyung*[3] to stop or close up; to obstruct; to hinder, to prevent; to heap earth around plants; to conceal; to suppress.

173 壩 *pa*[4] an embankment or dyke to narrow and restrain waters; a break-water; a slope where boats pass up and down, as in the Canal.

壖 same as 堧 32. 126.

177 堇 *chin*[3] *ʿkin* tenacious, adhesive clay such as is deposited by streams; yellow loam, said to be sometimes eaten; to daub; a time, a season; few.

180 堉 *an*[1] *ˌngan* a burying place on a moor such as is granted to the poor for free interment.

194 塊 *k'uai*[4] *kw'ai'* a bit, a piece; doltish, a lump; used for I in a demeaning manner; a classifier of boards, panes, slices, coins.

196 塢 see 196. 32; also 32. 86.

198 塵 *ch'ên*[2] *ˌch'ăn* dust; atoms; wordly vice and pleasures; exhalations; traces, example.

200 塺 *mei*[4] *méi'* dust; dusty.

203 墨 *mo*[4] *moh*, ink; black, obscure; to brand; dark; style, letters, writings; a measure of five cubits; mournful countenance.

212 壟 *ʿlung*[3] a grave, a mound, a hillock; a barrow; a pile of earth; to monopolize goods.

33 士

shih[4] *shi'* a scholar; a soldier; a proficient; a gentleman; a husband; Sir, you; minister, warrior, an ablebodied man.

4 壬 *jên*[2] *ˌjăn* astronomical character; great, full; to flatter, to adulate; the ninth of the ten stems; it is connected with the north and running water.

14 壺 *hu*[3] *ˏhu* a pot of any kind; the calabash gourd.

壺 *k'un*[1] *ˋkw'un* a path in the ladies apartment; a corridor.

壳 *k'o*[1] *k'ioh*, shell, skin, husk, bark, crust, a laddle.

壹 *i*[1] *yi*[1] *yih*, to join into one; honest, pure; to close or stop up; one.

30 壽 *shou*[4] *sheu*' old age, long life, longevity; years, a birth day; the dead; to endure for ever.

41 壿 *ts'un*[1] *ˏts'iün* joyful, happy.

44 声 *shêng*[1] *ˏshing* sound, noise, tone, voice; reputation, celebrity; to praise.

90 壯 *chuang*[4] *chwang*' stout, strong, robust, bold, healthy; fertile; abundant, to wound, to cauterize; to animate.

130 壻 *hsü*[4] *si*' a son-in-law; in Shanghai: fancy; thoughts.

34 夂 *chih*[3] *ˋchi* a person coming behind another; progressing.

2 夆 *fêng*[1] *ˏfung* mutual opposition; to butt, to push, as cattle do; to pull and drag; to meet and clash.

24 夅 same as 降 170. 34.

35 夊 *ˏsui*[1] to walk leisurely, as if wearied out, or following another person; also read *ˏch'iu*.

10 夋 *ˏtsung*[1] to gather the feet under the body, as a sparrow or hawk does in its flight; ornaments on a horse's head.

夋 *ch'ün*[1] *ˏts'iün* to dawdle and drag along, so as to show one's pride by not really advancing.

32 夌 *ts'o*[4] to slip or stumble when making an obeisance, and not perform it, either by catching the dress, or for stiff knees; to deceive.

72 复 *fu*[2] *fuh*, to go back the old way, to retrace.

109 夏 *hsiung*[4] *hiung*' preeminent, superior in abilities; to aim at high success; to scheme to reach; to go far away; in *Cantonese*: a bunch, a handful of flowers.

181 夏 *hsia*[4] *hia*' summer; mixed colors, variegated, large, expanding.

夔 *k'uei*[2] *ˏkw'éi* a one-legged monster, resembling a dragon, an ox and a man combined; name of an officer whom *Shun* made 典樂 Director of Music.

36 夕 *hsi*[1] *sih*, the evening; at right angles; dusk; late; the last day of month or year; aslant, out of the perpendicular.

8 夜 *yeh*[4] *yé*' night, darkness; after daylight.

16 夙 *su*[4] *suh*, early in the morning; dawn; early and careful attention to business; among the Taoists belonging to or in a former life; to live retired.

25 外 *wai*[4] outside; abroad; not included in; without, beyond; not native, another; extraneous; foreign; to exclude, to reject; to put outside.

26 夗 *yüan*[1] *ˏyuen* to turn over as when asleep; a curling, snake-like motion; to yield, to give away.

36 多 *ˏto*[1] many, much, more; very; numerous; often, mostly; excessive; to add; to praise.

夥 *ˋk'ai*[3] many, numerous.

夠 *kou*[4] *keu*' enough, sufficient, adequate; satisfied; filled up, to the brim; thoroughly.

夥 *huo*[3] *ˋhwo* many; partners, companions, a party; numerous, colleague, accomplice; a band, a company.

40 夤 *ˏyin*[2] to respect; to advance; a distant place; eventide; to be leagued with; a colleague; a money girdle; one rib.

109 夢 夢 *mêng*[4] *mung*' a dream; obscure; to see visions; a vanity, a phantasm.

37 大 *ta*[4] *tai*[4] great, large, big, noble, to exceed, to surpass; to grow large; entirely, very; superior, prominent, important, best; *t'ai*[1] the chief of, great, high; ˏ*t'o* excessive; very; grand, enormous.

夬 *kuai*[3] *kwai*[1] parted, as streams; differing; to pull or flow different ways; certain, absolute; stern, or settled; *küeh*, an art.

1 天 ˏ*t'ien*[1] heaven; day; the sky; nature; the firmament; a season; weather; ages of the world; celestial; the emperor.

夫 ˏ*fu*[1] a husband; any working man; to assist, a scholar, an artist, an officer's wife; ˎ*fu* now; however; an interjection.

失 *shih*,[1] to lose; to miss, to fail, to mistake; to omit, to err, to leave behind, accidental; without control.

奏 *tsou*[4] *tseu*[1] statement made to the emperor; to cause the government to hear or know; to exhibit, to display; success; to celebrate; to congratulate one upon, as a victory; to introduce, to bring forward; song or tunes.

㝵 ˏ*ying*[2] the opening year clear and flourishing.

3 太 *t'ai*[4] large, great; excessive, very; too; a term of high respect.

4 夭 ˏ*yao*[1] untimely, premature; delicate; pleasing, winning; tender as a flower; gentle; an untimely death; to beguile; to disgrace; a calamity.

夼 ˊ*kao*[3] to let go; to part; the sky.

奡 *ao*[4] *ngao*[1] assuming, haughty, lofty.

5 奚 same as 37. 32.

7 奉 *fêng*[4] *fung*[1] to receive, or offer to; to yield; to reverence; to serve; to praise; obediently; to follow.

夸 *k'ua*[1] ˏ*kw'a* prodigious; magniloquent; bragging, conceited talk.

8 奕 *i*[4] *yih*, a long time; to play chess; very large; abundant, adorned, beautiful; unsettled; enduring, as generations or a family; following in order.

9 夾 *chia*[1] *kiah*, double; to nip, nippers; near to, connected; boards for pressing; to take or press under the arms; to carry secretly.

奎 same as 奎 37. 32.

13 央 ˏ*yang*[1] to invite, to entreat; extensive; in the midst, the middle or centre; the half of; to finish; to conclude, to press earnestly or to the utmost; urgently.

奐 *huan*[4] *hwan*[1] gradually growing larger; excellent; at ease, leisurely; colored gay; to take one's pleasure.

奧 *ao*[4] *ngao*[1] retired, deep, obscure, mysterious; collected, genial, warm.

18 契 *ch'i*[4] *k'i*[1] a bond, a deed; friends; an agreement; to join; mournful, distressed; scared; adopted; devoted to a god or person; a spit used in scorching land tortoise—shells for divination.

19 夯 ˊ*hang*[1] the noise made in carrying burdens; to strain in lifting a weight; to pound earth, as when setting a foundation; a beater.

23 奩 ˏ*lien*[2] a toilet box; a ladies' toilet; a perfume box.

24 本 ˏ*t'ao*[1] to enter, to go in gladly; going and coming, in and out.

奔 *pên*[1] ˏ*pǎn* to run, locomotion; hurry; cattle scattering from fright; to hasten on, as a messenger; to be busy with; bustle, urgent; to marry without observing the rites, to elope.

26 奓 *p'ao*[4] to harvest, to brag over others; to swell up, like a fish.

30 奇 *chi*[1] *ˏk'i* extraordinary, strange, rare, odd, monstrous; new, unexpected; a single one; a surplus; a remainder.

chi[3] *ˊki* to treat well, and wait for, as two friends at a meeting.

32 奎 *k'uei*[3] *ˏkw'éi* between the legs; in the midst of; the stride made by a man; a constellation regarded as auspicious to students.

ch'ieh[1] *k'ieh*, to lean or loll the head; as one does when wearied out.

33 奘 *chuang*[3] *ˊchwang* strong, robust, stout, able-bodied; large; powerful; to make great.

36 奢 *ˏcha*[1] to open out, to stretch open; to extend or display.

41 奬 *chiang*[3] *ˊtsiang* to assist; to commend, to praise, to exhort, to animate, to encourage, to laud, to vindicate, to give efficacy; to set on, as a dog.

57 夷 *ˏi*[2] distant, barbarians, foreign; to squat; even, level; ordinary; to arrange; to kill, to destroy; to cut; ample, contented, pacified.

66 獘 *pi*[4] fault, crime; to extort, to squeeze; defeated; distressed; corrupt, vicious, tricky; deteriorated, as coin; my, mine.

85 奫 *yün*[1] *ˏyun* a *vast* and deep *abyss* of *water*.

87 奚 *hsi*[1] *ˏhi* how? why? a servant, a waiter; a maid-servant.

102 奄 *ˊyen*[1] to remain, to stop awhile; to cover, to hide from; a surplus, an excess; forthwith, erelong; quickly; entirely; hastily; grandly.

106 奭 *shih*,[4] to flourish, to abound; to color up, to flush; a carnation color.

109 奰 *pi*[4] great and robust; to be elated, but not by drink; angry at.

113 奈 *nai*[4] to do something to; a remedy, a resource; to meet, to occur; how? what way? but.

125 奢 *shê*[1] *ˏshé* extravagant, prodigal, wasteful; profuse, affluent; to spread out.

164 奠 *tien*[4] to pour out a libation; fixed and settled, as the hills and streams; to set up or enshrine, as a god; to discriminate the qualities of.

168 套 *t'ao*[4] an envelope, a cover; a noose, a snare, a loop, a trap, a lasso, a shell, a wrapper, a case; large, wide; to include in the whole; to make a circuit; to be tedious; a classifier of books, plays and suit of clothes; in *Pekingese:* to put on; communicating by.

172 奮 *ˏsui*[1] to spread the wings ready to fly off; to mantle the wings, as an eagle does.

奪 *to*[2] *toh*, to take by force; to carry off; to snatch, to grasp, to seize; to take away; to criticise or expunge.

奮 *fên*[4] *fǎn*[3] impetuous; to shake; to excite; to press on to; to spread abroad; to remove or brush as dust; lively, spirited, prompt.

181 奭 same as 37. 106.

38 女

ˊnü[3] a woman, a daughter, a girl, females; a lady, a wife; young; *nü*[3] to give a daughter in marriage.

1 姐 *chieh*[3] *ˊtsié* an elder sister; a mother; a miss; saucy, pert.

妞 *ˏniu*[1] a girl, a lass.

2 妦 *fêng*[1] *ˏfung* light and trifling, as the way of a flirt.

婁 *lü*[2] *ˏleu* often; effort, exertion; dull; stupid; to trail along, as a dress; to tie or lasso, as an ox; troublesome

from repetition, annoying, frequent, simple; a tumulus.

4 奼 *ʿch'a*[3] a handsome young lady, an elegant girl; same as 侘.

妥 *fa*[2] *fah*, handsome, beautiful, feminine; whatever is matronly and lady-like.

姊 *tsŭ*[3] *ʿtsz'* an elder sister; a woman who has experience; a school-mistress; an old term for mother; also same as 姐.

奶 *ʿnai*[3] milk; the female breast; nipples, teats, to suckle; a nurse; a lady.

6 好 *ʿyü*[2] fair, handsome, a very tall and portly man.

7 娅 *ya*[4'] brother-in-law.

姘 *ching*[4] *tsing'* female virtue or accomplishments, which induce a quiet composed way of action.

姮 *hêng*[2] *ʿhăng* a woman's name.

8 妄 *wang*[4'] irregular; false; not existing; disorderly, brutish, unmannerly, incoherent; absurd, wild; abandoned, reckless.

婷 *ʿt'ing*[2] lady-like and beautiful.

嬗 *ch'an*[1] *ʿshen* beautiful and graceful, as women or grasses; read *ʿtan* slow, negligent.

姣 *chiao*[3] *ʿkiao* handsome, pretty; clever, intriguing, flattering; artful; *ʿhiao* lewd, dissolute; amorous, in love.

9 妗 *chin*[4] *kin'* a wife's sisters; a sister-in-law on the wife's side; *ʿchin* laughing; the joyous merriment of girls.

姒 *ssŭ*[4] *sz'*' a brother's wife; an elder brother's wife; an elderly woman.

妒 *hai*[4'] envy; injurious jealousies, which it is said did not exist in primitive times; to suppress, to conceal, as envy.

姙 *jên*[2] *ʿjăn* pregnant.

嫉 *hou*[2] *ʿheu* a name of a woman; adulterous.

10 姚 *ʿyao*[2] handsome, elegant; a descendant of Shun; *ʿtiao* undisciplined, not drilled.

妧 *wan*[4'] a handsome, beautiful woman.

娩 *mien*[3] *ʿwan*[3] to bear a child; effeminate; complaisant, agreeable, winning; trying to please, obliging.

姓 *hsin*[1] *ʿsin* name of a small state existing in the Shang dynasty.

11 妠 *na*[4] *nah*, to take a wife; to get; to go in.

媮 *ʿyü*[2] wasteful, careless, like one belonging to a rich family; delicate and pleasure-seeking; to depreciate; joyfully; *ʿt'en* clandestine, illicit, deceptive, crafty.

12 媒 *ch'i*[2] *ʿk'i* ugly, ill-looking, to criticise sarcastically; to chaff one.

嫌 *hsien*[2] *ʿhien* aversion, dislike, prejudice, to suspect, depreciate, fastidious, jealous of; to consider.

13 娼 *mao*[4'] envious dislike at the excellence or prosperity of another; ill-will and jealousy.

姍 *ʿshan*[1] good, beautiful; to ridicule, to laugh at; *ʿsien* to go; *soh*, the trailing skirt of a lady.

媾 *kou*[4] *keu'* a second marriage, as of a widow; to wed a kinswoman; fondness, affection, love; conjugal embraces.

14 嫇 *ʿming*[4] a young wife of sixteen; clear and pure.

15 嫦 *ch'ien*[2] *ʿts'ien* applied to the planet Venus as the morning star, and regarded as the wife of the same planet when it is the evening star.

20 妁 *shuo*[2] *choh*, a gobetween; to consult concerning surnames, as a matchmaker.

22 嫗 *yü*[4'] an old woman, a mother; a dame, a bag; to cherish, to brood over; to warm, as nature does.

24 姅 *pan*[4)] a woman who is ceremonially unclean; anciently she marked her face red.

婥 *ch'o*[4] *ch'oh*, beautiful; used with 綽; read *tih*, a sick woman.

婢 *pi*[4)] female slaves, or servants; a maidservant; an unmarried female slave.

27 嫠 *ˏli*[2] a widow.

嬖 *ˏyen*[1] placable, good-tempered, mild; *yeh*, well-dressed, finely trimmed up.

媛 *yüan*[2] *ˏyuen* the name of 姜嫄 a concubine of the sovereign Ti-kuh B. C. 4200.

29 奴 *ˏnu*[2] a slave; a person bought with money, chiefly now those sentenced to slavery; an abject; a term of contempt, 1.

妝 *po*[4] *poh*, a wife; a pretty woman; another form of 魃 *pah*, the demon of drought.

婥 *cho*[1] *choh*, noise of strife and scolding; angry, irate.

婌 *chu*[4)] an imperial female *major-domo*.

娶 *chü*[1] *ˏtsü* the name of certain stars which lie near Pegasus and Andromeda.

娶 *ch'ü*[3] *ˊts'ü* to take a wife; to marry a woman with legal ceremonies; a marriage.

嫂 *ˊsao*[3] an elder brother's wife; a sister-in-law; a woman; a matron.

30 如 *ju*[2] *ˏjü* if, as, like, according, to permit.

阿 *ˏo*[1] undecided, unstable.

姮 *ho*[2] *hoh*, fair, handsome.

姮 *tung*[4)] a straight, graceful neck.

媧 *kua*[1] *ˏkwa* the Chinese Pandora, who is said melted fine stones to repair the heaven; Eve or the *Fuh-hi*'s sister.

姁 *hsü*[3] *ˊhü* handsome; a synonym of *yü*[2] 嫗 a mother.

姑 *ˏku*[1] an aunt; a girl, a maiden; a polite term for females, especially young and unmarried; to tolerate; lenient, yielding, for the time; just; merely.

嫡 *ti*[2] *tih*, the lawful wife.

姤 *kou*[4] *keu*[2] meeting, occurring; union; to pair, to copulate.

始 *shih*[3] *ˊshi* at first; to commence, to originate, the beginning, an opening, a start, the earliest; an initial; then, was.

嬋 *ch'an*[1] *ˏshen* beautiful and graceful, as woman or grasses.

嬙 *ch'iang*[2] *ˏts'iang* female officers in the imperial harem; ladies of the bed chamber; they are not now employed.

姞 *chi*[2] *kih*, a wife or chief concubine of Hwangti.

嬉 *hsi*[1] *ˏhi* to play; to ramble; handsome; pretty; an excursion; to laugh.

娛 *ˏyü*[2] joy, pleasure; to amuse, to divert one's self or others; relaxation, diversion.

嬌 *chiao*[1] *ˏkiao* delicate, tender; beautiful; graceful; dear, lovely; indulged, petted; to cry for.

31 姻 *ˏyin*[1] a bride; marriage; a girl who has been betrothed; connection, relationship, affinity on the female side.

32 嬈 *ˏjao*[1] pleasing, fascinating, witty, graceful; said of females; *ˊniao* to make a disturbance; to play tricks with.

娃 *ˏwa*[1] a baby, babies; a beautiful woman; a fine, pretty girl.

33 妊 same as 姙 38. 9.

35 嫁 *ˏso*[1] a woman's name, implying maidenly; it is given to highborn virgins who are virtuous and retiring.

36 姼 *ch'ih*[2] *ˊch'i* a pretty woman, but worthless and wanton;

airy, trifling; read *shi'* or *ˌti* deceased parents.

37 **妺** *yüeh⁴ yueh*, the space between the nose and eyes; the inner canthus of the eye; space between the eye-brow and the eye; *küeh*, beautiful.

妖 *ˌyao¹* demons, imps; superhuman; strange, bewitching, beautiful; unaccountable; monstrous; heretical, magical, silly; a phantom, a fiend; to flatter; to enchant.

姱 *k'ua¹ ˌkw'a* vain, conceited, as of one's looks; pretty, neat, good; a mincing, ogling, manner; *hü'* particular.

姨 *ˌi²* a wife's or mother's sisters; a maid servant.

嫛 *hsi¹ ˌhi* a waiting-maid; a slave girl in the service of an officer.

38 **姦** same as 姦 38. 8.

姦 *chien¹ ˌkien* fornication, adultery; to plot; incest, rape, to debauch; applied to genii and spirits, wild, horrid, brutal; villainous, wicked.

嬲 *niao⁴)* to dally with women; in *Cantonese:* read *nǎt*, joyous, frolicsome, sportive; irritating, as smoke to the eyes.

39 **好** *'hao⁴·³* good; to suit, right, fit; to like; well, very; extra; friendly, to love; beauty.

40 **姌** same as 妊 38. 4.

婉 *wan³ yüan³ 'yuen* yielding, complaisant; docile, obliging; genial; lovely, winning.

嬸 *shên³ 'shǎn* an aunt; a sister-in-law; a father's younger brother's wife.

嫁 *chia⁴ kia'* to marry (applied to the woman); to send a bride to her husband's house; to impute to, to implicate.

41 **嫥** *chuan¹ ˌchwen* uniform; to be attached to only one; lovely, amiable.

42 **妙** *miao⁴)* admirable, excellent, perfect; wonderful; subtle, mysterious; difficult to fathom; spiritual, supernatural; to beautify.

妳 same as 嬭 38. 89.

嫽 *ˌliao²* to trifle; to dally; to play with; pretty, good-looking.

44 **妮** *ˌni³* a slave girl.

娓 *wei³ 'wéi* to comply with, attentive to; handsome.

孎 *chu¹ chuh*, the obedient and respectful deportment of a wife; a waiting attitude, as of one receiving instruction.

46 **嫣** *an⁴ ngan'* a well dressed, elegant woman.

47 **娙** *hsing² ˌhing* a tall personable woman; stylish and handsome.

49 **妃** *fei¹ ˌféi* royal concubines, royal women next the queen; a partner.

妣 *pa² ˌp'a* a woman's name.

婑 *'wo³* attractive, elegant weak, delicate.

50 **姊** *tzŭ³ 'tsz'* an elder sister; a woman who has experience; an old term for mother; a school-mistress.

婦 *fu⁴)* a wife, any married woman; a lady; female; beautiful, Mrs. or mistress.

嫦 *ˌshang² ch'ang²* name of a goddess.

51 **奸** *chien¹ ˌkien* deceitful, villainous, traitorous, malicious, clandestine, corrupt, adulterous; inordinate, crafty.

婞 *hsing³ 'hing* very, exceedingly.

妍 *ˌyen²* beautiful, elegant, handsome; accomplished, versed in, skilled; good.

姘 *p'êng¹ ˌp'ǎng* illicit intercourse with maid servants; a fine of four taels was anciently imposed for this offense during a fast.

54 娗 *t'ing*[3] a woman who has recovered from disease; *ˏting* handsome.

56 犬 *yi*[4] *yih*, a class of women officers in the Cheu dynasty, whose duty was to aid at the worship of the goddess of silkworms.

57 娣 *ti*[4)] a younger sister; a bridesmaid.

嫋 *'niao*[3] delicate; girlish; slender, flexible; a hum, a variable gentle sound.

58 妻 *ch'i*[1] *ˏts'i* a wife; a consort who is taken with legal ceremonies, and is equal to the husband; there can be only one at a time, and not while another is living; *ts'i* to give in marriage; to wive.

娽 *lu*[4] *luh*, to follow, as in a train.

61 嫕 *i*[4)] obedient, compliant, as a woman ought to be.

媳 *chi*[4] *ki'* to envy; angry with; the rage of a woman, because of the conduct of her husband.

媳 *hsi*[2] *sih*, a wife; a daughter-in-law; the wife of a son, grandson or nephew; the wife of any person.

62 娀 *ˏsung*[1] name of 娀氏, the second concubine of Ti K'uh 帝嚳, B. C. 2430.

威 *wei*[1] *ˏwéi* majestic, stern, dignified; pomp, august, imposing, solemn, terrible; to impress; to be violent; the dread of an occasion.

娥 *o*[2] *ˏngo* good, excellent, beautiful.

63 妒 *tu*[4)] envious; jealousy; averse to.

65 妓 *chi*[4] *ki'* singing girls; prostitutes; a courtesan.

66 嫩 *mei*[3] *'méi* a small delicate woman; elegant, handsome.

嬖 *p'ieh*,[1] to be soon angry; light, testy.

嫩 *nên*[4] *nün'* tender, soft; young; small; fine, delicate, immature, weak, slender, supple.

nu[4)] a star in Hercules.

70 妨 *ˏfang*[1] to impede; hindrance, objection; to oppress; to injure, to dislike.

72 妲 *ta*[2] *tah*, an infamous woman, the concubine of King Sheu 紂王, who caused the ruin of the Shang dynasty, B. C. 1150.

tang[4)] dissolute; wanton in conduct; ogling; it resembles *sih*, 娍 a woman's name.

娼 *ˏchang*[1] a prostitute; a singing woman; her children cannot enter the examination.

婚 *hun*[1] *ˏhwun* marriage; a bridegroom; a husband; relative; a wife's connections; to marry a wife.

媞 *ˏt'i*[2] at ease; read *ˏchi* an old term for mother in Nganhwui.

73 嫚 *man*[4)] to despise, to affront; to reproach.

74 媵 *yu*[4] *yiu'* to assist, as a fellow does, a pair, a couple.

yin[4)] a woman who accompanies the bride, a concubine; a maid of honor; a bridesmaid; to escort, to accompany; to offer a cup to one; to send anything, to forward goods.

75 妹 *mei*[4] *méi'* younger sisters, a sister; in *Cantonese*: a girl; a woman.

妹 *mo*[4] *moh*, the name of the infamous wife of 桀癸 Kiehkwei of the Shang dynasty.

姝 *ˏch'u*[1] a pretty woman; beautiful; timid; to adorn, to dress up, as a woman does.

媟 *hsieh*[4] *sieh*, to treat disrespectfully or to insult females; to lust after; to outrage.

媞 same as 媞 38. 157.

媒 *'wo*[3] delicate, fine figure; winning, alluring; a servant, a waiting woman, a maid.

婪 *lan*[3] covetous, greedy; extortion; to desire; scheming for gain.

媒 *mei*[2] *méi* a go-between; a negotiator; an arranger of marriages; to covet; a person or cause which produces an effect.

76 姿 *tzŭ*[1] *tsz'* elegant, graceful; manner, carriage, gait, especially of women; fascinating, beautiful; fine endowments.

77 娗 *chêng*[1] *ching* a correct deportment; reserved and modest, such demeanor as is proper for a woman.

嫠 *tz'ŭ*[1] *ts'z'* a slatterny, worthless woman.

78 嫠 *ts'an*[4] three women (i. e. a wife and two concubines) in one house; beautiful.

80 姆 *'mu*[3] a governess, a matron, a midwife; an elderly widow, who teaches female duties.

81 妣 *'pi*[2] a deceased mother.

媲 *p'i*[4] to pair, to match; equal.

85 嫂 *hu*[4] covetous.

娑 *so*[1] to dance, to frisk, to skip and drip about; to play with the dress; to lounge; to sit at ease; sound of the lute.

婆 *p'o*[2] an old woman; a mother; a dame; virago, hag; matronly.

86 嫵 *'wu*[3] flattering; to try to win another's affections; to flatter.

嫣 *yen*[1] the winning smile of a beautiful woman; tall and handsome, gracious; to connect.

嬰 *ying*[4] a good style in a woman.

87 妥 *'t'o*[3] secure, safe, steady, settled, stable, firm; to seat well; at ease, quiet, ready, prepared.

媛 *yüan*[2] *yuen* a beauty, one who draws admirers; winning, attractive; unsteady, flighty.

婬 *yin*[2] lewd, obscene; to debauch, to whore; to seek for pleasure; theatrical amusements.

嬌 *kuei*[1] *kwéi* crafty, artful.

嬭 *'nai*[3] milk, the female breast; nipples, teats; to suckle; a lady.

90 妝 same as 粧 119. 53.

91 媚 *yin*[1] a bride; a girl who has been betrothed; connection, relationship, affinity on the female side.

100 姓 *hsing*[4] *sing'* family name; surname; a clan, one of that clan.

嬔 *fan*[4] the young of rabbits, which the Chinese affirm are born at the mouth; litter, as rabbits.

102 妯 *chou*[2] *chuh* the eldest brother's wife; sisters-in-law; read *ch'eu* the mind not at ease; disquieted.

娉 *p'ing*[4] elegant, as a lady; to inquire.

嬲 *'niao*[3] to play with women, to dally with; to bother and vex; lewd sports; in *Cantonese:* angry, annoyed; to scold, to be angry at.

103 婕 *chieh*[2] *tsieh*, handsome; a female officer in the time of Han, whose duties were to direct the ceremonies, and oversee the harem.

104 嫉 *chi*[4] *tsih*, jealousy, envy, aversion; to dislike as a competitor; to be grieved at another's prosperity.

106 媓 *huang*[2] *hwang* an old term for mother.

108 媼 *wên*[3] *'wăn* an old dame, an old woman; I, the old lady.

109 媚 *mei*[4] *méi'* flattering; seductive; beautiful; smiling; to speak soft words; to adulate; passionate glances; to think

of lovingly; in *Cantonese:* to close; to keep still.

嬛 *hsüan*[1] *ˏhüen* a woman who is careless of her appearance, and yet careful of propriety; solitary.

111 娭 *hsi*[1] *ˏhi* a depreciating epithet for a woman.

112 妬 *tu*[4] envious, jealous, envy; averse to.

113 嫖 *ˏp'iao*[2] levity; profligacy; a prostitute; light, trifling; flirting with; wanton; lewd; to follow women.

115 委 *wei*[3] *ˊwéi* to bend down; to depute; really; indeed; bowing under a burden; to sustain, to bear a responsibility, to infer; to confide to, to trouble; to delegate, a wrong, a grievance; the end, last.

116 嫂 *ˊsao*[3] an elder brother's wife; a sister-in-law; a woman; a matron.

117 妾 *ch'ieh*[4] *ts'ieh*, a concubine, handmaid, or secondary wife; one who is taken without betrothal or other legal ceremonies, and recommended only when there is no male issue.

嫜 *ˏchang*[1] a husband's father.

121 嫽 *ˏyao*[2] handsome; to play and make people happy.

123 姜 *chiang*[1] *ˏkiang* the surname of Shinnung 神農.

124 嫪 *lao*[4] to dote on, to hanker after; lustful, lecherous, given up to whoring; to be jealous; envious.

嬥 *ˏtiao*[1] upright, trustworthy; read *ˏt'iao* slender waisted; handsome.

125 姥 *ˊmu*[3] a governess, a matron, a midwife; elderly widow, who teaches female duties; also read *lao*; a school mistress.

126 嫩 *nén*[4] *nün* delicate, small, young, immature, weak, slender, soft, fine, tender.

130 嬴 *ˏying*[2] full; an overplus; to open out; to loosen, as nature in spring; to originate; to produce what is new.

娟 *chüan*[1] *ˏküen* beautiful, comely, elegant; pleasing, graceful, subdued, calm; somber.

婈 *ˏshao*[1] the eldest of a number of sisters; read *sioh*, to despise, to disesteem; to regard slightingly.

嬉 *ˊt'o*[3] fascinating, engaging, seductive, not correct; idle, careless.

媦 *wei*[4] *wéi* an old name for a younger sister.

婿 *hsü*[4] *sì* a daughter's husband; a son-in-law; in *Shanghai:* fancy; thoughts.

131 姬 *chi*[1] *ˏki* the surname of the emperors of the Cheu dynasty; *ˏi* a handsome girl or woman, a houri, a queen; an imperial concubine.

ˏchih[2] a nephew, or niece.

133 姪

137 嬖 *ˏp'an*[2] extravagant; an old woman.

138 娘 *ˏniang*[2] a mother, any woman; a girl, a miss; a young lady; a female; a goddess.

140 嫡 *ˏch'u*[2] a pregnant woman; a widow.

嬥 *ch'o*[1] *ch'oh*, disobedient, disobliging; read *ˏrh* a country.

嫫 *ˏmo*[2] a woman who was Hwangti's fourth concubine and very ugly; a wet nurse.

媌 *ˏmiao*[2] light and beautiful, sylph-like, bright eyed.

141 嫭 *hu*[4] graceful, beautiful.

142 嬥 *ch'ih*[1] *ˏch'i* a worthless, or ill-looking woman, one who acts ridiculously; a foolish woman; wanton.

145 孃 *ˏniang*[2] troubled, overpressed with cares; fat, corpulent.

娘 *ˊpiao*[3] a prostitute.

孃 ʿniao³ delicate, girlish; slender, flexible; a hum, a variable, gentle sound.

146 嫽 ʿyao³ delicate, slender, as a female.

147 娟 嫈 kuei¹ ˌkwéi a graceful, elegant woman, especially one with a small waist; the fashion of tight lacing was once common in northern China.

149 孌 lüan⁴ ʿlüen handsome, beautiful, as a woman; to follow, to obey; to long after, to love.

154 嬇 hui⁴ hwui⁴ a woman of ancient times, who bore six sons being cut open by the *Caesarian* operation.

嬪 tsan⁴ fair, handsome; a clear complexion of a female.

婦 same as 婦 38. 50.

嬪 嬪 嬪 ˌp'in⁴ imperial concubines; handsome; a fairy; to be a wife to; a deceased wife.

嬪 tu² tuh, indecent familiarity with; to disgrace a woman.

嬰 ˌying¹ an infant, a baby, a suckling; a newborn girl; to rush against; to encircle, to surround; to inclose; hampered, restrained; to add to; head ornaments.

157 婕 ts'o¹ ts'oh, attentive, cautious, respectful; discreet; regular, doing the duties of; tsuh, to grasp.

158 娠 shên¹ ˌshǎn pregnant, quick with child.

159 嫇 hun² ˌhwun an appellation of a woman.

160 嬖 pi⁴ a mean-minded but prosperous person; partial to; blinded to; a favorite, a parasite; depraved.

161 娠 chên⁴ ˌshǎn to be pregnant; quick with child.

163 娜 ʿno² ³ the elegant carriage of a lady; affable, courteous, winning; leisurely.

164 嬝 an⁴ ngan⁴ to restrain one's anger; hard to know; large cheeks; a bad temper; a woman who is partial to one.

166 娌 ʿli³ a brother's wife; sisters-in law.

169 嫻 hsien² ˌhien skilled in; used to; accomplished; elegant, refined; accustomed to, indolent.

嫻 same as 嫻.

170 娿 ˌo¹ undecided, unstable.

173 嫠 hu⁴ graceful, beautiful.

嫠 shuang¹ ˌshwang a widow.

174 嬥 ching⁴ tsing⁴ female chastity and propriety, exhibited in a retiring demeanor, standing apart from others; slender; lithe, slim, as a girl small-waisted.

175 娡 fei² ˌféi to pace to and fro, as one in uncertainty.

179 孅 hsien¹ ˌsien slender and sharp pointed; delicate; slender, like a girl.

180 嬠 an¹ ˌngan an impure minded woman; an adulteress; dirty.

187 媽 ˌma¹ mamma, mother, dame; an old woman; a waiting woman, a duenna; a mare.

194 媿 same as 愧 61. 194.

198 嬾 ˌli² pretty.

200 嬤 ˌmo² a woman who was Hwangti's fourth concubine and very ugly; a mother; a wet nurse.

211 娸 ch'ia² ˌk'ia pretty.

39 子 tsŭ³ ʿtsz' a son; seed; horary character; a boy, a lad, a person; a sage, a teacher; issue, posterity; you; Sir; a viscount; an officer.

子 chieh² kieh, alone, one only, orphanlike; short; one who comes behind or last.

4 孕 *yün⁴ yin'* to be pregnant, to conceive.

5 孔 *'k'ung³* a cave, opening, hollow, a hole; an orifice; Confucius; excellent, great, superior, very; through.

8 孩 *ˌhai²* a child, children generally; a youth; tender; just born.

孰 *shu² shuh,* who? which? what? a large crop; a plentiful harvest; to exercise in.

9 存 *ˌts'un²* to preserve, to take care of; as one's health; to defend from injury; to mantain, to retain, as a purpose or principle; to inquire after, to watch; to lay by, to let remain, to put away, to place on deposit; left over, as a balance of account; extant, alive; to exist.

10 挽 *'mien³* to bear a son.

14 孛 *po⁴ puh,* plants suddenly shooting up; disobedient, intractable, a change of countenance.

32 孝 *hsiao⁴ hiao'* filial, dutiful, obedience, duty; funeral; mourning apparel.

34 孜 same as 孜 39. 66.

38 孬 *wai⁴'* ill looking, defective.

孥 *ˌnu²* a child; my children; anything weak and tender, which needs to be soothed.

攖 *ˌying¹* an infant, a baby; a child.

39 孖 *tzŭ¹ ˌtsz'* twins; two of a sort; in *Cantonese: ma* to go halves, to divide equally; to duplicate; to take equal responsibility.

孱 *ch'uan¹ ˌchw'en* embarrassed; timid, weak; sighing, groaning; unapt, unfit for.

40 字 *tzŭ⁴ tsz'* characters, words; name; mark; a letter; a style or title taken by educated people at marriage; to betroth a daughter.

66 孜 *tzŭ¹ ˌtsz'* unceasing, unwearied effort; self-denying attachment and sacrifice for.

67 孝 same as 學 39. 134.

79 穀 *nou³ 'neu* also read *k'au'* milk; to give milk to, to suckle.

87 孚 *ˌfu²* to hatch, to brood on eggs; to trust to; sincerely, confidence, belief; accordant; fully, established in.

95 孳 *tzŭ¹ ˌtsz'* to bear; affection for; diligence; strong love, to produce and suckle, as animals; to grow gradually; unwearied in.

97 孤 *ˌku¹* an orphan; single, alone, solitary; applied by the emperor to himself as peerless, unequaled; ungrateful.

108 孟 *měng⁴ măng'* the beginning; senior, superior; great, eminent, large; eldest; the first month of a season; to use effort.

孻 *ˌlai¹* in *Cantonese:* the last child; the son born to an old man.

115 季 *chi³·⁴ ki'* the seasons; the last; tender, little; inferiors; subordinate.

120 孫 *ˌsun¹* a grandchild; humble; a grandson; whatever is reproduced or grows by suckers; courteous.

125 孝 same as 39. 32.

134 學 *hsiao² hsüeh² hioh,* to learn, learning; to imitate; to practise; a science; to study; a school; like, similar.

140 孽 *nieh⁴ yeh,* retribution; offspring of guilt; the child of an illicit connection; the consequences of sin; sorrow; evils; neat; a son of a concubine.

149 孿 *shuan⁴ ˌlwan luan²* to bear twins; to suckle two children at once.

160 孽 same as 孽 39. 140.

173 孺 *ju³ 'jü* a child still at the breast, a suckling; a tender

or weaned child; attached to or dependant, as a child; intimate with.

40 宀 ˏmien³ a shelter.

1 宁 chu⁴ the space between the throne and the retiring door behind it, where the attendants stand within call.

宜 宜 ˏi² fit, proper, ought, an affair, right, harmonious, accordant, compatible.

3 宝 same as 砫 112. 3.

4 宅 chai³ tseh, a house, a family, a home; to fix; a dwelling; a good situation, a site, a locality, a residence; a neighborhood; house of the dead; a position in life; to settle; to reside; to conform to; to fill an office.

实 chin¹ kiu³ poor and diseased; to live long in a place.

5 宄 kuei³ ʿkwéi conspiracies, plots; a traitor; villains; schemers; an officer who plans sedition when pretending to be loyal; to rob.

7 宜 same as 宜 40. 1.

宜 ˏya¹ awry; suspended.

宇 yü³ to cover; to shelter; extensive; the canopy of heaven; to regard, to countenance; wide, vast; territory; to choose a site.

宣 hsüan¹ ˏsüen to proclaim, to read loudly; to publish; to extend, to expand; to pervade; to summon, as a ruler; to circulate as the wind; slow; perspicacious; to fully understand; a bald crown.

9 宿 hsiu³ su³ suh, a night; to rest; to lodge, to sojourn; to delay; old; damaged; a star, a constellation; during the night.

10 宄 ʿjung³ extras; scattered, mixed: gone home, as officers off duty; furlough allowances, affairs, duties, occupation, hurried, perplexed; squatters; see 14. 10.

完 wan² ˏhwan to finish, to end, to conclude; completed, settled; finally, wholly, entirely; used up, all gone.

寇 k'ou⁴ k'eu³ robbers; to pillage, marauding; tyrannical, cruel, riotous; to plunder; an enemy; a flock.

寃 yüan¹ ˏyuen to oppress, or ill-use without cause; to injure; aggrieved; wrong; injustice; to ridicule, to annoy.

12 寒 ˏhan² cold, poor, simple, plain; discouraged; a depreciating term for my, mine.

寋 chien³ ʿkien the men whose duty is to strike the cymbals or stones.

寨 chai⁴ an enclosure, a camp, a fort; a pen for animals, a brothel.

寅 ˏyin² strong; respectful; 3 to 5. p.m.; the third of the twelve branches, to reverence; respectfully; a colleague; vigorous; the ancient punishment of cutting off the kneepan.

21 它 ˏt'o⁴ that, another; to charge; to lade on; to back a load; to add to; to impute.

馱 ˏt'o² panniers, saddle bags; slings used in securing the burdens with which animals are laden; to carry on the back.

28 宏 ˏhung³ great, vast, wide, extensive; to enlarge; an echoing noise in a spacious hall.

29 寂 chi⁴ tsih, silent, still, lonely, quiet; unmoved, like a recluse; solitary.

30 害 hai⁴ to hurt; injurious, hurtful; to prejudice; to offend; fearful of; envious of; hoh, who? why?

宮 ˏkung¹ a palace; a wall; a temple, a mansion; to surround, to geld; the sixth note in the gamut for which 工 is also used.

客 k'o⁴ k'oh, a guest; a stranger; a passenger, a visitor; an acquaintance; a dealer, a customer; a stranger; a squatter; transitory, visiting, as an officer; foreign; to lodge.

32 𡨋 tien⁴) the roof of a house fallen in from decay, caused by the damp earth and heavy tiles upon it; this often happens to neglected buildings which admit the rain.

36 宛 wan³ yüan³ ʿyuen yielding; bending; as if; to hide one's self by bending over the thickets and grass; courteously, obliging; unexpected; giving away; as accomodating; ˏyuen an ancient country in the region of the Aral Sea; yuen' small, as a diminutive hole or retreat.

37 寄 chi⁴ ki' temporarily; to send by; to lodge, to confide to; to transfer; a responsibility; a message; the east.

38 安 an¹ ˏngan quiet, rest, safe, tranquil, peaceful, calm, at ease; to tranquillize, to place; to substitute; how? where?

寠 chü³ kü' unceremonious, rustic; sordid, miserable; in want; to intrude; read ʿleu a narrow gore of land.

宴 yen⁴) repose, leisure; a feast, a banquet; merriment.

41 守 shou³ ʿsheu to guard, to keep, to defend; to supervise; to attend to, to mantain; to go on a round of inspection; a charge, a post; steadfast; a prefect.

42 宋 same as 寂 40. 29.

寮 ˏliao² a fellow officer; a small window; to study in the same room; in *Cantonese:* a stall; a cabin, a shanty.

44 寗 same as 賠 154. 44.

49 官 kuan¹ ˏkwan an officer; official; government; rulers; a business; a title of respect or adulation; first rate; the best of.

53 康 ˏk'ang¹ empty, unoccupied, vacant.

61 宓 mi⁴ mih, still, silent; rest, to stop; quietly.

密 mi⁴ mih, thick, close, secret; to stop; tight; fine, small, occult, mysterious; confidential; to repeat, to ply.

寧 ˏning² peace, tranquillity; serenity of mind; to soothe; to prefer; how, why; rather, better, then; a bride's visit to greet her parents; to salute.

62 宬 ch'êng² ˏch'ing a house for storing records; an office where archives, books, and papers are stored.

72 寔 shih,² really, truly, indeed; merely; exactly; is; to fill; in fact; solid, full, compact.

74 宥 yu⁴ yiu' to excuse, to forgive; to advise; to be lenient towards, to be indulgent; an inadvertence, a sin of ignorance; a permanent, far-reaching benefit.

75 宋 sung⁴) a surname; name of a dynasty; to dwell; a habitation.

85 寖 chin¹ ˏtsin a place where waters collect, as in a marsh; gradually, increasingly.

87 寪 wei³ ʿwéi arranged or looking like a house; uneasy, disconcerted.

90 寐 ping⁴) to start in a sleep; drowsy; an old classic name for the third moon.

寢 ch'in³ ʿts'in to lie down to sleep; to desist from, to rest; repose; a bedchamber; a dwelling-house; the resting place of the dead.

寤 wu⁴) to awake from sleep or indifference; to rouse up.

寐 *mei*[4] *méi*[3] to rest; to doze, to sleep; sleepily; to lose one's ideas.

寤 *i*[4] to talk in one's sleep.

96 寶 宝 *ʿpao*[3] precious, valuable, as a jewel; a gem; a coin; value, worth; honorable, noble, your; to esteem, to value; biliary calculi.

98 宒 *wa*[4] a mud house; to build a mud hovel.

102 宙 *chou*[4] *cheu*[3] the earth, the universe; all ages; to hold; past, present, and future; from the remote antiquity till now.

富 *fu*[4] rich, riches; affluent, abundant; learned; supplied; to provide.

審 *shên*[3] *ʿshǎn* to investigate, to discriminate; to discern between, to weigh evidence; a bundle of ten plumes.

103 定 *ting*[4] to fix, to settle, to decide; tranquil, secure, steady; really, certainly, absolutely; at rest; to stop; the forehead; contracted; determined.

寔 *tsan*[3] promptly, quickly; to accelerate, to hasten one's pace; *tsieh*, synonym of 捷 quick.

109 寘 same as 置 122. 109.

寰 *ˌhuan*[2] *hvan* a wall around the palace; a circuit; the emperor's domain or park.

112 宕 *tang*[4] to run across a doorway; the sound of a drum; full; another form of 蕩.

113 宗 *ˌtsung*[1] kind, clan, family, kindred; an ancestral hall; sacrificial; to honor, to revere; to appear at court; origin, center; a matter, a manner, a sort, a school, a seat.

察 *ch'a*[2] *ch'ah*, to examine, to search, to criticise, to survey; to sacrifice.

114 寓 *yü*[4] a lodging; to lodge, to dwell; to sojourn; to pertain, to belong to; to borrow, as a metaphor; a shelter; a temporary residence.

120 寀 same as 寀 120. 14.

124 寥 *ˌliao*[2] empty; silent, solitary, vacant, unoccupied, leisurely.

126 寧 same as 寧 40. 61.

130 宵 *hsiao*[1] *ˌsiao* night, in the night; dark; traveling by night; small; few.

131 宦 *huan*[4] *hwan*[3] a government servant; an officer; a dignitary.

宦 *ˌi*[2] the northeast corner of a house, where the food used to be stored; to nourish.

133 室 *shih*,[4] a house, a room; a family; a place of rest; a dwelling, a mansion; inner apartment; a wife; a household; to marry; a nest, a grave.

134 寫 *hsieh*[3] *ʿsié* to write, to sketch, to paint, to draw; to compose; to make out as an account, to remove; to quiet, to calm; to dissipate, to mold; to leak.

138 寊 *ˌlang*[2] an empty deserted house.

140 寞 *mo*[4] *moh*, silent, stillness; as at night; alone.

寬 *k'uan*[1] *ˌkw'an* broad, wide; forgiving; easy; spacious, ample, gentle with, element, indulgent, to extenuate; to forbear.

150 容 *jung*[2] *ˌyung*[2] to tolerate, easy; to receive, to contain, as a house its inmates; to endure; the countenance; forbearing; to nourish; the air, manner, looks, or attitude; perfumed amulets; a screen before a privy.

152 家 *chia*[1] *ˌkia* a house, family, or home; a sect; domestic.

154 實 *shih*, true, solid; reality, full, compact, honest, sincere; fixed, as a price; results, effects; verily; in fact; is, exactly; positively.

160 宰 *'tsai*[3] to slaughter, skin and dress animals; to kill animals; to rule; to govern; to preside at a table; to fashion to one's liking; to fry; a steward; a head; a major-domo.

161 宸 *ch'ên*[2] *,ch'ăn* the imperial apartments.

165 宰 *'ts'ai*[3] an officer set over cities allotted for revenue of princes; those in the same office and rank.

181 寡 *kua*[3] *'kwa* few, little; single; a widow; alone, friendless, deficient, short; moderate; the regal We, Ourself.

巔 *,tien*[1] a word indicating a high degree of distance or height.

212 寵 *'ch'ung*[3] affection, regard, kindness; favor of superiors; to think much of; to esteem, to prefer; to confer favors; grace.

41 寸 *ts'un*[4] an inch; a very little

2 對 *tui*[4] parallel sentences on scrolls hung in Chinese houses for ornament; opposite; to agree with; a pair; to front, to correspond to; to suit; to answer; consistent with, agreeing; inimical, an opponent, equal to the occasion; in *Cantonese*: *'tui* to push towards.

10 尅 same as 剋 18. 10.

29 对 same as 對 41. 2.

30 叵 *'p'o*[3] do not, may or can not; ought not; then, forthwith; insufferable.

32 寺 *ssŭ*[4] *sz'* a temple; a eunuch; a monastery; a council chamber, a bureau.

封 *fêng*[1] *,fung* to seal; an envelope; a patent; the appanage of a lord; a domain; to appoint to office; great; to enrich; boundaries; to heap up earth; to raise a tumulus; to be avaricious; a classifier of letters or things sealed up; the contents of such parcels, a present.

44 尉 *yü*[4] *wéi'* to settle, to tranquillize, a title; calm; to still, to quiet; to harmonize feuds; *yü'* a military officer in the palace or capital.

58 尋 *hsin*[2] *hsün*[2] *,sin* to seek; to entreat; to investigate; to search for, on the track of; to employ; to continue; soon after, presently; commonly, usually; temporarily; unexpectedly.

87 尋 *lieh*[4] *lüeh*, as much as can be grasped with the five fingers, especially of ears of grain.

將 *chiang*[1] *,tsiang* to take; to order; a general; to hold in the hand; then, soon, presently, to help, to use, to accompany, to arrange, to follow, to nourish; taking; considering, regarding; shall, will, about; great, long, shout; *tsiang'* to take charge of a force, a leader; to ask. same as 敭 66. 70.

101 尊

158 射 *shê*[4] *shih*[2] *she'* to shoot an arrow; to dart, to spurt, to issue forth; to glance at; to scheme for; a ray, as of light; *shih*, to point at and hit; *yé'* a lord's servant; *yih*, to abhor, to dislike, to loathe.

159 專 *chuan*[1] *,chwen* solely, special, in particular, one, single, only; devoted to, attentive; bent on; to engross, to assume, to presume; self-willed; origin, source.

162 導 *tao*[4] to guide, to direct, to point out, to lead, to conduct; to induce to do right; to exhort, to urge to follow.

164 尊 *,tsun*[1] honoured; to respect; you, your; high, eminent; noble; to venerate, to dignify, a wine vessel.

42 小 *hsiao*³ ʿ*siao* small, petty, mean, light, little, contracted, narrow; my, junior, young, uneducated, vile, inferior; a concubine; subtle.

1 示 ʿ*mo*³ small, delicate and minute.

4 少 ʿ*shao*³ few; less, little; deficient; not much; briefly; seldom; in a slight degree; limited; to owe, wanting, deprived of; to disparage; to detract; *shao*ʾ young, tender, to assist.

尒 a contraction of 爾 89. 89.

尠 same as 尠.

尠 ʿ*ts'ao*² out of repair; coarse, rough; dirty, useless, broken, spoiled.

尠 *hsien*³ ʿ*sien* few, rare, seldom, used up, exhausted; standing isolated like lofty peaks.

9 尒 a contraction of 爾 89. 89.

13 尚 *shang*⁴ʾ to value; to direct; even, probably; to add to; desirous of; to honor, to esteem, to approve, to ascend; noble, high; yet; still.

37 尖 *chien*¹ ʿ*tsien* pointed; a point; a tip; sharp; tapering; wedge-like, clever, ingenious; the males of crabs; pyramidal, or conical; needle-like.

72 尞 *liao*⁴ʾ fuel used in sacrifices.

尞 same as 隙 170. 42.

43 尢 ʿ*wang*¹ weak, feeble, or crooked, especially in the legs; deformed, in the breast; emaciated.

尤 *yü*² ʿ*yiu* remarkable, odd; exceedingly; different from; more, very; evils, calamities; to blame; to exceed, to surpass; error; to dislike, to murmur, to bear a grudge.

8 就 *chiu*⁴ *tsiu*ʾ then, immediately; to finish; to go towards, to approach; to accompany; to follow; to complete, to make a circuit; accommodated to, agreeable to; able, willing; just now; presently; if, as if.

9 尬 *chieh*⁴ *kiai*ʾ to walk irregularly; to walk awry.

12 尷 *chien*¹ ʿ*kien* to walk lame or in a stumbling manner.

20 尥 *liao*⁴ʾ to cross the hind legs in walking, as a donkey does; weak in the legs; to turn back the hoof, as when kicking.

24 尷 *ch'ao*⁴ʾ to limp, to walk lamely.

38 尷 ʿ*t'ui*³ lame in the legs.

48 尷 ʿ*tso*³ one leg injured and crippled.

59 尨 ʿ*mang*² a shaggy-haired dog; mixed, blended, variegated, like different furs.

96 尪 same as 兊 43.

108 尷 *chien*¹ ʿ*kien* to walk lame or in a stumbling manner.

154 尷 ʿ*t'ui*² jaded, worn out; a disease like broken wind.

166 尷 same as 腫 130. 166.

44 尸 *shih*¹ ʿ*shi* a corpse; to arrange, to set in order; an image or effigy of an ancestor; inefficient, corpse-like; useless like a statue; to personate, to fill in a sham way, to make a sinecure of; to superintend; to lay in order.

尺 *ch'ih*,³ the Chinese foot (14.1 inches English); the fifth note in the diatonic scale.

1 尹 ʿ*yin*³ a magistrate; to grasp; to rule; to direct; true, earnest; to introduce, to advance; a director or overseer of other officers.

屉 *t'i*⁴ʾ a drawer; a tray; seat of a saddle; anything that intervenes or fends off; a buffer.

5 尻 ˏk'ao¹ the end bone of the spine; the sacral extremity; the rump of an animal.

7 尽 same as 盡 108. 86.

11 屬 same as 屬 44. 142.

16 屈 same as 居 44. 30.

17 屈 ch'ü¹ k'üh, to stoop, to submit; bent; injustice; to kneel, to subject; to adapt to circumstances; to invite; grievance, wrong; afflictions.

屆 chieh⁴ kiai' a set time; the extreme limit, termination, summit; to reach to.

21 尼 ˏni² a Buddhist nun; fixed, settled; to follow another; to accord with, to agree; near; a nun; also read nih, near.

24 展 chan³ 'chen to open, to expand; to exhibit; to prolong; true, sincere; cheerful.

30 尻 tu² tuh, the anus or the rectum; among butchers, the rump; the end of, the bottom; the adit or exit; also read tsien'.

局 chü² küh, a manufactory; a depôt, compressed; all; bent; a game of chess; mean, narrow; aspect; undertaking; a club, a company; to delude.

居 chü¹ ˏkü to dwell, to sit, to rest, to stop; families; residences; to collect; merely, only, tranquilly; to desist, to be.

屌 'tiao³ the penis.

38 屢 lü³' frequently, repeatedly, often, reiterated; a number; successively, to do over and over, to keep up; continually, prompt.

40 屢 ˏliao² the virile member.

51 屏 ˏp'ing² to cover, to screen; to reject; a screen wall, built before a doorway; a defence; ornamental tablets; read 'ping to expel, to scatter, to put aside, to remove, to spoil.

60 屩 chiao³ kioh, chüeh¹ wooden soled shoes or clogs made of twisted hempen cords; a kind of patten.

履 'li³ shoes; to shoe; to tread, to walk, to act; action, conduct.

屨 chü³ kü' sandals; poor shoes woven of the dolichos fiber; shoes, the body, the man; a living, a salary, a subsistence.

屐 chi⁴ kih, a patten; a wooden shoe or sabot, used in rainy weather.

屧 t'i⁴' anything that intervenes or fends off; a buffer.

屧 hsieh⁴ sieh, the lining or stuffing of the soles of shoes; a sandal or wooden shoe; to fill up level.

屣 hsi³ 'si straw sandals or slippers, worn by mummers and singers; shoes that have no heel-backs, like a patten or slip-shoe.

65 屐 same as 屐 44. 60.

73 層 ts'êng² ˏts'ăng layers, stories; a step, a degree, a tier, a strata; whatever is piled or laid on, as a lamina, a plate; still more, added that; a classifier of storeys.

78 屍 shih¹ ˏshi a corpse, a carcase; but more especially a body that has been mutilated.

81 屁 p'i⁴' the posteriors; to break wind.

82 尾 i³ wei³ 'wéi the tail of animals; the last, the end, the hinder part; the last of; remnants; a spit, a sandy point; a stern; the bottom of; copulation of animals.

85 尿 niao⁴' sui¹ urine; to pass urine.

屎 ch'iu³ ˏk'iu the virile member; a medical term.

102 屆 chieh⁴ kiai' to reach, to arrive at in time or place; a limit, termination, summit.

114 屬 same as 屬 44. 142.

116 屄 *pi*[1] *ˌp'i* the vagina.

117 屈 same as 居 44. 30.

119 屎 *shih*[3] *ˋshi* ordure, dung, filth, secretions; small star near Columba; *ˌhi* a low moaning sound.

125 屠 *ˌt'u*[2] to kill, to butcher; to rip, to rend in pieces.

130 屑 *hsieh*[4] *sieh*, a fragment, a crumb, a bit; to powder; to regard; to take pains for; upright, respectful, diligent, minute, troublesome, triflingly.

133 屋 *wu*[1] *wuh*, a room, a house, a dwelling; a cabin, a cell; a covering or tent of a carriage; a roof; to stop at; to remain at.

142 屬 *shu*[3] *shuh*, attached to, as an animal's tail is to its body; class, relation; belong to; is; connected with; kinship, subject to; actual, existing; a sort, a rank, a grade; near to.

154 屐 屭 *hsi*[4] *hi*) the exertion of titanic strength; herculean, robustious; extraordinary; to lie down to rest.

170 屙 *ˌo*[1] to ease nature.

175 屏 *fei*[3] *ˋfei* coarse hempen or grass sandals or cheap shoes.

45 中 *ch'é*[4] *ch'eh*, a plant sprouting.

1 屯 *ˌt'un*[2] the beginning of growth; to collect, together; the country; a village; to exist; to bring under one control; a place where soldiers live; a resident camp; *ˌchun* difficult; hard; thick; avaracious, sparing.

屯 *ni*[4]) disobedient.

46 山 *ˌshan*[1] hills, mountains; heights; a mound, a range; wild, strong, loud; in *Cantonese:* a grave; the country.

1 岳 *yo*[4] *yoh*, a lofty mountain; a wife's parents, intimating, the respect due to them; a wife's father; a mother-in-law.

岨 *chü*[1] *ˌtsü* rocks thinly covered with earth; a road full of small stones and rough for travelling.

4 嶸 *ch'éng*[4] *shing*) a district in *Chehkiang.*

嶧 *hua*[4] *hwa*) the western of the five celebrated mountains in China.

5 屹 *yi*[4] *yih*, an isolated, imposing mountain.

7 岧 same as 歲 77. 62.

峘 *huan*[2] *ˌhwan* a high hill, when compared with a small one near it, or as seen beyond it.

8 峐 *ˌkai*[1] a hill without grass or trees.

崞 *huo*[4] *kwoh*, a celebrated hill in Shansi.

9 岑 *ts'én*[2] *ˋch'ǎn* an isolated peak; lofty.

崙 *ˌlun*[2] the long range of the Koulkoun Mountains, lying on the north of Tibet.

崍 *ˌlai*[2] a peak in Sz'ch'uen.

岱 *tai*[4]) the eastern and most famous of the five mountains in Shantung now called 泰山.

崙 *ˌt'u*[2] name of a peak.

10 岏 *wu*[4] *wuh*, a bare hill.

岏 *ˌwan*[2] the peak of a mountain; sharp summit of a mountain.

14 嵊 *ˋchung*[3] a small shaped hill like a tumulus over a grave.

17 嶓 *hsien*[2] *ˌhien* name of a mountain in Honan.

18 岔 *ch'a*[3]) to branch off; to miss; divergent path.

豳 *ˏpin*[1] name of a small principality in Shensi.

巔 *tsê*[2] *tseh*, a sierra or ridge of hills like the spines of a dragon's back.

19 岦 *li*[4] *lih*, a high range or hill.

20 屴 *wn*[4] *wuh*, high, as a hill or house, mountain or tower.

23 嶇 *ch'ü*[1] *ˏk'ü* rugged, mountainous; a difficult ascent up a peak.

24 崒 *ts'n*[4] *ts'nh*, high; hazardous, as the summit of a peak like the Matterhorn.

崥 *ˏp'i*[2] hilly.

26 嶬 *wei*[3] *ˏwéi* a noted peak in Kansuh.

27 崖 *ai*[3] *ˏyai* the sheer side of a hill; a cliff, a precipice; a bank, a shore.

岸 *an*[4] *ngan*' a beach, a bank, a shore; a high cliff; end of a journey, the goal, the object of effort; steps of a palace; a high forehead; a valorous or eminent person; a prison in the country.

嶡 *chüeh*[2] *küeh*, a large platter anciently used in sacrifices, whose single leg had a cross-piece; *kwéi*' a hill suddenly rising up.

28 嵾 *ch'ên*[1] *ˏch'ăn* uneven, as the peaks of mountains.

嶄 *ˏts'an*[1] uneven; ascending and descending.

29 岌 *chi*[4] *kih*, a sharp, lofty peak, which soars far above the rest of the range; hazardous, imminent; unsteady.

30 嵩 *'k'o*[3] a range of hills in Shansi.

嵨 *ˏwn*[2] a hill in Shantung.

岩 *k'o*[3] *k'oh*, a cave or hole in a hill; in the Indian Archipelago, 峇峇 is a term for country-born Chinese, whose fathers were immigrants.

峒 *ˏt'ung*[2] a territorial division under the Ming dynasty; uneven; up and down, as a defile; a group of islands off Shantung.

岩 *ˏt'iao*[2] a lofty peak.

岣 *kou*[3] *'heu* a hill in Hunan, where the tablet in honor of Yü was placed.

岵 *hn*[4] a hill covered with trees and vegetation; a barren naked hill.

崿 *o*[4] *ngoh*, a cliff, a precipice.

嚴 *ˏyen*[2] a high bank; a precipice, a rocky cliff or hill; lofty, steep; hazardous, dangerous; a terrace or ledge on hill-sides.

嚴 *ˏyen*[2] hazardous.

嶠 *chiao*[4] *kiao*' the ridge or watershed of a high peak, where the water cannot stay; a hill-path.

32 崪 *tso*[4] a hill that appears ready to fall.

嶢 *ˏyao*[2] towering; lofty and grand.

34 峯 *fêng*[1] *ˏfung* peak, or point of a hill; a summit, an apex; the hump on a camel.

峰

35 峻 *hsün*[4] *siün*' dangerous; lofty, steep, as mountains; severe, stern, inpetuous.

崚 *lêng*[1] *ˏlăng* hilly, uneven country.

37 峽 *hsia*[2] *hiah*, hills each side of a chasm or gorge, with a stream below; the watershed of hills; a rapid formed by an island in a stream, or by hills contracting it; a narrow reach or gut; a strait.

崎 *ch'i*[2] *ˏk'i* hilly, rugged; precipitous, abrupt, a cape, a projecting headland; a steep rough path along and over mountains.

峚 *ˌi*[2] a noted hill in Shantung, or in Japan, lying towards sunrise, to which the Great *Yü* sent his astronomers.

嵇 *ch'i*[1] *ˌk'i* a valley with a stream in it; a gorge and the rivulet that runs through it.

崦 *'yen*[3] the shadow of a hill; a mountain in the west fabled to contain the cave where the sun goes at night

38 嶁 *lou*[3] *'leu* a peak in Hunan, whereon it is said that the Great *Yü* set up a tablet.

崴 *ˌwai*[1] uneven, rugged; a goat path going up a hill-side in a crooked manner; lofty.

40 崇 *ˌch'ung*[2] noble, honourable; lofty; high; to adore; to collect; to go to; entire.

41 峙 *chih*[4] *'chi* a high and isolated peak; to pile; to lay up; provided with, as supplies.

崶 *fêng*[1] *ˌfung* a hill with a terrific gorge, in Shansi, on which the great carp ascended and became a dragon.

嶟 *ˌtsun*[1] lofty, grand, as a mountain peak.

44 崛 *chüeh*[2] *küeh*, rising abruptly like a lofty peak; eminent.

崥 *ˌni*[2] the name of the hill in Lu, where the mother of Confucius prayed.

崌 *chü*[1] *ˌkü* name of a high, snow-topped peak in Sz'-ch'uen.

46 嵞 *ˌt'u*[2] name of a peak.

嶵 *pêng*[4] *pǎng'* to put into a grave.

崗 same as 岡 46. 122.

48 岠 *chü*[4] *kü'* to reach, to go to; a high hill or peak.

嵯 *ˌts'o*[2] the uneven outline of hills; *ˌtsz'* irregular.

49 屺 *ch'i*[3] *'k'i* a hill without trees or grass; a bare, bleak mountain, such as a hermit chooses.

嵒 *chieh*[1] *tsieh*, the peaks in a ridge.

51 岍 *ch'ien*[1] *ˌk'ien* a noted hill in Shansi.

54 嵽 *hui*[4] *hwui'* a hill bare of trees and grass, a barren, rocky hill.

60 崿 *lü*[4] *lüh*, a sharp, high peak.

61 嶾 *'yin*[2] lofty and mountainous.

崽 *ts'ai*[3] *'tsai* offspring of an animal; to bring forth; a child.

62 嵗 same as 歲 77. 62.

峩 *o*[2] *ˌngo* high, like a lofty peak; a commanding manner.

嶬 *hsi*[1] *ˌhi* a gorge with beetling cliffs opposite; a dangerous pass along a precipice; a crack; an occasion, a chance.

65 岐 *ch'i*[3] *ˌk'i* to diverge, to branch off; a hill with two peaks; a fork in a road; high; ambiguous; double dealing.

69 嶄 same as 巉 46. 81.

70 嶏 *ˌi*[2] a long and low ridge—applied to it as one sees it from a distance.

72 峙 same as 時 72. 41.

峋 *hsün*[2] *ˌsiün* hills stretching beyond hills; abrupt, up and down, as hills appear.

嶧 *ˌyang*[2] a celebrated mountain in Honan.

崑 *k'un*[1] *ˌkwun kun*[1] a peak beyond comparison; a high mountain in Tibet.

73 嶒 *ts'êng*[2] *ˌts'ǎng* hills rising one above another.

74 崩 *p'êng*[1] *ˌpǎng* to collapse; ruined; rushing down; the fall of a mountain; an emperor's death; infected, as sheep.

75 崧 *ˌsung*[1] the highest and central peak of the 五嶽 or five sacred mountains; it lies in Honan; eminent, lofty, as a great statesman.

嶸 ˏhung² a lofty hill; high, prominent; majestic, dignified in bearing.

76 嵌 ch'ien⁴ ˏk'ien a deep vale among hills; a grotto to fall into; to inchase, to inlay; to infix.

嶔 ch'in¹ ˏk'in high peaks shooting up aloft.

77 巋 knei¹ ˏkwéi a group of small hills, which look as if they had been brought together or assembled; wéi' solitary.

78 岁 same as 歲 77. 62.

81 巉 ˏch'an² a cliff; a summit that rises above the clouds.

83 岷 ˏmin² a range of mountains in the north of Sz'ch'uen.

86 嶕 ch'iao² ˏts'iao mountainous.

87 崢 ch'êng¹ ˏch'ăng chêng¹ to rise high; conspicuous, as a peak; excelling.

94 猺 ˏnao² jou² a mountain in Shantung.

嶽 yao⁴ yoh, yo⁴ the highest peaks of mountains; a lofty summit.

巘 'yen⁴ nien⁴ the top of a mountain, likened to a boiler; perhaps referring especially to hills with concave tops, which are like burnt-out volcanoes.

95 嵫 tzŭ¹ ˏtsz' name of a hill in Shantung.

99 崁 ˏk'an¹ a rocky bank, precipitous ledges; irregular.

100 嵯 'ch'an³ windings among hills.

102 岫 hsiu⁴ siu' a cavernous cliff under a hill; a ravine or gorge.

岬 chia¹ kiah, the side of a hill; a steep place between hills.

嶓 ˏpo¹ a hill or peak in Shensi.

103 嶷 ˏi² a name said to have been given to the 九嶷山, on the west of Shansi, whose nine summits were so much alike as to be doubtful.

105 嶝 têng⁴ tăng' stone steps; projecting rocks leading up hills; a ledge on a precipice.

109 嵋 mei² ˏméi a famous peak in Sz'ch'uen.

嶧 i⁴ yih, a hill in Shantung.

112 岩 ˏyen² a high bank; a precipice; lofty, steep; hazardous, dangerous; a terrace on hillsides; in *Cantonese:* agreeing, exact, just.

113 嶓 'piao³ a peak rising high above others on the ridge.

114 嵎 ˏyü³ a mountain or region in the east, where the sun rises.

115 嵇 hsi¹ ˏhi name of a mountain in Nganhwui.

116 嶇 k'u¹ k'uh, hilly; a rounded low summit near a high hill.

崆 ˏk'ung¹ a mountain supposed to uphold the Dipper or North pole.

117 岦 li⁴ lih, hilly.

嶂 ˏchang⁴) a steep cliff, a range of peaks.

119 嶙 ˏlin² precipitous; lofty peaks of mountains.

122 岡 ˏkang¹ ridge, or top of a mountain; a peak, a stony hill, a summit.

嵂 tsui⁴) hilly, rough country; mountainous.

123 嶬 'i³ a high peak, irregular and steep.

124 嵨 hsi² sih, a noted mountain in Yunnan.

130 嶢 yao¹ ˏhiao name of several hills in Honan.

峭 ch'iao⁴ ts'iao' a steep, abrupt hill, a cliff that obstructs the way or separates places; strict, vehement, quick; dangerous, as a cliff.

134 嶼 hsü³ 'sü an islet which has level arable land at the foot of its hills; applied to many islands on the coast of Fuhkien.

138 崀 ˏlang² name of a hill, behind which the sun goes down at the winter solstice.

141 嶇 same as 嶇 46. 23.

147 峴 hsien³ ˊhien a steep isolated hill with a plateau on top; a small butte.

148 嶰 hsieh⁴ hiai˃ a valley; a low hill separated from a higher one.

149 巒 luan² ˏlwan the peaks of a hill; a line of pointed summits winding along.

150 峪 yü⁴ yuh, a pool in a ravine; a dry gully or ravine.

154 巑 tsan⁴˃ mountainous.

160 辟 yeh,⁴ elevated; lofty.

163 鄂 k'uo⁴ kw'oh, a ravine or gorge.

167 崟 ˏyin² high and dangerous cliffs, running along one after the other; a ridge.

170 隋 to⁴˃ an obeliscal peak; the undulating line of a range of hills.

172 崔 ˏts'ui¹ a high mountain.

嶲 ˊsui³ name of a prefecture in Yunnan; see also 172. 46. 嶲.

181 嶺 ˊling³ a mountain top; a pass on a mountain, a road over a peak, a ridge or sierra.

巔 ˏtien¹ the peak or apex of a hill.

182 嵐 ˏlan² vapor or mist on a hill-top; smoky vapor.

189 嵩 same as 崧 46. 75.

194 嵬 wei¹ ˏwéi a high rugged rock, referring to its hazardous, bare appearance.

巍 wei¹ ˏwéi high, lofty, eminent; conspicuous and sublime, like a towering cliff; exalted, as virtue.

196 島 ˊtao³ an island out at sea.

47 川 ch'uan¹ ˏchw'en mountain streams; a river's fountains; to flow out.

3 州 chou¹ ˏcheu a division, a district; a continent; a dwelling, a region, a spot, a place; a time; an islet.

8 荒 huang¹ ˏhwang a watery waste; to reach, to get to.

48 巠 ching¹ ˏking stream running under the ground; a quiet flow of water without waves.

75 巢 ˏch'ao² a nest on a tree; a retreat, a den; camps of an enemy or rebels; a sort of pandean pipe.

78 巛 nieh⁴ lieh, the motion and looks of rippling water.

162 巡 hsün² ˏsiün to go on a circuit; to cruize, to patrol.

208 鬣 lieh,⁴ stiff hair on the head; a mane; bristles; dorsal fins.

48 工 ˏkung¹ work; leisure; a workman, an officer, an artisan; service, duty; a job; art; able, skilled.

巨 chü⁴ kü˃ great, large, vast; numerous; the chief, might, very; how?

1 巧 ch'iao³ ˊk'iao clever, artful, specious, handy, skillful, dexterous, adroit, crafty; subtle; opportune; genius.

2 巩 same as 鞏 64. 48.

4 左 ˊtso³ the left; second to; false; the left hand; to degrade, to lower; a substitute; an assistant or deputy; depraved, bad; to witness to, to verify; used for the East in speaking of the coast of China

9 巫 ˏwu¹ a witch; magic; a magician; a sorceress or enchantress, a spiritual medium; one on whom the gods descend; to perform incantations; fetishism.

123 差 ˏch'a⁴ ˏch'ai¹ tz'ŭ¹ mistake, difference; to send, a messenger; uneven, to go wrong; irregular.

49 己 *chi*[3] *'ki* one's self, private, selfish; special; I; to record.

己 *'i*[3] finished, ended, done, past; yes, truly; now; already, just; to reject; to decline; enough.

巳 *ssŭ*[4] *sz'* 9 to 11 a.m.; the fourth moon, when all nature is in full vigor; the sixth of the 12 branches.

巨 same as 以 9. 3.

2 巴 *,pa*[1] crust, or fur inside a boiler; to gather or collect; to adhere; a clap.

巵 *chih*[1] *,chi* a siphon, a wine vessel; a cup to measure meat and drink.

12 巷 *hsiang*[4] *hiang'* a lane or street; an alley; a passage in a harem.

49 巽 *sun*[4] a stand; mild, bland, insinuating; to select; to grasp firmly.

50 巾 *chin*[1] *,kin* a napkin, a kerchief; a head dress; a neck cloth; a bonnet; a curtain.

1 帀 same as 匝 22. 50.

市 *shih*[4] *shi'* a crowd, to trade, a market; a shop; vulgar; to encourage.

師 *shih*[1] *,shi* the people; multitudes, a legion, skilled in; a master, a patron, a professor, a sage, a pattern to the world; to teach, to imitate.

4 布 *pu*[4] cotton fabrics; linen; grasscloth; to spread; to infer; to arrange, to publish, to make known, to diffuse; a source; a spring; to scatter.

希 *hsi*[1] *,hi* few, rare; moulting; seldom; desirous; wishing; to disburse, to scatter.

帥 *shuai*[4] *shwai'* a general, a commander-in-chief; a leader; read *soh*, to lead on, to conduct, to be chief; to follow; to be led.

8 市 same as 50. 1.

帟 *yi*[4] *yih*, a very small tent, chiefly used to protect a coffin from the dust.

9 幐 same as 帒 50. 149.

帒 *tai*[4] a bag, a sack, a case; a packet, a purse; a covering to inclose or protect things.

10 帨 *shui*[4] a napkin hung at the girdle; a handkerchief.

12 帺 *ch'i*[2] *,k'i* a napkin; a bandage.

13 帽 *mao*[4] a hat or cap; an imposition, as a price above the real.

14 帝 *ti*[4] to judge, a god; divine; the emperor; a ruler; the supreme; a sovereign; Heaven.

帶 *tai*[4] a girdle, a belt, a compress, a bandage, a sash; to bring; a region; a zone; local; a locality; a tape, a ribbon; to lead, to conduct, to remind; connected with, implicated in, rather, slightly; to latch, to close.

帚 *chou*[3] *'chеu* a broom; to sweep up dirt.

冪 *mi*[4] *mih*, a napkin to cover food; to veil, to cover with a cloth.

幎 *mi*[4] *mih*, a veil to cover the face of the dead; a curtain; to veil.

16 帆 帆 *,fan*[1] the sail of a vessel; canvas; to sail.

18 帉 *fên*[1] *,făn* a large towel or napkin, hung in the left side of the girdle.

25 帖 *t'ieh*[1] a label; a list; a card; a copy head; written scrolls; documents, manuscripts; a billet; a visiting-card which has many sorts; a placard; settled, decided.

27 幦 *'yen*[3] armor for the breast like a cuirass or breastplate.

29 帗 *fu*[2] *fuh*, a wand, ornamented with variegated silk, and held by mummers; a handkerchief.

30 帢 *ch'ia⁴ k'iah*, a scholar's cap, used about A. D. 300, like a military cap without corners, to distinguish the literati of Wéi.

幧 *ch'iao¹ ˏts'iao* a turban or fillet; a cloth cap once worn by women or musicians to protect the coiffure.

幝 *ch'an³ ʿch'en* an old carriage altogether worn out; the canopy of a carriage.

帬 same as 裙 145. 30.

31 幗 *kuo¹·² kwoh*, a hempen cap or kerchief worn by woman in mourning; a woman's headdress which conceals the hair; females.

33 幬 *tao⁴ˀ* the sky; a curtain, a veil; to canopy over; a carriage screen or partition.

37 帙 same as 袤 145. 37.

帑 *chüan⁴ küen'* a bag holding three 斗 or pecks, with the bottom made of board; to slap or turn down the cuff.

幞 *po⁴ puh*, a kind of cowl or hood worn by soldiers; a kerchief for the head; the skirt trimmed or braided.

帔 *k'ua⁴ kw'a'* a riding dress; overalls to protect the trowsers from chafing.

幡 *fén⁴ fän'* to fill a bag with grain till it bursts; the cord of a bow.

38 帑 *nu³ ʿt'ang³* a treasury, a jewel house; a store of gold or precious things, such as are given as presents by the emperor.

帤 *ju⁴ jü'* the wrapping which is wound on the ends of a bow to strengthen it; a large napkin; an ornamented streamer hung in houses.

40 帨 *ˏwan¹* remnants, cabbage, cuttings.

41 幫 *ˏpang¹* to bind the edge of a shoe; a binder, a support; to help, to defend, to succour; to replace, as a new strip for the old.

42 常 *ch'ang² ˏshang* constantly, usual, common, ordinary, always, ever, habitual; unchanging; a law; a rule; a long spear put in war chariots.

44 幄 *wu⁴ wuh*, the general's tent; a temporary tent for worshipping in; a cover or protection; to shelter.

49 帊 *p'a⁴ˀ* a bundle of clothes or roll of silk; a kerchief, a coif.

51 帡 *pêng' ˏpäng* a screen or awning; a shelter.

53 幨 same as 簾 118. 53.

席 *hsi² sih*, a mat; a repast, an entertainment; a table; to cover with mats; to spread out, to depend on; a chair of a teacher; rest, quiet.

幮 *ˏch'u²* a screen which is put up to make a temporary kitchen.

56 帜 *shih,⁴* to wipe, to rub and dust with a duster; to brush away, to cleanse as a sheep.

59 帟 *ˏsan¹* ragged clothes.

61 幰 *hsien³ ʿhien* a curtain, which protects the front of a carriage from the sun, or conceals the rider; the screen of a sedan.

62 幗 *huo² huoh*, a curtain to screen from the wind.

幟 *ch'ih⁴ ch'i'* a streamer; fringed; to signalize; a pennon; a flag, long and narrow, used as a marker; to fasten as with cords.

63 帛 *hu⁴ˀ* a fine napkin.

66 幣 *pi⁴ˀ* a single piece of silk; things sent as presents; wealth, riches; gems, gold and copper.

幦 *chiao³ ʿkiao* wrappers to strengthen the legs, and prevent varicose veins; used

by porters, sedan-bearers and travelers.

72 幌 *huang*[3] *'hwang* a curtain, a screen; a sign; a sort of ornamented cap; in *Cantonese:* a gust; a whirl of wind.

幅 *,ch'ang*[1] to throw a cloak loosely over one, and not to fasten it with the girdle; also same as 帽 50. 13.

73 幔 *man*[4] a curtain, a screen; tapestry or brocade hangings.

75 帓 *mo*[4] *mah, mei*[4] low socks or other covering for the feet, made of cloth; a napkin, a handkerchief, a girdle or stomacher, worn over the breast like a corset; to bind on.

83 帋 same as 紙 120. 83.

85 幣 *ta*[4] *tah,* a covering to protect a tent or carriage, and keep out the rain; a large screen or tester.

86 幠 *,hu*[1] to cover over; great; arrogant, rude to; large.

幠 *'wu*[3] a turban or a napkin to cover the head.

87 帕 *'chao*[3] to cover the head.

102 幅 *fu*[2] *fuh,* a roll of silk, or paper; scrolls, flags, pictures; strips of land; a wide strip of cloth.

幅 *hua*[1] *hwah,* the noise of tearing silk.

幡 *,fan*[1] a flag, a streamer; to return; a duster or cloth to wipe goblets.

106 帕 *p'a*[4] a handkerchief; a turban, a veil for protecting the head; a stomacher for children; a turban or fillet worn by soldier.

帛 *po*[4] *poh, pai*[4] plain white silk, taffety; a present of silk; wealth, property.

幫 *,pang*[1] to help, to assist, to defend, to replace, as a new strip for the old; a binder, a support.

107 帔 *p'ei*[4] *p'éi'* a kind of vest, a cape; a mantle.

113 幖 *,piao*[1] a streamer of silk tied to the top of the staff; a pennant above a flag.

115 帑 *ch'iao*[1] *,ts'iao* a fillet or wrapper for the head, made of unbleached hemp, formerly worn by women as mourning; to sew.

116 帘 *,lien*[2] a booth; a flag or sign of anykind showing where wine is sold.

幢 *chêng*[4] *chăng'* to unroll a painting or scroll, so as to display it.

117 幢 *ch'uang*[2] *,chw'ang* a curtain for a carriage, placed to screen the side windows; pennant; streamers hung, from the roof; *,t'ung* screening.

134 帟 *ni*[4] *i'* a law, a way.

140 幪 *mêng*[2] *,mung* a covering; to screen off or shelter; to protect, as against the bleak rain; to cover the head.

幕 *mu*[4] *moh,* a curtain hanging down; a tent; a screen; a private secretary; a confidential clerk or aid; a military secretary.

幙 *mi*[4] *mih,* a coverlet, or overall; a leather screen or canopy for a cart, made of tiger's skin, and allowed only to grandees.

149 幨 *ch'an*[1] *,ch'en* the curtain of a carriage; a screen on an entrance; to break or snap off.

幣 *luan*[2] *,lwan* a cord of silk.

154 幘 *tsé*[4] *tseh,* a soft cap worn in old time, pointed on the top and having ear-flaps to cover the hair; a kerchief to retain the top-knot; a skull cap; a turban.

幘 *fên*[2] *,făn* the ornament on a bridle, like a pompon of hair, near the horse's mouth; *făn'* a bag full of grain.

160 羃 *mi*[1] *mih*, a leather screen or canopy for a cart made of tiger's skin, and allowed only to grandees.

161 帳 *chên*[1] ˏ*chăn* the bag tied to a horse's head when baiting him.

163 帮 ˏ*pang*[1] to help, to assist; to succor, to defend; to replace; to bind the edge of a shoe.

166 帷 ˊ*li*[3] a mat sail.

168 帳 *chang*[4] curtains; a canopy; a tent; a dwelling; a reason; to calculate; an account.

169 幱 ˏ*lan*[2] an ancient kind of literary dress, a sort of doctor's robe: a suit of inner and outer garments.

172 帷 *wei*[2] *wéi* a curtain, a tent; an apron, a skirt; a veil.

178 幃 *wei*[2] ˏ*wéi* curtains, a perfume bag; the rooms for women.

179 幟 *ch'ien*[1] ˏ*ts'ien* to signalize; to make a note of, to record; a slip, a form, a model; a label; a title of a book.

181 帬 *hsü*[1] ˏ*sü* a coarse white hempen kerchief, which women wore at funerals in the Sung dynasty; end of a piece of silk.

51 干 ˏ*kan*[1] a shield; to oppose, to provoke; to seek; exposed to; soldiers; arms; a rivulet; a boundary; offence, crime; for, concerning; resulting; stems of small trees; in *Shanghai*: a child.

4 年 ˏ*nien*[2] a year.

9 幹 *kan*[4] business; to manage, to do; skilful, ability; the trunk of a tree; the material of; the original substance of.

11 幸 *hsing*[4] *hing* lucky; to hope; fortunate, blessed; to rejoice at; pleased; to wait or hope for.

12 平 ˏ*p'ing*[2] even; tranquil; to level; just; equal, common, ordinary, uniform; to pacify; a plain; to regulate; to conciliate.

51 幵 *ch'ien*[1] ˏ*k'ien* even, level; to raise in both hands.

并 幷 *ping*[4] together, with, and, also, all, both, unitedly; really; to compare.

52 幺 ˏ*yao*[1] small, tender.

6 幻 *huan*[4] *hwan* sleight of hand; magical arts; changeable; a trick, a dream or apparition, unreal, mutual deception.

19 幼 *yu*[4] *yiu* young, small, tender; immature, delicate; growing, as grain; youthful; ˏ*yao* subtle, abstruse.

52 茲 same as 95. 95.

縣 *kuan*[1] ˏ*kwan* to run the threads through the web.

幽 *yu*[1] ˏ*yiu* quiet, secluded, lonely; dark; umbrageous; retired; mysterious, occult; the ignorant; idle; the shades or spirits; to go or be sent into retirement.

幾 *chi*[3] ˏ*ki* some, a few, how many? subtle; hidden, like the unseen springs of motion; moderately, nearly, about, rather; the time for, the chance; a sign of; to examine.

53 广 ˊ*yen*[3] a spacious covering or shelter, capable of protecting people.

1 庀 *hsia*[4] *hia* rooms built against a wall; the back of a house, where there is no verandah or porch.

6 序 *hsü*[4] *sü* order, series, arrangement; precedence; a preface in which the subject of a book is stated in order; a college or school; the east and west walls of a room.

9 庠 *ch'in*[3] ˏ*k'in* a general of cavalry in *Lu* B. C. 720.

府 ˊ*fu*[3] a house; a district; an office; a library; a storehouse or treasury; a palace; a prefect.

庥 *hsiu*[1] *ˏhiu* shade, shelter; protection, to sustain, to protect; to rest.

10 庣 *ˏt'iao*[1] a place that is not full; a sinus, a cavity.

12 廉 *ˏlien*[2] a corner, an angle; economical; pure; moderate, frugal; disinterested; to discriminate; to examine candidly.

18 廁 *tz'ŭ*[4] *ts'z'* *tsê*[4] a place which needs to be constantly cleansed, a privy; to cleanse; a gorge where a stream forces its way; to arrange guests in order; a high brink; the edge of a bed.

20 庖 *ˏp'ao*[2] a place for killing and dressing food; a cook-room.

21 庀 *ˊp'i*[3] a bank broken in; destroyed, subverted, as from some internal cause; prostrated, as a wall.

24 庳 *pei*[3] *ˊpéi* low, unpretending, as a cottage; humble, mean; short; insufficient; a hen quail; used for 鼻 the nose.

25 店 *tien*[4] a shop, an inn, a stand; a place to put goods, a tavern.

28 庉 same as 麽 200. 52.

29 度 *to*[4] *tu*[4] to think, to surmise; a measure, a degree; a limit; a rule, a regulation; to ford, to pass; a degree of latitude or longitude; to guess, to calculate, to estimate.

廋 *sou*[1] *ˏsheu* to secrete, to conceal; to search for hidden things; crafty; hidden; to examine into, as a hidden meaning.

30 廧 *ch'iang*[2] *ˏts'iang* a wall built of mud, stone, or brick; a defense; a tribe of red Huns.

32 庄 *chuang*[1] *ˏchwang* sedate, grave; a farm-house, a grange; a store; a firm or house; a dead-house; a hamlet, a village; a classifier of affairs.

座 *tso*[4] a seat, a throne, a shrine; a classifier of hills, walls, towers, buildings, pagodas, movable pavilions, encampments.

廑 *chin*[3] *kin* a small house, a hut, a hovel; a lodge of one or two rooms, just big enough for a shelter; just enough; diligent, careful; a surplus.

35 廈 same as 27. 35. 厦.

37 庵 *an*[1] *ˏngan* a cottage; a Buddhist nunnery; a round hut or thatched cottage; a shelter for a guard; a religious house; a reception hall; or small temple.

39 廖 *hsiao*[1] *ˏhiao* the lofty imposing effect of grand buildings.

41 廚 *ˏch'u*[5] a kitchen, a cook-house; a case for holding books, clothes; a quiver.

庤 *chih*[3] *ˊchi* to provide in store; to have ready, as implements of husbandry.

43 廂 same as 厢 27. 43.

44 廣 *ˏt'o*[2] to measure anything by stretching the arms out.

45 廐 *ˏt'un*[2] to dwell; a place of concourse; to come together.

廏 same as 斥 69. 3.

52 廉 same as 麽 200. 52.

54 庭 *ˏt'ing*[2] a house, a hall; an office; the family rooms, a boudoir, the rooms used by children for study or work; parental, domestic; the court of a palace; to appear at court.

58 庚 *kêng*[1] *ˏkăng* one's age; horary character; to change, to alter; the reason or cause of; age, years; to restore.

64 廢 *chi*[3] *ˊki* a pantry; to bury things on mountains when worshipping the gods.

65 庋 *chi*[3] *ˊki* a pantry; a cupboard or repository for keeping

valuables; to put aside carefully.

66 廠 *'ch'ang*[3] an open shed, a yard; a depôt; whole-sale stores; a manufactory of government stores.

廒 *ao*[2] *ˌngao* the buildings of a granary; a room or bin for storing grain within a depôt.

69 廝 *ssŭ*[1] *ˌsz'* a menial, a servant, an attendant; to divide; a forager or wood-cutter; to feed or take care of; to serve.

71 廐 *chiu*[4] *kiu'* a stable, a stall where horses are housed.

73 廥 *kuei*[4] *kwéi'* an out-house for grass or fodder.

74 廟 *miao*[4)] a temple; to honor the gods; a fane; tombs, topes; in *Pekingese:* a fair.

75 床 *ch'uang*[2] *ˌchw'ang* a bed, or couch; a sofa; boards for a bed; a framework; a measure; a classifier of bed-clothes.

廘 *chia*[4] *kia'* to build a house; to rear a dwelling; a house.

76 廠 *ˌyŭ*[2] to mimic and make sport of; interchanged with 揄. 64. 11.

廞 *hsin*[1] *ˌhin* to dress up and prepare chariots for going out; to begin, as a tune by the band; a musical instrument; to stop up, as a sewer.

77 庇 *tz'ŭ*[4] *ts'z'*[)] the wooden part of the share of a plow, to which the iron was formerly attached.

81 庇 *pi*[4)] to screen, to shelter, to connive; to protect, as gods do; to cover; to lodge; affording shade.

83 底 *'ti*[3] the bottom; below; a copy; a rough draft; low, menial; a servant; to the end; lasting; to impede; to settle, as a sediment; natural vigor; constitution; but; only; at the base of; under the shadow of; underneath.

86 廡 *'wu*[3] the open porch or vestibule placed between the gatehouse and the main hall; side piazzas or galleries; *ˌwu* luxuriant, overgrown.

廌 *chai*[4)] to discriminate; a fabulous monster having one horn; it is drawn like a tiger on the wall which screens a *yamun; ˌchi* a worm or grub; reptiles without feet.

庶 *shu*[4)] a concubine; nearly; so that; all, the whole, a great number, a multitude; various, the people, the mass, the herd; if, but, near; probably.

87 廙 *wei*[3] *'wéi* elegant, fine looking.

92 庠 *'ya*[3] a piazza or lodge near the great hall; a verandah that goes around the house; a rough shed for sheltering horses.

101 庸 *ˌpu*[1] a flat roof; the roof made flat so as to be used.

庸 *ˌyung*[1] to employ, as servants; constant, usual; stupid, simple; rude; common; laborious; meritorious; cordial, obliging; services; how? a state or region; a kind of bell.

102 廟 *miao*[4)] a temple, a fair.

廇 *liu*[4)] the beam in the eaves of a roof; the middle hall of a house.

105 廢 *fei*[4] *féi'* to annul; to disuse; obsolete, to abandon; void, null, spoiled, currupt, useless; degenerated; large, to destroy.

108 廬 *k'o*[2] *k'oh*, a cave or grot in a hillside; to store away.

廬 *lu*[2] *ˌlŭ* a cottage, a mat hut; a borer's lodge in the field; to lodge, to pass the night; a term for one's own house.

109 廂 *hsiang*[1] *ˌsiang* side apartments; the side rooms or building subordinate to the large buildings.

廣 same as 門 169. 1.

113 廩 *'lin² ling³* a public granary; a depôt for rice or food used in sacrifices; a grange; to give grain to students.

115 穌 *ˌsu¹* a convent.

123 庠 *hsiang² ˌsiang* a school; an almshouse; to nourish; an asylum for old people; a gymnasium or college in the Cheu dynasty for poor students; to teach.

124 廖 *liao⁴)* a small ancient town or state in Shantung.

128 廳 *ˌt'ing¹* a court, an office, a hall, a saloon, a room; a place where cases are heard; the officer in his court.

133 庢 *chih,¹* the turnings and windings of a mountain brook.

134 庾 *'yü²* an extemporaneous cover; a temporary granary or stack for the crops in the field or when waiting to be transported; a pile, a stack; abundant, affluent; a measure of 16 斗 or pecks.

138 庨 *hsien¹ hien' han⁴* a threshold.

141 廑 *ˌch'a²* a house injured, and ready to tumble down.

148 廨 *chieh⁴ kiai'* an apartment adjoining or in a *yamun* where persons can stay, or visitors be received; a sort of hospice; a lodging for subordinate officers.

159 庫 *k'u⁴)* a treasury, a storehouse, an arsenal, a shop; a depôt; a lexicon, a magazine.

163 廓 *k'uo⁴ kw'oh,* wide and empty; open, as a region; to enlarge; to make more spacious, great, as a state; vacant; to augment; to pare with a sword.

廊 *ˌlang²* apartments; passages; a verandah; a porch or passage on the side of a house, like a corridor or gallery; chambers adjoining a hall.

164 廕 *yu² ˌyiu* an old building whose timbers are decayed; a dank rotten smell.

166 廛 *ch'an² ˌch'en* ground allotted to a retainer; a shop; a stall; a square for a market; a residence.

170 廕 *yin⁴)* shade, a shelter; to screen; to protect; umbrageous; a shadow; hereditary honors in the state, intimating that they protect the realm.

171 康 *ˌk'ang¹* joy, ease, rest; repose, robust, stout, delightful, excellent; to quiet, stability.

172 廱 *ˌyung¹* the imperial gymnasium where the highest scholars studied; same as 雝. 172. 163.

195 廨 *hsien³ 'sien* a small storehouse for grain, a place where it can be kept clean and fresh.

201 廣 *kuang³ 'kwang* great, wide; to extend; to diffuse; enlarged; broad, stout.

210 廜 *ˌchai¹* a hut; a dwelling of thatch.

54 廴

'yin³ to journey; to move on.

9 廵 same as 掄 64. 9.

31 廻 same as 162. 31.

32 廷 *ˌt'ing²* a hall; the court; to rectify; correct, regular; erect; a courtyard; the court of the palace; the place where audiences are held.

77 延 *ˌyen²* to reach far; to lengthen out, to extend to; to protract; to involve; dilatory; a long time, protracted; to arrange in order; to invite; to call together; distant; an interval, a crevice

102 廸 *ti² tih,* to follow; to advance in knowledge; to bring forward; to direct in right paths; to develop; to go to a place; to intimate to.

106 廹 *po⁴ poh,* to urge, to insist upon; to vex, to harass; embarrassed and driven on as by an enemy.

129 建 *chien⁴ kien'* to establish, to build, to found; to erect, to constitute, to confirm; the length of a moon as fixed by the imperial calendar.

146 廼 same as 乃 4. 6.

55 廾 *kung³* to salute by folding the hands; the two hands joined and held up, as when presenting a thing.

廿 *ju⁴ juh,* twenty.

8 弈 *yi⁴ yih,* to play a game, as chess; the mien or air; a tent

18 弇 *fên² ˏfǎn* a hill of earth, rising steep and high.

26 弇 same as 弇 93. 37.

28 弁 *pien⁴'* military officers; a cap; quick; alarmed; to clap the hands.

30 弇 *'yen³* to cover over; to hide, as a star at an occultation; a narrow path; to intervene and shade; bellshaped, or like a vase with a large belly and small mouth.

49 異 *'i³* to retire, to stop; to raise; how can it be! doubt; wonder.

66 弊 *pi⁴'* ruined, corrupt; disgusted; defeated; distressed, vicious, tricky; troubles; deteriorated, as coin; my, mine.

96 弄 *nung⁴ lung'* to prepare; acting, doing; to plan; to make, to feel, to do; to handle, as a tool; to trifle and toy with; to treat with undue liberty.

56 弋 *i⁴ yih,* a dart; to shoot; an arrow with a string tied to it; a perch; or roost; to appropriate, to seize or take; to aim at; black.

1 弍 *i⁴ yih,* one.

7 弐 *êrh⁴ 'rh'* two; the second; to divide in twain; to duplicate.

30 戚 *tung⁴'* the beam to which the hawser is secured; a cat-head.

48 式 *shih,⁴* form, example, fashion; a pattern; to imitate; a rule, a law; to respect; to measure; thereby, and.

弑 *shih⁴ shi'* to murder, to assassinate, to kill a superior.

57 弓 *ˏkung¹* a bow; a measure (5 Chinese feet); to pull the bow; a catapult; arched, crescent; a cover of a carriage.

2 引 *'yin³* to draw a bow; to show; to lead, to guide, to tempt; to induce, to point out; to recommend; to perpetuate; to decline, to retire; a preface or argument of a book; *yin'* a halter, a dragrope.

弔 *tiao⁴'* to condole, to mourn; to hang; to suspend; to lift up, as by a cord; to demand, to ask for; a thousand cash; *tih,* to reach to; to move, to get to the extreme; in good order.

弟 *ti⁴'* a younger brother; to act as becomes to a younger brother; cousins; relatives; a junior; a friend; easy.

4 弗 *fu² fuh,* no, not so, neither, nor; distorted; to grasp; to leave.

5 弛 *shih² 'shi* to ease off the bowstring, to unstring a bow; to cast off, to relax, to annul, to abrogate; dissolute, unconcerned; spoiled, injured.

7 弓于 *ˏwu¹* to draw a bow; the whirr of the arrow.

8 弓享 *ˏtiao¹* an ornamented bow; also read *ˏtun.*

弓京 *ch'iang⁴ k'iang'* a trap or gin set in the path to catch animals; a net for birds.

9 弛 *'fu³* the middle of a bow, where it is grasped.

23 弓區 *k'ou¹ ˏk'eu* the notch or catch at the end of a bow, to which the bowstring is fastened.

28 弘 *hung*[2] the twanging of a bow-string; flapping of curtains; large, vast, expanded; liberal; to give full development to.

29 弢 *t'ao*[1] a bow-case; a scabbard; a flag-bag; a vantbrace; to sheathe; just, liberal.

30 弨 *ch'ao*[1] the recoil of the bow after the arrow leaves it; a bow unbent.

彈 *t'an*[2] *tan*[4] a pellet; a ball; to draw a bow; a bullet, a shot, a pill; to fillip, to thrum on stringed instruments; to depreciate, to accuse, to mark; to throw at.

37 韘 *chüeh*[2] *küeh*, an archer's ring worn on the right thumb to aid in shooting.

弮 *ch'üan*[2] *k'üen* a part of a cross-bow; two rattan rings suspended so as to permit the archer to put his arms in them as he begins to learn to draw the bow.

38 弩 *nu*[3] a cross-bow; a ballista; it is sometimes made to shoot several darts, and is set as a trap for animals.

49 弝 *pa*[4] the grasp of a bow; the part of a bow which is grasped when shooting.

51 弸 *pêng*[1] *pang* to stretch; to draw a bow; to pull a cross-bow to its full stretch.

53 彏 *kuo*[1] *kwoh*, to broaden a bow, to pull it to the full stretch; quick, agile.

57 弱 *jo*[4] *joh*, weak, delicate, fragile, slender, feeble, ruined, fading, dead, to despise.

弼 *pi*[4] *pih*, to assist, to add to; double; to aid, to guide, as a statesman; to shelter; perverse; high.

66 彆 same as 蘖 75. 66.

74 弸 *pêng*[1] *pang* full, stretched; a strong bow; a stiff bow; complete, furnished.

75 弽 *shê*[4] *sheh*, an archer's thumb-ring; a thimble for archers.

79 彀 *kou*[4] *keu*[3] enough; adequate, full; to draw a bow to its full stretch; bowmen, archers.

83 弤 *ti*[3] the famous bow of the Emperor Shun, which was red and ornamented with carvings.

87 弭 *chêng*[4] *chang*[3] to draw a bow; to press open anything so as to inspect it.

89 彌 *mi*[2] to reach to, to extend to, to pervade; to prevent, to close up, to stop; to complete; full, universal; more, still; distant, prolonged; a bow discharged; to shoot an arrow.

91 彎 *yüan*[1] *yuen* the curvature of a bow near its two ends, the place where it begins to taper.

95 弦 *hsien*[2] *hien* a string; a spring; a crescent; the action of the pulse, from the idea that it is on a tendon.

97 弧 *hu*[2] a bow, an arc; curved, arched.

102 彊 same as 强 57. 142.

128 弭 *mi*[3] a bow without ornaments; at ease, resting; unbent as a bow; to desist, to stop; to forget; to destroy, to put down.

129 彉 *hsiao*[1] *siao* the ends of a bow; which often turn backwards in Chinese bows.

130 弰 *shao*[1] the ends of a bow; a bow discharging the arrow; the arrow leaving the bow.

142 强 强 *ch'iang*[2] *k'iang* strong, firm, violent, determined, boisterous; good; a remainder, an excess; better for; *k'iang* to compel, to force, to invigorate, to try, to prevail.

145 彊 *jang*[3] a bow bent and made ready for use.

149 彎 *wan*[1] curved; to bend; to draw a bow; arched.

168 張 *chang*[1] a leaf or sheet; to stretch; to spread; to draw

a bow; to open; to proclaim to; to boast of; to increase.

58 彐 *chi*[4] *ki*' a hog turning up his snout.

2 彗 *sui*[4] *sao*[4] a besom of bamboo switches.

4 归 contracted form of 歸 77. 50.

14 彙 *hui*[4] *wéi*' a collection, a class, a series; it is also read *'léi*: many of the same sort, to sort, to classify.

55 彝 *ˌi*[2] cups or vases of a cyathi-form shape, used for libations; a constant rule, an invariable principle, assented to by all; regular, usual; addicted to.

85 彔 *lu*[1] *luh*, to cut on wood, to carve.

111 彘 *chih*[4] *chi*' a sow that wallows; swine.

152 彖 *t'uan*[4] *tw'an*' a hog running; the hedge hog; in the *Yih King*, a summing up of the application of the diagrams, and the good or bad embodied in them.

59 彡 *ˌshan*[1] to adorn with feathers or colored hair.

3 彤 *ˌt'ung*[2] red, rosy; painted with vermilion, brindled; a peach blossom colour.

27 彥 *yen*[3] an elegant and handsome person, a fine figure; excellent, accomplished.

30 彫 *ˌtiao*[1] to engrave, to cut figures on; to polish, as when finishing off a composition; to tattoo; ornamented.

33 彭 *p'êng*[2] *ˌp'ăng* the sound of a drum; to go, to travel; a way; near; on one side; powerful; to fix the spears in a war-chariot.

51 形 *hsing*[2] *ˌhing* form; appearance; to describe; contour; the body; material; manner, air; to imitate, to show.

62 彧 *yü*[4] *yuh*, literary; elegant and accomplished, as a finished scholar; *yih*, colored, brilliant.

72 影 *'ying*[3] shadow; a picture or image of a thing; a vanishing appearance; a dissolving view.

75 彬 *ˌpin*[1] ornament and plainness properly mixed.

113 彪 *p'iao*[4] to paint, to adorn, to ornament.

117 彰 *ˌchang*[1] elegant composition; to manifest; adorned; to show; to give distinction to.

141 彪 *piao*[1] *ˌpiu* veins, streaks; ornate; the markings on a tiger.

165 彩 *'ts'ai*[3] bright colours, elegant, variegated, brilliant; beautiful; lucky, pleased.

60 彳 *ch'ih*,[4] a short step; the motion of walking.

1 徂 *ch'u*[2] *tsu*' to advance, to go up; to travel; to go to; able to go; to preserve or lay up; henceforth.

3 往 *'wang*[3] to go towards; to pass to; past; to go away; formerly; the future, to send a present to.

8 徻 same as 邁 162. 8.

9 徠 *lai*[4] to induce one to come; to meet one, to encourage; to treat strangers kindly; to warn.

從 *ˌts'ung*[2] *tsung*' by; from; to comply; to follow; attached to; followers; subordinate; to plough lengthwise; a clan, a family; a succession of, as posterity; to agree with; to believe in; to finish, as a duty; accord, compliance; since, whence; a way, a manner; hunting grounds.

徘 same as 俳 9. 60.

徐 *hsü*[2] *ˌsü* sedate, grave, dignified; serious, slow, tardy; a composed dignified step

12 忪 *ˌchung*[1] an agitated, quick manner, resulting from awe or fear.

20 彴 *shuo*[4] *choh*, a board or plank laid down to bridge a stream; used with 彴.

26 御 *yü*[4] to drive, as a charioteer; any place where the sovereign stops; imperial; to rule; to wait upon; to manage, to superintend; to help; to offer, to advance; to bring in; an attendant; *ya'* to meet, to go out to receive; to invoke.

30 徑 *ch'êng*[2] *'ch'ing* a bye-path; to go in a path; a gulley or way worn by the rain.

徂 *chou*[1] *ˏcheu* hurried; impatient; bustling.

31 徊 *hui*[2] *ˏhwui* to pace to and fro, as if undecided; to hover about.

35 復 *fu*[2] *fuh*, to return; again; to reply; reiterated; to report to, as that an order is performed; to repay; to observe, as a promise; a hut like a kraal.

37 徛 *ch'i*[1] *ˏk'i* a stone bridge; stones laid to step across the water; to step out and stride, as when crossing water; to stand up.

徯 *hsi*[1] *ˏhi* to wait for or on; to expect and attend on; a narrow path.

41 待 *tai*[4] to wait for or on; to treat (well or ill); to expect, to behave to; provided against.

得 *tê*[2] *tei*[3] *teh*, to have, to get, to do; can; to attain, to wish; special; very, may; to become; able to be done; to gain; must, must be, must have; ought, should; required of.

42 徜 *chang*[1] *ˏshang* irresolute.

44 徙 *hsüeh*[4] *sieh*, *hsio*[1] to wave.

47 徑 *ching*[4] *king'* a bye-road; a short cut; straight, direct, prompt, quick; to pass by; a diameter; a radius; a foot-path.

52 後 *hou*[4] *heu'* after, behind; too late; then, next, future; an heir; posterity; to postpone; to remain the second; an; attendant.

54 健 same as 健 9. 54.

57 彿 *fu*[2] *fuh*, like, resembling, seeming as if; indistinct.

61 德 *tê*[2] *teh*, virtue, benevolence, kindness, benefit, favor; energy; quality; power; to flourish; happy; to improve.

63 徧 *pien*[4] small, narrow; everywhere, the whole; entire, to go around; to pervade; a visit or walk.

66 微 *wei*[1.2] *ˏwéi* trifling; minute, small, a little; too, rather; insignificant, mean, fine; obscure, recondite, abstruse; to conceal; waning; to repress, as grief; not, without; an ulcer on the leg.

徵 *chêng*[1] *ˏching* evidence, to prove; to collect; to act, and thus show the proof or power of; to witness; to summon; to complete; to seek; to enlist, as troops; to levy, as taxes; read *'chi* a musical note.

徽 *hui*[1] *ˏhwui* urgent, important; to understand; a string; garments worn by the queen; honorable, excellent, beautiful, adorned, the tone of an instrument; a sort of pennant.

徼 *chiao*[3] *kiao'* to go around, to take a turn; to assume; a narrow road; frontiers; end of; *ˏkiao* to desire; to seek; lucky, fortunate; to imitate; *ˏyao* to conceal or suppress.

徹 *ch'ê*[4] *ch'eh*, pervious, to penetrate; perspicacious; to remove, to skin; to cultivate; a road; to destroy.

70 彷 *'fang*[3] like, similar; uncertain; resembling; indistinct; equivocal; seeming.

徬 *ˏp'ang*[2] to walk by the side of a cart as the driver does; used for 惍 timid, fearful.

72 徇 *hsün*[2] *ˏsiün* all around, pervading everywhere; a camp;

to follow, to accord; to cause, to employ; quick; generally; somewhat.

73 徻 *hwai*[4] *hwai*[3] a wide room.

77 征 *chêng*[1] *ˌching* to go; to subjugate; to levy taxes; to proceed; to be in the army; to spy; to chastise refractory states.

徙 *hsi*[3] *ˊsi* to change; to remove; to move one's abode, to shift one's things; to exceed or overpass, to evade, in *Cantonese:* read *ˌsai* to waste, to throw away; used up.

79 役 *i*[4] *yi*[4] *yih,* inferior employes; men sent to guard the frontier; government service; to minister to; policemen; to set in rows, as when transplanting grain.

83 彽 *ch'ih*[2] *ˌch'i* to go to and fro.

100 往 *ˊwang*[3] to go, to pass; to go away; to depart, formerly; gone past; the future; to send a present to.

106 徣 *chieh*[1] *ˌkiai* to act badly.

徨 *huang*[2] *ˌhwang* doubtful.

107 彼 *ˊpi*[3] that person, place, or thing; those, there, the other party; to exclude, to leave out.

109 循 *hsün*[2] *ˌsiun* to follow; to examine, to revolve; to go around with, to comply with, to accord, to go about; to perambulate; easy, docile.

117 徨 *ˌchang*[1] to go fast; awkwardly.

121 徭 *ˌyao*[2] feudal vassalage or labor of a serf; socage; a villein's service.

123 徉 *ˌyang*[2] to saunter, to stroll; to ramble. to rove; to stray off, as a sheep.

129 律 *lü*[4] *lüh*[3] statute, laws; to record; a military regulation; to divide, to distinguish between, to govern; a stanza; the rules of versification; to adjust, to trim the hair.

138 很 *hên*[3] *ˊhän* very, extremely; grievous; painful; revengeful; disobedient, sulky, refractory, quarrelsome; stern; harsh.

145 徲 *hsiang*[1] *ˌsiang* to stroll about, to ramble.

149 徻 *shan*[4] *shen*[3] to walk quickly.

154 徻 *tsuan*[1] *ˌtswan* to lose one's way.

156 徒 *ˌt'u*[2] a footman; to go afoot; a follower, a disciple, a pupil; a sensualist, a ruffian; a multitude, a crowd, a cabal; empty, futile, vainly, merely, only, barely; the punishment of transportation.

175 徘 *ˌp'ei*[2] to walk.

212 徻 *ˊlung*[3] to walk awkwardly.

61 心 *hsin*[1] *ˌsin* heart, mind, motives, the middle; the center; the will, intention; affections, desire; origin, source.

1 怀 *p'ei*[1] *ˌp'éi* idle; frightened, alarmed.

忐 *ˊt'an*[3] afraid, timorous; inconstant; disquiet of the mind, no fixed will.

怀 same as 懷 61. 145.

怲 *ˊping*[3] sad, mournful.

怛 *ˌts'u*[1] proud and suspicious; unable to comprehend character fully; exceedingly.

怛 *ˊniu*[3] accustomed to; annoyed.

忑 *t'ê*[4] *t'eh,* timidity; palpitation of the heart; timorous; down hearted.

2 怦 *pang*[1] harsh, unable to please.

忡 *ˌch'ung*[1] grieved, mournful, distressed; sorrowful.

忠 *ˌchung*[1] honest, loyal, faithful, sincere; unselfish; upright; earnest.

患 *huan⁴ hwan'* evil, calamity, misfortune, affliction; sad, fearful; grief.

4 必 *pi' pih*, must, requisite, necessary; determined on; certainly; minutely divided.

怍 *tso⁴ tsoh* fluttered, disconcerted; to blush, to be put out of countenance; shamefaced; confused; *cha'* deceitful.

怎 *tsên³ tsăn' ʿtsăng ʿtsa* what? how? why?

5 忕 *hsi¹ ʿhi* contemptuous.

忆 *ko⁴ koh*, discontented, not liking; to like, to rejoice.

6 忤 same as 豫 152. 30.

7 惡 *o⁴ wu⁴)* vile, ugly, vicious, bad, filthy; deformed, sordid; unlucky; the evil; wickedness; to hate, abominable, to dislike; to blush, ashamed of; to dread; averse to; repulsive; *ʿwu* why, how.

忻 *hun² ʿhwun* the mind full of sorrow; melancholy, vaporish, out of spirits.

恒 *hêng² ʿhăng* continual, persevering; great; constant, regular, perpetual; everywhere; always according to the rule; the moon nearly full.

恆

8 核 *hai⁴)* sorrowful; depressed by fear of a worse illness.

忙 *ʿmang²* busy, hurry, pressed; occupied, distracted with care; fluttered; no leisure, precipitation, undue haste.

忘 *ʿwang⁴* to forget, to be lost, to escape the mind; to neglect; to leave undone; to disregard,

恋 same as 戀 61. 149.

忼 *k'ang³)* excited by disappointment, grieved at; roused, disquieted.

惇 *ʿtun¹* sincere, staunch, honest, simple, generous; firm, solid; irritated, angry; affluent, substantial, big; to urge; a mass of troops, to station, as pickets; *ʿtw'an* a succession of; *ʿtui* to lodge alone, to regulate; *ʿt'iao* to carve.

惊 *ʿliang²* compassionate; pitiful.

恔 *hsiao⁴ hiao'* cheerful, as when in pleasant company; hilarity, joy; jovial; *ʿkiao* wise, sagacious.

9 憸 *hsien¹ ʿsien* disputation, skilled in argument; sharp-mouthed, litigious; insidious; flattering.

愴 *ch'uang⁴ chw'ang'* sad and wounded in heart.

念 *nien⁴)* to think; to read; the thoughts; to reflect on; to learn by heart; to meditate; used for 廿 twenty.

恁 *jên³ ʿjăn* to dwell upon with satisfaction; to consider, to think; delightful; this, so, in this way; also read *nin'*.

怤 *ʿfu¹* to think on with pleasure; gratified, pleased with, as a friend.

您 *ʿnin²* you, sir, the second person singular used in addressing superiors; and spoken to any one for special respect.

憊 *pai⁴)* wearied, exhausted, debilitated in strength.

悇 *ʿt'u²* sorrowful looking; distressed; *yü'* delighted, much gratified.

10 恍 *huang³ ʿhwang* confused, unsettled, fluttered, wild, mad, disturbed; sorrowful.

恌 *ʿt'iao¹* mournful; to despise, to be mean to; to have little kindness for.

忨 *wan⁴)* to desire, to covet, to long for; to waste away.

恍 *ʿch'ung¹* the mind excited; moved, perturbed.

悅 same as 恍 61. 10.

悅 *yüeh⁴ yueh*, to rejoice; pleased, gratified; contented; delightful, gladsome; to agree to willingly.

悗 *mên*[3] *ʿmăn* afraid, amazed; out of his mind; suspicious; only one, unmatched, without a mate.

11 愈 *ʿyü*[4] to get the better of; more, better; to surpass, to excel; to overcome; healed, convalescent, cured; in a further degree.

愉 *ˌyü*[2] delicate, effeminate; pleased; a contented, pleased countenance; happy, self-satisfied; joyfully, willingly; good style.

12 惧 same as 懼 61. 109.

愧 *ʿt'ien*[1] shy, timid, bashful, ashamed; to blush; to feel disgraced or cowed.

恐 *ʿkung*[3] to fear and tremble, as at calamity.

恭 *ˌkung*[1] courteous, sedate, respectful; to venerate, to revere; collected, complaisant, affable, decorous, polite; very, highly.

惎 *chi*[4] *ki*[4] injurious, fatal, poisonous; to teach, to instruct; to institute.

忪 *ˌchung*[1] the mind agitated with alarm.

慊 *ch'ieh*[4] *k'ieh*, happy, contented, as when one's wishes are gratified; *ʿk'ien* enraged, angry; to dislike.

13 惛 *mao*[4] inordinate desire for, covetous.

14 悃 *shên*[2] *ˌshăn* sincerity, especially its expression in the face; a good man; honest; devoted to.

惘 *ʿming*[3] the thoughts kept back, from unwillingness or inability to express them. *mih*, extensive.

17 怵 *chu*[1] *chuh*, grieved; pain and distress manifested in the face.

18 忉 *ˌtao*[1] overwhelmed with care; grieved or cut to the heart.

恝 *chieh*[1] *kiah*, an indifferent, heartless manner, shown when others are sad; want of sympathy.

忍 *jên*[3] *ʿjăn* to bear; patience; to forbear; fortitude; to sustain, to repress, to allow; harsh, hard-hearted, severe, inflexible.

忿 *fên*[4] *făn*[4] anger, indignation, resentment; irritated at.

惻 *ts'ê*[4] *ts'eh*, to pity, to sympathize; acute feelings of pain or grief.

懰 *ʿliu*[3] to dislike, to have a grudge; to be grieved by ingratitude *ˌliu* sorrowful looking.

19 協 *hsieh*[1] *hieh*, harmony of sentiment, union of purpose.

懃 *ch'in*[2] *ˌk'in* oppressed, borne down; zealous, earnest.

勞 *lao*[4] to be sorry for, as when one has made a mistake.

慟 *t'ung*[4] *tung*[4] extreme grief; much excited.

20 忉 *tiao*[4] sorrowing, cast down.

忽 *hu*[1] *hwnh*, to forget, to disregard, to slight; to terminate; suddenly; instantly, all at once; an atom, the hundred thousandth, the tenth part of a floss of silk.

忽 same as 悤 61. 31.

恟 *hsiung*[1] *ˌhiung* timorous, nervous; to start up frightened, as from a dream.

22 愜 *ch'ieh*[4] *k'ieh*, the mind pleased; cheerful, satisfied; ready, prompt.

恇 *k'uang*[1] *ˌkw'ang* to fear; apprehensive lest one will not act aright; timid.

23 慪 *ou*[4] *ˌngeu* to provoke; respectful; reverential; to excite, to irritate; *ˌkeu* stingy, mean.

慝 *t'ê*[4] *t'eh*, secret vice and a depraved heart; dissolute; lewd, noxious, to do evil; to act hypocritically.

慝 *ni*[4] *nih*, ashamed at what one has done; vicious, wicked, filthy, licentious; mortified.

24 忤 *wu*[3] disobedient, stubborn, obstinate; intractable, untoward, forward.

悴 *ts'ui*[4] sad, downcast, chagrined.

悼 *ch'o*[4] *tao*[4] pity; fear; an untimely death; wounded in mind; afflicted; to grieve for; to bear with, as an offender who is a minor; to dread; to die early.

25 忭 *pien*[4] delighted, joyous, pleased.

怗 *t'ieh*,[1] quiet, peaceable; convinced, resigned; ˏ*chen* discord.

26 愚 ʿ*lun*[3] to act heedlessly; negligent; regardless of strict rules.

悔 *kuei*[3] ʿ*kwei* to change, to alter, to repent; standing alone.

惓 *ch'üan*[2] ˏ*k'üen* careful; to stop, to desist; mournfully.

惻 *ch'ueh*[4] *k'ioh*, to take trouble about; *kih*, exhausted, wearied

27 厭 same as 厭 19. 27.

懸 ˏ*yen*[1] to be filled; satiated, glutted; to remain long at the wine.

愿 *yüan*[5] ˏ*yuen* to measure, to estimate.

yüan[4] *yuen*[4] sincere, virtuous, respectful, honest, pure; bluntness; faithful; thankful; sensible of mercies.

懼 *li*[4] vicious; bad; to fear; timid.

28 惨 same as 吝 30. 67.

慘 ʿ*ts'an*[3] grieved; cruel; inhuman; hardhearted; afflicted, injured; miserable; excessive, as suffering.

怯 *ch'ieh*[4] *k'ieh*, weak, timid, fearful; dreading, careful against.

29 恢 *fan*[4] to regret; penitent; hasty, precipitate; wicked.

惙 *cho*[4] *choh*, mournful, grieved; unsettled; out of breath.

怒 *ni*[4] *nih*, mournful; anxious and careworn for want of food; to long for.

30 恪 *pei*[3] ʿ*péi* confident dependence on.

悟 *wu*[4] to notice, to perceive, to feel; to awake, to understand fully; to recover; aware of, discerning; alive to.

恰 *ch'ia*[4] *k'iah*, fortunately, opportunely, seasonably, in good time, luckily; to purpose; just, exactly.

恫 ˏ*t'ung* pain of body or mind; in pain, aching; moaning from pain, sighing, lamenting.

怊 ˏ*ch'ao*[1] to be grieved; extravagant.

恂 *k'ou*[4] *k'eu*[4] silly and inefficient, but good-natured.

怙 *hu*[4] to look for help; to rely or lean on, as a father; to have a support; to presume on; a father, a parent, a helper.

怠 *tai*[4] to treat harshly; rude, impertinent; slow; lazy, careless, inattentive; supercilious; to be idle, remiss; discourteous; self-indulgent; to grow weary.

怡 ˏ*i*[2] to please; pleasure, harmonious concord; joyful, satisfied.

愕 *o*[4] *ngoh*, to shudder; startled; to wonder at; to oppose; to loathe, as food; to hinder; a hindrance.

懆 *tsao*[4] chagrined, sad, vexed; uneasy, anxious; affected by.

愕 same as 愕 61. 30.

憚 *tan*[4] to dread difficulty or pain; to shirk; fearful; worn out with.

憎 *sê*[4] *seh*, to hate, to abhor, though with regret.

惺 *ch'êng*[3] ʿ*ch'ing* obscure, or half brought out, as a meaning or idea.

憙 *hsi*³ *'hi* gratified; exultant at success; pleased; fond of doing.

恪 *k'o*⁴ *k'oh*, reverent and attentive to the duties of an office, as a sacristan should be; to respect, to feel awe for; reverently; vigilant.

悞 *wu*⁴ to leave undone, to delay, to neglect; to deceive, to make a pretext; false, designedly wrong.

憍 *chiao*¹ *ˌkiao* a low-minded man flushed with success; bragging; self-indulgent; kind, compassionate towards the sad.

憾 *ch'ien*² *ˌk'ien* uneasy.

感 *'kan*³ grateful; to influence; to affect; to move the feelings, to excite; affected by, acted on; influenced either physically or mentally; indignant, moved; to touch.

愘 same as 客 30. 67.

悟 *hao'* perturbation, fear; the mind greatly disturbed.

惆 *ch'on*² *ˌch'en* disappointed, deceived; vexed, annoyed.

憤 *yün*³ *'ynn* grieved, sad; moved by.

31 恢 *hui*² *ˌhwni* disordered; indistinct.

悤 *ˌts'ung*¹ to feel alarm or agitation; excited, hurried.

恩 *ên*¹ *ˌngăn* favour, kindness, goodness, grace, mercy; benefits; charitable, compassionate; to oblige, to enrich; private, partial to.

悃 *k'un*³ *'kw'un* single-minded, sincere; real feelings, genuine sentiments; unadorned, clear, as a style.

愿 *hun*⁴ *hwun'* to incommode, to excite, to disturb; to dishonor, to disgrace, to distress, to mortify; grieved, ashamed; to bring reproach on one.

32 怪 *kuai*⁴ *kwai'* strange, singular, monstrous, bizarre, marvelous; curious; to dislike, to blame, to find fault with; very, unusually.

恚 *hui*⁴ *hwui'* rage, anger; to hate, to dislike; to be angry at; irritated, indignant, angry.

懅 *chih*,⁴ to lose one's courage or firmness; to show the white feather; to give up, to submit.

慳 *chien*¹ *ˌkien* sparing, parsimonious, stingy, niggardly, avaricious; saving, to use very carefully; to reduce; to economize; to spare.

憧 *ch'in*² *ˌk'in* brave, intrepid; deep compassion for; careful for.

33 志 *chih*⁴ *chi'* will, resolution; statistical works; to record; annals; the inclination; a fixed purpose; a sense of right; an arrow-head.

懤 *'tao*³ grieved to excess, injured by grief and sorrow.

34 恙 *chiang*⁴ *kiang'* to hate, to dislike.

35 悛 *ch'üan*² *ˌts'üen* to change, to alter; to trust to one's opinion; presumptuous; wilful; next in order; to rest; *ˌsiün* sincere, honest.

愛 *ai*⁴ *ngai'* to like, to love; to be wont, to take delight in, to desire, to wish, kindness.

憂 *yu*¹ *ˌyiu* sorrow, sadness, grief, melancholy; mournful, sad; in mourning for parents; anxious, careworn; low spirited; nervous; nauseated, as a pregnant woman; to sympathize with; to act so as to bring disgrace.

愎 *p'i*⁴ *pih*, perverse, self-willed, disobedient; resisting reproof.

慶 *ch'ing*⁴ *k'ing'* excellent; to congratulate, to console, to bless; happy; joyous; lucky.

36 怨 *yüan*⁴ *ynen'* dissatisfaction resentment; to hate; to dis-

like; to feel bitter against, to murmur, malice; wrong; ashamed, regretful; ˏyun to hoard up, as property.

侈 *ch'ih*[2] ʿ*ch'i* to cling to, to depend on, as a child on its mother.

懞 *méng*[1] ʿ*mung* obscure, afraid, undiscerning; dull, senile; not intelligent; vexed, perturbed; grieved, ashamed; to cover, to blind.

37 快 *k'uai*[4] *kw'ai*[4] fast, quick, soon; pleasure, glad, cheerful; alacrity; rapid, almost, about to be; sharp, keen.

忝 ʿ*t'ien*[3] ashamed, humiliated, stricken with grief; unworthy of being or doing; to disgrace; to incur infamy; out of favor.

忕 *t'ai*[4] extravagant, careless; is also written 忕 and read *shi*[4] and defined to practise.

侉 *k'ua*[1] ˏ*kw'a* to think highly of one's self; self-complacent; dissatisfied with, captious; ˏ*hu* afraid, timorous.

怏 *yang*[4] discontented, uneasy; restive under other's treatment; ˏ*yang* great.

懊 *ao*[4] ʿ*ngao* vexed, angry; to regret; avaricious.

恞 ˏ*i*[2] pleased, well satisfied.

恰 ˏ*yen*[1] pleased, full of thoughts; joyful of heart; to like.

38 慺 *lou*[2] ˏ*leu* diligent, respectful; contented, joyous.

恼 ˏ*nao*[2] perturbation or confusion of intellect, beclouded; boastful.

怒 *nu*[4] anger, rage, passion, angry, vigor; impatient; to get into passion; incensed.

恕 *shu*[4] to forgive, to excuse, considerate; benevolent, benignant; tender; reciprocity; to pardon; to bear patiently.

悽 *ch'i*[1] ˏ*ts'i* pain, sorrow, grief, pity; indignant from a sense of wrong.

39 悖 *pei*[4] *péi*[4] perverse, rebellious confusion; contumacious, unreasonable.

惷 same as 惷 61. 95.

惸 *ch'iung*[2] ˏ*k'iung* alone, helpless, without relatives.

惇 *chi*[4] *ki*[4] uneasy, perturbed, a sudden start; shaking, like the loose ends of the girdle.

悸 *sun*[4] complaisant, conciliatory; humble, modest, docile, respectful, obsequious; to accord; to deteriorate.

孫 *ch'ia*[4] *k'ia*[4] covertly hiding.

40 愘 *yüan*[1] ˏ*yuen* ill treatment, which leads to revenge; to have a grudge; to sigh, to regret; surprised at; small, as a hole; an orifice.

窓 *yüan*[1] *wan*[4] alarmed and dreading something; startled, as at meeting a foe.

惋 *kuan*[1] ʿ*kwan* sorrowing and sad.

惋 *hsien*[4] *hien*[4] a ruler, a magistrate; experienced; governmental, law; to follow; well informed, intelligent; abundant.

惋 ˏ*ts'ung*[3] delight, joy; to rejoice.

41 惋 ʿ*ts'un*[3] to consider, to surmise; to reflect on; to conjecture, to guess.

惋 *chui*[4] *tui*[4] to dislike, to avoid; to abhor; displeased; an adversary; inimical.

惋 *shih*[4] *ssŭ*[4] *shi*[4] to trust to, to lean on, looking up to for protection; to depend on; *met.* a mother; to presume on; dull, unintelligent.

惋 *wei*[4] *wéi*[4] to soothe, to console, to comfort; to tranquillize the feelings.

惋 ʿ*t'an*[3] disquieted, anxious.

惋 *po*[2] *poh*[2] ample, spacious, extended; universal, general,

intelligent, learned; to barter; to play for money.

傳 *t'uan*[2] *ˌtw'an* intense mental emotion; care.

42 怅 *'ch'ang*[3] alarmed; apprehensive.

憭 *'liao*[3] intelligent; cheerful, lively, discerning; empty; to sympathize with, to think on.

44 怩 *ˌni*[2] *nieh*[4] to blush, to color.

45 忳 *tun*[4)] sad, sorrowful, depressed.

47 惱 *'nao*[3] vexation; shame; anger, annoyance, revengeful.

48 恒 *chü*[4] *kü*[1)] disrespectful, haughty towards one; to fear; apprehensive of.

恐 恐 *k'ung*[3] *'k'iüng* fear, alarm; agitated, anxious; suspicious of; apprehensive; to doubt, to suppose, to imagine or reckon upon; thinking, believing.

49 忌 *chi*[4] *ki*[1)] to dislike, to envy; to fear; to shun, to avoid; to keep at a distance; jealous; antipathy; a final particle.

惹 *hang*[4)] violent.

50 怖 *pu*[4)] afraid, surprised; to frighten; alarmed, as from fear of punishment.

悕 *hsi*[1] *ˌhi* to consider, to reflect on and remember; to compassionate; to wish.

懈 *tai*[4)] ill at ease.

憑 *ti*[4)] high, exalted; the highest or best of; tired out; weary of; read *chai*[1)] a stout thorn.

51 忏 *ˌkan*[1] much disturbed by; concerned with; good, worthy.

悻 *hsing*[3] *'hing* anger, vexation; much displeased; captious, quarrelsome.

怦 *p'êng*[1] *ˌp'ăng* hasty; warm hearted, earnest and impulsive; ardent for the right.

52 恟 *yu*[1] *ˌyiu* to restrain one's anger by saying nothing; morose.

53 惦 *tien*[4)] to think kindly of; to remember, to think of, as of the absent.

度 *to*[4] *toh*, to guess, to calculate.

慵 *ˌjung*[2] indolent, easy going, careless.

慷 *'k'ang*[3] firm, decided in a good cause; generous, magnanimous, public-spirited.

懭 *k'uang*[4] *kw'ang*[1)] to hate, as with impotent malice; *kung*[1)] violent, impracticable.

55 愚 *lung*[4)] stupid, foolish, unable to understand readily; to make a fool of.

56 忒 *t'ê*[4] *t'eh*, special; to alter; to err; to doubt; an excess, an error, to change; in *Shanghai:* instead of; for; with, along with.

忒 *ch'ih*,[4] to fear with respect and veneration.

57 悌 *t'i*[4] *ti*[1)] duty of young to elder brothers; respectful, brotherly; indifferent.

怫 *fu*[4] *fuh*, sorry; anxious; excited and disappointed.

58 慧 *hui*[4] *hwui*[1)] intelligent, clever, ingenious, sharp; wisdom, sagacity; in epitaphs, denotes one who receives reproofs mildly.

急 *chi*[2] *kih*, anxious, hasty, pressed, urgent, impatient; needy, wretched.

60 懲 *'tsung*[3] to alarm, to arouse.

懲 懲 *ch'êng*[2] *ˌch'ing* to repress, to curb, to correct; to punish, to reprimand, to reprove; a warning, a caution.

61 怭 *pi*[4] *pih*, dignified, grave; to treat others rudely when flustered with drink; full, filled with.

恰 *nieh*,[1] to love; to recite in a low tone, as when humming a lesson.

惚 *hu*[1] *hwuh*, doubt, hesitation; small, minute; abstruse, inexplicable.

憾 *han*[4] to feel hatred or remorse; resentful, regretful; to be dissatisfied at; to murmur; sorrow.

憁 *'tsung*[3] disappointed.

憂 *yu*[3] *'yiu* an indolent sans-souci way; to relax from labor and take one's ease; sorrow, grief; anxious longings.

心心 *'so*[3] the *heart thrice* agitated; suspicious, doubtful; *'jui* a sacrifice after the grain had ripened, performed by ancient kings; stamens of flower.

愚 *,sai*[1] conclusions; to say one thing and do another; hesitating.

憲 *hui*[4] *hwui'* especially used for compliant; obedient, as to a ruler; loving.

憶 *i*[4] *yih,* to think, to reflect; to recollect; to recall, to bring to mind.

62 恢 *chü*[2] *küh,* extravagant and imperious in one's acts; angry; stupid looking.

慼感 *ch'i*[1] *ts'ih,* grief, sorrow; to be afflicted; sympathizingly; sad, pained, mournful.

惑 *huo*[4] *hwoh,* to doubt, to suspect; to delude, to lead into error; unbelief.

慼 *chieh*[4] *kiai'* to enjoin on, to urge one to obey; to charge; *kih,* hasty, urgent; *keh,* headstrong; alarmed, fearful of.

63 愊 *'pien*[3] narrow-minded, hasty, petulant.

悷 *li*[4] sad from fright.

64 悊 same as 哲 30. 64.

65 忮 *chih*[4] *chi'* stubborn, forward; to dislike, injurious to others.

66 懟 *chui*[4] *tui'* to dislike, to avoid; to abhor, displeased, angry with; to cause dissatisfaction; an adversary; inimical.

悠 *yu*[1] *,yiu* mournful, sorry; distant; alas! discontented; far-reaching as a plan; remote, far off; reiterated, frequent, leisurely.

憖 same as 懋 61. 94.

懸 *'fu*[1] hasty, urgent; occurs used for 怤 gratified.

憺 same as 情 61. 42.

憺 *pieh,*[1] vicious, bad; sad; hurried; a hasty temper, irascible; mournful.

憼 *ao*[4] *ngao'* proud, arrogant, uncivil, assuming; pride, rudeness; to brave.

憼 *chiao*[1] *,kiao* lucky; prosperous.

愍 *'min*[3] to mourn for, to commiserate the suffering of others; lamentable, as a calamity; concerned for.

憖 *chiu*[4] *kiu'* to be pleased; diligent, attentive.

憨 *,han*[1] simple, stupid, silly; having the look and manner of an imbecile person.

懲 *ching*[3] *'king* to caution; to excite, to rouse.

67 忞 *,min*[2] to force one's self to exertion, to practice self-discipline; desires unattained.

69 忻 same as 欣 76. 69.

慚 *hsi*[1] *,si* afraid.

慙 *,ts'an*[2] shame; to blush; ashamed, mortified, chopfallen; sensible of one's incompetency or failure.

70 慍 *,p'ang*[2] fearing; eariness.

71 慨 *k'ai*[3] generous, liberal, magnanimous, loyal, honorable.

72 怛 *ta*[3] *tah,* moved, grieved, distressed; alarmed, shocked, afraid; urged by oppression; to pity, to commiserate.

憬 *'kung*[3] to be roused and appreciate a thing; to be excited upon; to understand; distant; to appear far off.

恍 *huang*[3] *'hwang* uncertain, unsettled; clearness of mind; perspicacious.

恂 *hsün*[2] *ˌsiün* sincere; respectful, stern; pleasing, kind, to cherish, veneration for; attractive, as virtue.

惕 *t'i*[4] *t'ih*, respect, regard and fear for; to stand in awe; surprised in; alarmed; careful of giving offence, and diligent to fulfil duties.

惕 *t'ang*[4] *tang'* reckless, dissipated, profligate; *ˌshang* to go ahead without turning to the right or left.

惜 *hsi*[2] *sih*, affection; to pity; sparing, saving; to compassionate, to regard, to feel for; to regret, parsimonious.

悍 *han*[4'] ardent; cruel, violent, energetic, fearless; hasty, choleric.

悃 *kun*[4] *'kwun* confused, disturbed.

惛 昏 *hun*[1] *ˌhwun* forgetfulness; dull, stupid, the perception confused.

惺 *hsing*[1] *ˌsing* intelligent; to consider, to comprehend; awed; tranquil, still, passionless, imperturbable.

73 憎 same as 61. 73.

憎 *tsêng*[1] *ˌtsăng* to dislike; to hate; to abominate.

愒 *chieh*[3] *kieh*, to rest a while, to stop; to hold up; urgent, in a hurry; *koh*, a mutual fear of another.

慢 *man*[4'] slowly, negligently; indifferent; rude; proud; disobliging; late, easy, dilatory.

憯 *'ts'an*[3] feeling acutely, distressed for, sickened and discouraged, because of former sufferings; hardened against; already, even now; also.

慒 *ˌtsao*[1] in confusion; disordered; *ˌts'ung* to be anxious about.

74 愬 *su*[4'] to tell, to inform, to make known; to expose; to reply in one's defence; to state; calumny, detraction.

75 体 *pên*[4] *păn'* silly, stupid, simple; dull, doltish, slow but honest; sluggish as a ship; the inner scurf of the bamboo.

慴 *tieh*,[4] afraid, timid; fearful of trespassing.

怵 *ch'u*[4] *ch'uh*, afraid, timorous; to entice; to commiserate.

悚 *'sung*[3] *ch'u*[4] fearful, agitated by hopes and fears, terrified.

悉 *hsi*[1] *sih*, sorrowful; to venerate.

慒 *ˌtung*[1] stupid, inapt.

慄 *kuo*[3] *'kwo* courageous, brave.

惏 *ˌlan*[2] gluttonous; covetous; *ˌlin* cold.

悽 *'ch'u*[3] grieved, miserable, pained.

懋 *mou*[4] *meu'* to exert one's mind; force of purpose; to be or make great; high principled; energetic; to labor strenuously; luxuriant.

慕 *'wu*[3] to love, to soothe.

慄 *li*[4] *lih*, fear, apprehension, tremour; afraid; pale and trembling; majestic and dignified.

76 恢 *hsien*[1] *ˌhien* an object of desire; pleasant, longed for, relished by the mind.

恣 *tzŭ*[1] *tsz'* intrigue; levity; loose; profligate; dissipation; gaiety; licentious; to throw off restraint, to let the passions have sway.

懿 *i*[4'] bent on one thing; mild, benign, virtuous; admirable, admired, esteemed, as an accomplished woman.

慾 *yü*[4] *yuh*, to desire, to covet, lust, passion; concupiscence; appetite, lasciviousness.

77 怔 *lêng*[4] *ˏching chêng*[1] fear, tremour, apprehension; restless; afraid.

慳 *sê*[4] *seh*, frugal, sparing; stingy.

79 慤 *ch'io*[4] *k'ioh*, guileless, upright, ingenuous; conduct that is thoroughly honest.

慇 *ˏyin*[1] sad, sympathizing; industrious; mournful, sorry; careful, particular about, anxious.

80 悔 *hui*[3] *'hwui* to regret, to repent; repentance; to change; to be dissatisfied with one's conduct; indignant, repentant; grieved with.

83 忯 *ch'i*[2] *ˏk'i* to respect; to esteem.

84 愾 *hsi*[4] *hi'* a long sigh; to groan; to sigh; *k'ai'* angry, enraged at; to reach to.

85 懣 *mên*[4] *mǎn'* vexation, grief; sad, unhappy; melancholy, chagrined.

怗 *ch'an*[1] *ˏch'en* also written 怗 discord; a jarring noise.

愆 *t'ai*[4)] extravagant, careless.

慂 same as 恿 61. 101.

86 恢 *k'uei*[2] *ˏkw'éi* great; liberal; to enlarge; to esteem great, to magnify.

憮 *'wu*[3] to flatter or caress; to soothe, to comfort; to express great affection for; *ˏhu* great; *ˏwu* empty.

惔 *t'an*[3] the mind much distressed, as though fired up; to burn.

憔 *ch'ia*[2] *ˏts'iao* the heart distressed and pining; mind depressed and body growing thin.

87 愛 *hsüan*[1] *ˏhüen* to forget; to dislike.

憲 *'yin*[3] careful, compassionate; taking an interest in, loving.

92 怢 *ch'ia*[1] *ˏk'ia* to prostrate one's self; to fear.

94 怯 *shê*[4] *sheh*, to be well acquainted with.

懇 *yin*[4)] to inquire of, to ask respectfully, to speak; pleased with; further, moreover; willing; to desire; deficient; grieved, wounded.

怨 *t'i*[4] *t'ih*, respect, regard and fear for; to stand in awe; surprised in, alarmed; careful of giving offence, and diligent to fulfil duties.

95 慈 *tz'ŭ*[2] *ˏts'z'* kind, tender, compassionate; maternal affection; a mother; mercy; gentle, soft.

96 慳 *yung*[4)] to dislike.

99 慥 *shên*[2] *ˏshǎn* to believe, sincere; *ˏhin* crafty.

憩 *ch'i*[4] *kieh*, to rest, to take breath; to repose, to lay a thing down.

100 性 *hsing*[4] *sing'* disposition; principles; natural, temper, spirit; a quality; property; faculty; naturally.

慶 *ch'an*[4)] complete virtue; one's life well spent in good actions; a company, a group of people.

101 恿 *'yung*[3] brave, bold, daring; to advise; having a brave heart, adventurous, animated.

102 思 *ssŭ*[1] *ˏsz'* to think, to consider; to wish; to reflect, to commiserate; *sz''* thoughts, ideas; pure-minded.

愀 *ch'ou*[2] *ˏch'eu* grieving, sorrowful; cast down and anxious.

恰 *hsia*[2] *hiah*, pleased; joy, delight.

懼 *chi*[4] *ki'* violent, crafty, overbearing.

愊 *pi*[4] *pih*, an earnest resolute feeling; oppressed, borne down with.

慉 *ch'u*[1] *ch'uh*, to nourish; to foster; to hate; to excite.

103 懥 *chih, chi'* enraged, angry at; to hate, cruel; to be resentful.

105 㥄 *k'uei⁴ kw'éi'* agitation of mind.

106 怕 *p'a⁴)* to fear, to apprehend, to imagine, to dread, to suppose; lest, perhaps.

惶 *huang² ˏhwang* fear, apprehension, dread, hesitation; tremoor, terrified.

108 慍 *wên⁴ wǎn'* suppressed anger, indignant feelings; wrathy; rage; to be hated.

慳 *lan⁴)* greedy of good eating, covetous; longing for; strong, hale.

109 愼 *shên⁴ shǎn'* careful, attentive; respectful; still; cautious, quiet, sincere, considerate; to act carefully and seriously.

悳 same as 德 60. 61.

惜 *hsing¹ ˏsing* intelligent, to consider; to comprehend; awed; tranquil, still, passionless, imperturbable,

懌 *i⁴ yih,* to like, to rejoice in; to please; happy, contented, jovial.

想 *hsiang³ 'siang* to think; to hope, to expect; to meditate, to reflect on, to plan, to anticipate; an idea, a conception.

愬 *chü⁴ kü'* fear, apprehension, dread, fearful, trembling from awe, as when before a superior.

懼 *hsio² hioh,* dreading as when suddenly brought face to face with danger; *hwoh,* hastily, suddenly.

懵 same as 懷 61. 36.

懷 *chüan⁴ küen'* angry, irritated; distressed; impetuous, anxious.

110 懦 same as 譎 149. 110.

113 懍 *chin⁴ kin'* determined, resolute.

114 愚 *ˏyü¹* stupid, simple, ignorant; I; unwise; to deceive, to befool.

115 懍 *'lin³* fear, respect for one, because he is dangerous, to heed with profound care.

愁 *ch'ou² ˏts'eu* melancholy, mournful, sorry; grieved; sad, chagrined; apprehensive, afraid; to assemble; *ˏts'ao* confused, in disorder.

愀 *ch'iao³ 'ts'iao* to blush, to redden, to change color; very careful.

116 悾 *ˏk'ung¹* ignorant, rustic-looking, dissatisfied; sincere, guileless.

117 憧 *ˏchang¹* terrified.

憧 *ˏch'ung¹* unsettled, irresolute, disturbed; *chw'ang'* stupid looking.

119 憐 *ˏlien²* pity; to pity; to love, to commiserate, to sympathize with.

慄 *su⁴ suh,* hypocritical, sycophantic; one who watches the countenance and humors of a great man.

120 懸 *hsüan² ˏhüen* to suspend; separate; to hang in view, as a prize; to promise to, undecided, insecure; anxiously; unlike.

愫 *su⁴)* guileless, sincere; one's honest purpose, real intentions.

121 慆 *ˏyao²* sad; tempted; deluded.

122 惘 *'wang³* to lose one's self-possession; perturbed, disconcerted; forgetful.

123 恙 *yang⁴)* sorrow, grief, care, sickness; out of sorts, nervous; low spirited; ailments; complaints; chagrined.

124 憀 *ˏliao²* to trust; to depend on, as true and real; care, anxiety for; impatient; *'liu* to pity, to commiserate.

惕 *t'a' t'ah,* depressed, lost to all hope, in despair.

125 恪 *'lao³* confused.

126 恧 *no*[4] *noh*, ashamed, mortified.

懦 *juan*[3] *ʿjwan* timidity; fearful, cowardly.

惴 *ch'uai*[3] *chui*ʾ mournful, sorrowing; the moan of grief; in great straits.

128 恥 *ch'ih*[3] *ʿch'i* shame, ashamed; disgraced, humbled; to blush, to redden.

懾 *chê*[4] *cheh*, afraid, agitated; to subdue, to influence, to bring under; pusillanimous.

130 慴 *hsieh*[1] *hieh*, to intimidate by a display of force or power; to overawe into submission.

態 *t'ai*[4]ʾ to reflect; an idea, manner; figure; form, the gait, habit or attitude of a man; configuration; circumstances.

悁 *chüan*[4] *küen*ʾ angry; irritated; distressed; impetuous, anxious.

悄 *ch'iao*[4] *ʿts'iao* quietly, secretly, stealthily; unobserved; urgent; still; sad, disheartened, downcast.

惰 *to*[4]ʾ lazy; remiss; disrespectful; indolent, rude, indifferent.

慰 *wei*[4] *wei*ʾ disquieted.

132 息 *hsi*[2] *sih*, quiet, to stop, to rest; interest; to exhale; a full breath, a gasp, a respiration, to breathe, to respire, to sigh; to produce; offspring.

133 儻 ˏ*tai*[1] alarmed, frightened; silly, acting like a fool.

134 怏 ˏ*yü*[2] sorrowful, grieved at; alarmed, in terror.

懇 ˏ*yü*[3] to walk rapidly; to walk in a dignified, respectful manner.

惷 *ch'ung*[1]ʾ simple, foolish, obtuse; one not amenable to law.

慆 ˏ*t'ao*[1] to rejoice; indulgent, excessive; reckless; to store, to lay up; to treat badly; to doubt; slow, lazy.

135 恬 ˏ*t'ien*[2] peaceful, contented; to pass life tranquilly.

138 恨 *hên*[4] *hăn*ʾ anger; dislike; hatred; to hate; spite; sorry, indignation.

140 恍 ˏ*mang*[2] hurried and alarmed, as by a sudden danger.

惹 *jê*[3] *ʿjé* to excite, to provoke, to induce, to attract, to bring on one; to produce, to irritate.

慌 *huang*[3] *ʿhwang* confused, unsettled, fluttered, apprehensive, nervous, obscure, indeterminate; to scare, to alarm; very; frightfully.

懂 ˏ*sung*[1] intelligent.

慕 *mu*[4]ʾ to esteem, to admire; to think upon with affection, to recall fondly; fond of, to long for; aspiring, ambitious.

慔 *mu*[4]ʾ to exert one's self.

慌 *ʿmang*[3] perturbed, disquieted and therefore unable to attend to business.

懂 *ʿtung*[3] to understand, clear perception of; disturbed; out of one's wits.

141 慮 *lü*[4] to think, thoughts; anxiety; to care for; to feel sad; to devise, to cogitate, to turn over in one's mind; to plan; concerned for; suspicious, doubtful about.

142 慅 ˏ*sao*[1] moved, excited; troubled, distressed.

143 恤 *hsü*[1] *süh*, to pity; to love; sorry; to commiserate, to be anxious about; sympathy; sorrow for; compassionate.

144 愆 *ch'ien*[1] ˏ*k'ien* failure, fault, crime, error, mistake; a noxious disease; to overpass; to chastise.

寱 *wei*[4] *wéi*ʾ to talk wildly in one's sleep.

145 懷 *huai*[2] ˏ*hwai* to cherish in the breast; the bosom; to embrace, to comfort, to harbor; the affections; selfish, private; wounded feelings.

146 恓 *hsi*[1] ˏ*si* troubled and angry.

148 懈 *hsieh⁴ hiai'* idle, lazy, negligent; inattentive; slow.

149 憺 *tan⁴)* tranquil, easy; contented; sense, judgment.

戀 *lien⁴ lüan⁴ lüen'* attachment to; affection for, ardently loving; to lust after, to hanker on.

li⁴) irritating, useless talk; unceasing fault finding.

151 愷 *tai¹ ʿk'ai* joyful, contented; gentle, balmy; good, kind.

152 *ai⁴)* sparing, niggardly.

豫 *chü⁴ kü'* ashamed and bashful; much alarmed.

153 懇 *k'en³ ʿk'ǎn* to beg, to entreat, to request, to ask earnestly; importunate, truly.

154 憒 *kuei⁴ kwéi'* troubled, anxious; harassed and perturbed.

懶 *ʿlan³* idle, lazy, indolent, negligent, listless; sleepy, heavy; averse, disinclined to.

憤 *fên⁴ fǎn'* grief; anger, ardor; impatient zeal; strong feeling; urgent impulses.

戇 *chuang⁴ chwang'* simple, stupid; doltish, unpolished; half crazy, halfwitted.

憤 *chih⁴ chi'* enraged, angry at, to stop, to desist from; to hate, cruel.

慣 *kuan⁴ kwan'* accustomed to, practiced in, habitual, experienced, addicted to.

159 惠 *hui⁴ hwui'* kind, obliging, liberal, gracious, forbearing; to give in charity; to bestow; to sympathize; to obey; a triangular headed halberd.

惲 *yün³ ʿyun* liberal, kind in feeling; hearty goodwill; to deliberate upon the best way.

161 憹 *ʿnao²* disquieted and vexed; *ʿnung* pleased, glad.

162 慥 *ts'ao⁴)* heartily, sincerely, from the heart.

163 悒 *i⁴ yih,* disquieted, sorrowful; a feeling of being neglected.

慦 same as 61. 26.

165 悉 *hsi² sih,* a thorough knowledge of; entirely; fully, altogether, minutely, every way; both, unitedly.

166 悝 *ʿli³* to pity; pitiable; afflicted, sad; infirm, invalided, *ʿkwéi* to laugh at; to talk much; to jest with.

168 悵 *chang⁴ ch'ang'* disappointed, vexed, dissatisfied.

169 悶 *mên⁴ mǎn'* grieved, melancholy, sad; unhappy; chagrined; heavy at heart.

悶 *ʿmin²* grief, sorrow, pity; to pity; to mourn for, lamentable; concerned for.

憫 *hsien³ ʿhien* composed, contented; liberal; eager to help others; affected; aroused, as by remorse or meditation.

172 惟 *wei² ʿwéi* to consider; to plan; only that; to think on, to care for; to do or to be; just so, precisely; also, certainly.

應 *ʿying¹·⁴* ought, should; to answer; suitable, proper; therefore, accordingly; the fourth gate of the palace; that which is right and should be; to answer; echo; a response; correspondent, correlative, proportionate, retributive; a small drum.

懽 *kuan¹ kwan'* pleasure, delight, satisfaction; grieved, desolate.

憰 *chün⁴ tsun'* intelligent, quick of apprehension,

懼 *ʿsung³ ch'u⁴* fearful; agitated by hopes and fears; terrified.

難 *ʿnan³* to venerate, to respect; to be in awe of; reverence.

173 懦 *no⁴* imbecile, weak, timid, fearful; infirm of purpose, sluggish, soft.

174 情 *ch'ing² ʿts'ing* human passions; feelings; circumstances; the desires, temper, lust, kind-

liness, jollity, an affair, a case.

175 悱 *fei*[3] *ʿféi* desirous of speaking but unable to do so from trepidation, ignorance, or otherwise.

悲 *pei*[1] *ˏpéi* mournful; to pity, to sympathize; to commiserate; to be sad, to feel for; tragic, as a play.

176 悁 *ʿmien*[3] shy, timid; to consider maturely; to reflect; to recall to mind.

179 懺 *ch'an*[4] to regret, to repent; ritualistic works or manuals among Buddhists and Rationalists.

180 喑 *ˏyin*[1] quiet, peaceful, good-natured; still, composed; solemn, as plaintive music.

意 *i*[4] meaning, thought; opinion, idea, intention, inclination, will, sentiment.

181 懶 same as 懶 61. 154.

184 懷 *ʿyang*[3] what the heart longs for; to have an itching for.

187 憑 *ˏp'ing*[2] to depend on; according to; proof; evidence; a stand for a stone; to lean upon.

188 憒 *ku*[3] *kuh*, the mind perturbed, all in a snarl.

194 愧 *k'uei*[4] *kwéi*ʾ shame; abashed, ashamed; disconcerted; remorseful, conscience-stricken.

懷 same as 怀 61. 7.

205 懼 *shêng*[2] *ˏshing* to carefully guard against; beware of.

210 懠 *chi*[4] *tsi*ʾ angry, irate, suspicious; grieved at.

62 戈 *ko*[1] *ˏkwo* a lance, a spear, a javelin; weapons; war.

4 戊 *mao*[4] *wu*[4] one of the ten stems; earth.

戎 *ˏjung*[2] a weapon; military; soldiers, warlike, arms; brutal, violent, great, respectable; a war chariot; you; to assist or pull out.

戌 *hsü*[1] *süh*, 7 to 9 o'clock p. m.; the eleventh of the twelve branches; it relates to earth, and is denoted by the dog; nature fading.

戍 *shu*[4] sent to the frontier; banishment; to guard the frontiers; exiled to a frontier post.

成 *ch'êng*[2] *ˏch'ing* to make, to complete, to become; to finish; to do one's duty; to assist; to pacify; full, whole; doubled; a tenth; a tract of ten square *li*; a rest in music.

戚 *ch'i*[4] *ts'ih*, mournful; angry; relations; to pity; to commiserate; to distress; sorry; near, attached to; deformed as a hunchback; a sort of pole ax.

6 戉 same as 鉞 167. 62.

9 戍 same as 戍 62. 4.

戴 *ch'iang*[4] *ˏchw'ang ts'iang*ʾ to etch on lacker-ware; a prop or inclined support; to prop; same as 創.

14 戛 same as 62. 106.

24 戈 *ˏts'ai*[2] to wound with weapons; to injure.

戟 *chi*[3] *kih*, a lance, a spear, a trident; wooden ones are now carried in processions.

戴 *tai*[4] to wear on the head; to bear; to sustain; crested, as some birds; to uphold; to cover, as the sky does; to respect, to honor, to occur, to happen; to meet; in epitaphs, to love the people.

截 *chieh*[2] *tsieh*, to cut asunder, off, or to pieces; to saw; to amputate; to intercept; to obstruct; to make secure, as a frontier; to make nice distinctions, to discriminate; a portion of.

30 或 *huo*[4] *kwoh*, perhaps, or, either, if; doubtful, uncertain, may; now, then; here, there; this, that.

戚 *tung*[4] beams and boards used in the construction of a boat; the beam to which the hawser is secured; a cathead.

戰 *chan*[4] *chen*' to fight; a battle, to tremble; fearful; war, hostilities; military; alarmed.

戮 *tieh*,[4] to scrape, to pick; sharp; advantageous.

戢 *ch'i*[4] *ts'ih*, to store up weapons; to put them back in an arsenal; to gather in; to fold, as wings; to collect one's self; to lay aside, as arms in time of peace.

40 戡 *'yin*[3] a long spear or pointed weapon; *'yü*[3] a long shield.

55 戒 *chieh*[4] *kiai*' to beware of, to watch, to warn, to caution, to inhibit, to inform, precepts; a limit, a region.

62 戔 *chien*[1] *ˌtsien* small, narrow, cramped; prejudiced, contracted; used for *ˌts'an* 殘 cruel.

64 我 *wo*[3] *'ngo* I, me, my, our, we, us.

72 戩 *chien*[3] *'tsien* to carry to the utmost; to exhaust, to finish up; to destroy; to kill; to clip, to shear; entirely.

戲 *têng*[3] *'tăng* a small steelyard used for weighing money or jewels (unauthorized).

90 戕 *ch'iang*[1] *ˌts'iang* a spear, a wooden lance; to do violence, to assault, to kill, as when a soldier kills an officer, or a foreign foe kills the enemy's ruler; to maltreat; injurious.

99 戡 *ˌk'an*[1] to pierce, to stab; to conquer; to kill; equal to; fully to sustain.

105 戣 *k'uei*[2] *ˌkw'ei* a halberd, with a waved point like a Malayan kris.

106 戛 *chia*[4] *kiah*, a lance, a long spear, uneven; usual, as rules or ceremonies.

124 戮 *ch'o*[3] *lu*[4] *luh*, to strike, to push, to jar; to massacre; to be put to death; to act foolishly; to kill in war; to mangle; disgrace; to ruin; to exert.

戳 *ch'o*[3] *ch'oh*, to stab, to pierce, to stamp; a seal; to stick into; to punch.

141 戲 戲 *hsi*[4] *hi*' theatricals; to play; to ridicule; a comedy; a mime; to fence with weapons.

180 戠 *chih*,[1] a sword; to gather; potter's clay.

63 戶

hu[4] a door; a hole; a family, the master; to screen, to protect.

5 戹 *o*[4] *ngoh*, a small inner door; impeded, cramped; in difficulty, distressed, ill-used; that which is fated to harm one; a ring fastened to reins near their ends.

13 扁 *'pien*[3] flat; a tablet; low; small, thin; a tablet hung over doors by graduates, to denote their rank; *ˌp'ien* used for 艑 a skiff.

扃 *ˌkung*[1] a bar or latch outside of a door; to bar a door; an ear or handle; *'kăng* to inquire into.

25 扈 *tien*[4] to bar a gate with beams of wood or iron inserted in the wall.

30 扃 *'shang*[3] the ring placed upon doors to use as a knocker.

36 戺 *ˌi*[2] the bar of a gate, which is sometimes a great beam inserted into the walls.

49 戶 戶 *shih*[4] *shi*' the pivot in a door, which rests in sockets above and below, and turns in them; the projecting edge of a raised platform near the ascent, where a sentry stood; a wall on the sides of a stairway.

68 戽 same as 淂 85. 63.

69 所 *so*[3] *su*' a place; a thing; a cause; a compound; a building; a town; if, supposing, in reference to; who, what; a lot or situation in life; to fell timber.

70 房 ‚*fang*[2] a house, an office, a room, a chamber, a dwelling; a wife or concubine; a branch of a family.

75 戽 *ch'ien*[3] *'k'ien* a little door inside of the house; one says, the hight board laid across the threshold in gateways.

86 扆 *'yen*[3] the upright bar which shuts the door inside; it laps over the two leaves and fits into sockets.

94 戾 *lei*[2] *li'* crime, fault, to bend, to stop, to crouch, to reach, to offend, to come to; at; determined; to quiet, to settle; perverse, rebellious, guilty, impenitent; calamities; tribulations.

124 扇 *shan*[4] *shen'* a fan; leaf of a door; a round fan or fire-screen; to move to and fro.

138 扆 same as 闔 169. 138.

145 扆 *'i*[3] a silken screen anciently placed in the audience chamber between the door and window.

163 扈 *hu*[4] to follow; a guard; a train, a suite, a retinue, a cortege; to act irregularly as hunters do; a broad hill.

175 扉 *fei*[1] ‚*fei* a door with one leaf; a rustic house.

64 手 *shou*[3] *'sheu* the hand, the arm, the fist, the fingers; handy, quick; to handle; to act; an autograph; actions; skill.

才 ‚*ts'ai*[2] talent, ability, power, endowments, or gifts; an educated person, a graduate; genius, to be strong; materials, the substance of a thing.

1 搥 *p'êng*[4] *p'ăng'* to run upon or against; to bump; to try, to see how a thing is; to meet unexpectedly; a thump; on trial, experimentally.

抔 *pou*[1] ‚*p'eu* ‚*p'ai*[2] to take up in both hands, as when drinking water from them.

打 *'ta*[3] to beat; to strike; to fight; doing; to add; to act on; to perform; by, in, at, from.

扭 *'niu*[3] to twist, to wring; to sprain; to seize by the cue; cramped; to reflect on.

拯 *chêng*[3] *'ching* to lift up, to raise; to pull out, as from a slough; to rescue, to deliver.

2 拌 *p'êng*[3] *'p'ăng* to receive in both hands; to beat; to scoop up in both hands; an open handful; to hold a dish by the rim.

抖 *shou*[1] ‚*sheu* to receive, to gather, to harvest, to insnare, to involve; to quit; to bind, to restrain.

3 扭 ‚*t'an*[1] to hold a thing up, or carry it in both hands.

挂 *'chu*[3] to prop, to support; to pierce; to stick; to oppose; a post, a prop.

4 托 *t'o*[1] *t'oh*, to be beholden to; to take; to carry on the palm, to bear up, to take on the hand; to carry on the shoulder.

拃 *'cha*[3] a span.

扔 *jêng*[1] ‚*jăng* to throw away, as a useless thing; to drag or lead along; to push, as a cart up-hill.

5 扎 *cha*[1] *chah*, to thrust; to pluck up; to tie; to pull up, as weeds; to pierce, to cut, to bind.

拖 *shih*[4] *shi'* to drag along; to trail after; *'t'o* to lead, as water; *'i* to add to; to separate from; to leave.

拖 ‚*t'o*[1] to drag, to pull, to track; to steer, to lead, to take by the hand; to implicate; to protract.

扢 *ku*[3] *kuh*, *ho*[4] to rub, to clean; *heh*, sprightly, antic.

拋 same as 64. 43.

6 抒 ‚*shu*[1] to strain or decant liquids, to state freely; to

lay open one's mind; to pour out, to take out, to exclude.

7 揠 *ya*[4] to shake; to take up; to urge one to take.

拜 *pai*[4] to bow; to worship; to visit, to honor, to reverence, to kneel to; to visit, to salute; an obeisance.

抎 *yün*[3] *ʿyun* to lose, as a fortress; to fall; to conquer, to overcome.

8 抗 *k'ang*[4] to resist, to oppose, to thwart, to rebel, to raise with the hand; to protect, to screen, to rescue, to set up; step cliffs on the east and west of a hill.

掠 *liang*[4] *lüo*[4] *lioh*, to rob, to plunder; to invade; to punish with a stick; in *penmanship:* a stroke to the left.

擅 *shan*[4] *shen*[1] to dare; to assume; to presume; to act as one pleases, to take the responsibility of doing without orders; wilful; illegally, arbitrarily; to usurp; despotic.

挍 *chiao*[4] *kiao*[1] to compare; to criticise, to discuss; to measure with; to choose; confused; disturbed by; irritated against.

9 撿 *chien*[3] *ʿkien* to bind, to search, to find; to coerce, to repress; to gather; to revise, to collate and sort; to hold up in both hands; to examine.

掄 *lün*[1,2] *ˌlun*[2] to choose; to wield, to select, to come in turn, parsimonious; to join; to walk with difficulty.

拎 *ˌling*[2] to dangle a thing; to hold a thing up to look at or play with; to carry in one hand, as a bucket, to lift, to take.

搶 *ch'iang*[3] *ʿts'iang* to rob by violence; to snatch; to take openly by force; to dispute and struggle for; abrupt, rude, sudden; *ˌts'ang* to cut up, as a butcher does.

扲 same as 於 70. 9. and 迂 162. 7.

抩 *lin*[3] *ʿnin*[3] to move.

拊 *ʿfu*[3] to pat, to quiet; to lay the hand on; to permit; the handle of things; a sort of drum.

揉 same as 蘇 140. 38.

10 扰 *wu*[4] *wuh*, to move, to sway to and fro; to rack; to stuff in, to fill a gap; in *Cantonese:* uneasy, fidgetty.

挑 *ˌt'iao*[1] to carry; to select; to take; to stir; to lift; to mix; a load; sprightly, lightly, quickly; *ʿt'iao* to provoke, to irritate, to select; to choose; to pick out; in *Cantonese:* to baste, to sew in an edge.

抗 *ch'ung*[4] to leap, to skip, to hop about; at once, altogether; to push, to hit; to lift.

挩 *t'o*[2] *t'oh*, to exclude; to remove; to mistake; to leave behind; *shui*[1] to rub and clean.

挽 *ʿwan*[3] to bend; to pull, to lead, to draw; to turn over; to restore, to make good; to carry on the arm.

搪 *ʿtang*[3] to strike, to impede, to obstruct; to push, to screen, to cover; (unauthorized).

挑 *hsien*[3] *ʿsien* to take up in the fingers.

捄 *tou*[1] *ˌteu* to lift up, to raise in the hand; to correct, to criticise; to retain, to control, to get hold of, to seize; to meddle with; to fit; to bring near to.

11 抩 *na*[4] *nah*, to put a thing in or under the water, to immerse or dip; to stain.

拴 *shuan*[1] *ˌshwan* to tie up; to bind, to fasten; to select; to pick out from among a large quantity.

揄 *ˌyü*[2] a long sleeve reaching to the feet; to lead, to draw forth and show the merit of,

to bring out merit; to praise; ˏ*yao* to draw pheasants on the dress as was the fashion in the Cheu dynasty; ˏ*t'eu* to draw out; ˏ*yiu* to scoop grain out of a mortar; ˏ*ch'eu* and ˏ*t'eu* to walk with the hands hanging and swinging.

12 扒 *pa*¹ *pai*ˊ to pull out, to eradicate; to split; to break, to injure, to lean against, to divide, to cut in two; to reverence; in *Cantonese:* a paddle; crawl.

掂 *t'ien*ˋ ˏ*ch'ăn* to stretch a thing out; to pull out, as an elastic band.

拳 ˊ*kung*³ to fasten a prisoner's hands in a board, like putting them in the stocks.

拱 ˊ*kung*³ to salute by folding the hands; arched, bowing; to encircle.

搛 *chien*¹ ˏ*kien* to grasp a morsel with the chopsticks; *lien*ˊ to strike a drum.

13 搆 *kou*⁴ *keu*ˋ to draw; to scheme, to plot, to pull, to implicate; to reach up to; to put a thing high up.

17 扣 ˊ*k'an*³ to take things by the hand; to bring or take.

拙 *cho*¹ *choh*, unskilful, stupid; bad, unsuccessful, as a speculation; a depreciatory term used by people of themselves.

18 挈 *ch'ieh*² *k'ieh*, to raise from the earth; to suspend; to hold; to assist, to help another; to put in order, to adjust; to singe, as a shell; *k'i*ˊ exhausted; failing; wanting; to record on a board the offences of criminals.

扮 *pan*⁴ to dress up, to dress one's self, to beautify; to apparel, to disguise, to rig out, as in a costume; to counterfeit; dress, ornament.

揃 *chien*³ ˊ*tsien* to cut, to divide; sharp-pointed; to take from; to tie the hands behind the back; to select; to strike, as a watchman does the hours.

捌 *pa*¹ *pah*, eight; to break open; to divide; flaring.

掣 *ch'ê*⁴ *ch'ih*⁴ *ch'i*ˊ to drag, to pull; to draw lots; to grasp; to hold, as the hands; to obstruct; to embarrass; to raise, to take up; to select.

搠 same as 攔 64. 181.

掣 *la*² *lah*, to rub, to powder; to grind, as paints.

揃 same as 擲 64. 18.

掣 *so*⁴ *shoh*, *hsiao*¹ long and beautiful arms; small and tapering.

搠 *tsê*² *tsch*, to beat, to strike.

19 扎 *lieh*⁴ *leh*, to bind; to divine with straws.

拹 *hsieh*² *hieh*, to fold, to double up; to drag or pull.

撈 ˏ*lao*¹ to pull out of the water; to drag for; to grapple from a deep place; to dredge for; to mix and stir up.

20 拘 *ti*¹ *tih*, to lead with the hand to strike quick; *yoh*, to point out with the fingers.

拘 *kou*¹ ˏ*keu* to hook; to grasp, to restrain; to collect, to get; to join together.

抱 *pao*⁴ to nurse; to embrace, to enfold, to contain; to feel; to adhere to; the bosom; to hatch.

掬 *chü*² *küh*, to hold or grasp in both hands; a handful; the two hands filled; the cavity made by both hands; in *Cantonese:* to urge on, to encourage.

掏 ˏ*t'ao*¹ to clean out, to open out; to select; to draw, as a sword; to knock on; to pull out by the hand.

22 擺 same as 擺 64. 47.

擺 *k'uai*³ ˏ*kw'ai* to wipe; to scratch; to carry; to rub; to smooth; to carry with one.

23 摳 *k'ou*¹ ˏ*k'eu* to lift up; to turn; to raise, as the skirt;

to feel for with the hand; to lay away, to store.

握 *yeh*[4] *yah*, to pull up weeds or plants; to eradicate; used with 扎 *chah*, to prick.

24 扦 *ch'ien*[1] *ˏts'ien* to graft into; to stick in or between, to put in.

扭 same as 拯 64. 1.

捽 *tsu*[4] *tsuh*, to grasp, to clutch, to seize; to run against; to snatch or take out, as a drowning person.

拌 *pan*[4] *p'an*' to quarrel; to reject; to separate, to mix; to divide, to throw away.

摘 *'nan*[3] to grasp with the hand; in *Cantonese:* to measure by spanning the fingers; a span, a finger's length; to beat.

掉 *chao*[4] *tiao*[4]' to row; to hang; to move, to shake; to change; used for 棹 *chao*'; *'t'iao* to joggle; in *Pekingese:* to fall into or down; to come off, to part.

捭 *ˏp'ai*[2] to strike with both hands; to throw aside; to cut off and roast meat on hot stones.

25 扑 *p'u*[3] *p'oh*, to use a club or cudgel; to beat, to pound; a tap.

扑 *pien*[4]' to pat, to clap the hands, or beat, when keeping time with music.

拈 *ˏnien*[1] to pluck, to pick, to handle; to take up in the fingers; to carry.

掛 *kua*[4] *kwa*' to suspend; to be separated by; in suspense, anxious; to distinguish, to remember, to note; to divine by straws.

26 抑 *i*[4] *yih*, to oppress; perhaps, or, if; else; either or better; further; to settle, to stop, to repress; to rule, to curb; close, handsome.

抑 *'liu*[3] to cover, as a drum; to rub, to feel with the hand; to touch, to lay the hand on.

捲 *chüan*[3] *'küen* to roll up; to receive; the fist; to seize, to gather; to pack up; spiral, crisped; vigorous; to exert strength.

27 扼 *o*[4] *ngoh*, to gripe, to clutch; a grasp; to have the hand over.

捱 *ˏyai*[2] to lean against; to loiter, to put off, to procrastinate; to trifle with; to suffer, to bear with.

撅 *chüeh*[1] *kwéi*' to hold up the dress when crossing a ford; to snap, to break off, or asunder, to strike; to hold a thing in the hand; to throw down.

擫 *yeh*[4] to stow away, to put aside; to press down with the hand, to hold firmly with the finger.

28 摻 *hsien*[1] *ˏshan*[1] a delicate hand, one with tapering fingers; small; to pull along, to take hold of; *ˏts'an* to mix together, to mix in, to feel or rub.

抾 *ch'ü*[1] *ˏk'ü* to feel for a thing, to take away; to hand up to; to lade out; to lift; to grasp; to carry off in both hands.

29 扠 *ˏch'a*[3] to seize with pincers or a fork; to take up with fingers; to drive out.

扱 *ch'a*[2] *ch'ah*, to receive; to take or gather; to raise up; to help; to lead; to bow with the hands nearly touching the ground,—the salutation of a woman.

拔 *pa*[2] *pah*, to take by storm, to assault, to pull up, to eradicate; to promote; to excel, quickly; conspicuous, to exclude; the barb of an arrow.

掬 same as 撓 64. 32.

授 *shou*[4] *sheu*' to give, or deliver to; to communicate, to grant; to confer.

扳 ₍p'an¹ to grasp, to drag, to pull down, to raise the hand; to implicate.

掇 *to² ts'o⁴ toh,* to persuade; to collect, to arrange; to regulate, to gather up; to take up with both hands.

搔 same as 搔 64. 102.

撮 *tsou¹ ₍tseu* to strike the rounds at night, to pace the beat; to take or grasp with the hand; in *Cantonese:* tight.

搜 *sou¹ ₍sheu* to examine; to search a house, as police do; to inquire into the meaning of; literary researches; popular opinion; to assemble; rapid, swift, arrowy.

30 扣 *k'ou⁴ k'eu'* to strike, to hit; to deduct, to discount; to hook on, to link in; to buckle; to rein up a horse.

捂 ₍*wu²* to oppose, to contradict, to resist; a lean to, a brace; to shore up, as a prop does a wall.

拾 *shih,²* ten; to pick up; to collect, to gather up; to arrange; an archer's armlet; to take turns in shooting a bow; to ford a stream.

拿 ₍*na²* to grasp, to seize, to take, to apprehend, to bring, to get an idea of, to appreciate.

恫 ₍*t'ung²* to lead; to draw out; to churn and bring butter from milk.

招 ₍*chao¹* to beckon, to call; a handbill; to invite; to provoke; to annoy; to excite; a sign-board; a placard; a signal.

拐 *kuai³ 'kwai* a stick; to swindle; to kidnap, to deceive, to seduce, to decoy, to entrap, to twist, to turn.

拘 *chü¹ ₍kü* to seize, to lay hold of; adhesive, to restrain, attached to, bigoted, bent, hooked; to collect, to receive; to stop, to grasp.

摘 *chai¹ tseh,* to pluck, to pull off; to pick, to grasp in the hand; to deprive of; to move on, to start; to point out.

抬 ₍*t'ai²* to carry between two or more on a pole; to carry; to lift; to move; to shake; to raise, to elevate, to praise; ₍*ch'i* to bamboo.

操 ₍*ts'ao¹* to take, to hold, to manage; to grasp, to maintain; to exercise; to drill, to keep to the point; *ts'ao'* a principle, a purpose, a design, moderate, consistent.

撣 *t'an² tan'* to seize with the hand, to grasp; to tap, to dust; to play; a bow; to thrum, to play on; to hold with a slight grasp; to butt.

拮 *chi² kieh,* occupied, laboring hard; to seize a plant firmly to pull it up; to press after, to pursue.

搭 *ko² koh,* to strike, to attack; to box; to fend off, to ward off a blow; to fight with beasts.

撟 *chiao³ 'kiao* to lift up the hand; to grasp; firm, unyielding, feigning, false, to straighten; to twist; to bend as by fire; *kiao'* to take a little; to select; to pry open; to obstruct.

捃 *chün³ 'kiün* to pick up, to put to rights; to complete.

搪 ₍*t'ang²* to parry; to stretch, to extend; wayward.

掊 *pou¹ ₍p'eu p'o¹* to grasp, to appropriate; to take from; to get salt from sea-water.

揖 *i¹ yi¹ yih,* to eede; to give way to; a salutation; to fold the hands and bow; *ts'ih,* multitudinous.

攘 *'nang³* to thrust in, to fill; to fend off; to push from one with violence, to stab.

損 *'sun³* to injure; to lessen, to lose; to diminish; to wound, to spoil, to blame; to criticise, detrimental; ill luck, damage.

31 掬 see 撓 64. 32. and 迂 162. 24.

國 *kuo*[1] *kwoh*, to slap the mouth or face; to strike with the fist; to box.

捆 *k'un*[3] *'kw'un* to take; to beat; to tie, to bind.

掴 *hun*[4] *hwun'* to push with the hand; to take up with tongs or pincers.

32 挫 *ts'o*[4] to come down on harshly, to oppress; to dislocate a joint; to push off or over; to push down, to break; to retire from the field defeated; to humble; to take down one's pride; a close in music; to chasten, to purify.

撓 *'nao*[2] to scratch; to fidget; to vex; to mix; to disturb, to twist, to distort.

挂 *kua*[4] *kwa'* to suspend; to be separated by, to hang up; anxious; to distinguish, to remember, to note, to make a minute of; to divine by straws.

捶 *'chui*[2] *ch'ui*[2] to beat with a staff; to cudgel; to torture by beating.

攢 *,sai*[4] in *Pekingese:* to fill or stuff a hole, to stop up.

摯 *chih*[4] *chi'* to seize with the hand, to grasp; to present to a superior; to enter, to advance; to break down, as trees from snow; to loosen, as ground.

欻 same as 扶 64. 76.

摳 *k'êng*[1] *,k'ăng* to thump the head; to knock on; to rap; to butt against; *,k'ien* to drag.

33 揎 *yi*[1] *yih*, to make a bow, dropping the hands to the ground; *ki'* to receive an imperial order with deep respect, and immediately obey it, as a general should.

擣 *'tao*[3] to reel, to wind; to beat; to pound or grind fine, as in a mortar; to ram down; to lean on; to collect; to misuse, as a woman.

35 捘 *chün*[4] *tsun'* to pinch the flesh with the fingers; to put the nails together, as when killing a flea; to push away; to lay the hand on.

捘 *,ling*[4] to curb in a horse; to rein him in tightly.

36 掖 *yeh*[1] *yih*, to hold up; to assist; to support; to sustain one by his arms; the side-houses or apartments in the palace, used for retiring-rooms.

37 抉 *chüeh*[2] *küeh*, to dig, to rake; to pluck out, to snatch; to twang a bowstring; to castrate, said of boars.

扶 *,fu*[2] to assist, to support, to protect, to help one along; to lend a hand, to defend.

抶 *ch'ih*, to chastise, to flog; the sound of thrashing or beating.

拳 *ch'üan*[2] *,k'üen* the closed hand, the fist; vigorous; athletic; boxing.

撲 *p'u*[1] *p'oh*, to strike, to pat, to grasp; to fall; a blow; to impinge, to flog; to lean or recline against.

捧 *p'êng*[3] *'fung* to hand up, to hold up; to receive; to offer, as to a superior.

挾 *chia*[1] *kiah*, *chieh*[2] to carry under the arm, to conceal; to appropriate, to help, to cherish, to protect, to assume, to presume; to squeeze; to bring together.

抰 *'yang*[3] to whip with a strap; to slap and beat as a horse with the reins; in *Cantonese:* to dust; to shake, as a cloth.

換 *huan*[4] *hwan'* to shift, to remove; to exchange, to barter; to commute.

擙 *ao*[4] *ngao'* to grind; in *Cantonese:* to reach up (or out) with the hand.

揳 *hsieh*[4] *sieh*, to rub, to wipe off; to measure; to play with in the hand, to fumble; to stop; queer, angular; in *Pekingese:* to strike.

搟 *pên*[1] *ˏpăn* to fumble things over, and throw them into confusion; in *Cantonese:* to braid; to swing, to fling off.

掎 *ʿi*[3] to drag an animal off by one leg, or lead it when tied up; to issue; to draw forth.

掩 *ʿyen*[3] to screen, to conceal, to shut; to gather in order to cover; to shade from view; to close; to hide from observation; to soothe; to stroke; to catch at a disadvantage; to surprise and cover, as a net does birds.

捺 *na*[4] *nai*[4] *nah*, to press with the hand; in *penmanship*, it is the sweep to the right. same as 扯 64. 77.

38 摟 *lou*[3] *ˏleu* to draw; to embrace, to carry off; to drag or pull; to bring together; in *Cantonese:* to throw or wear over the shoulders; to hang down, as a shawl.

拏 拏 *ˏna*[2] to lay hold of, to seize; to apprehend, to take; to bring; to get an idea of, to appreciate.

按 揉 *ˏno*[2] to rub between the hands, as pill-makers do; to rub or burnish; to rub or paint; to play the sycophant.

接 *chieh*[1] *tsieh*, to take; to catch; in succession; to receive in hand; to succeed to, to connect, to follow on; to meet; to associate with; contiguous, near; to hasten, quick.

攖 *ˏying*[1] to take in the hand; to assail; audacious; to finger and put into disorder; to run against, to excite the ire of; provoking.

39 挬 *pʿo*[4] *pʿoh*, to take out, to pluck up, to turn.

擽 *hsiao*[4] *hiao*[3] to stir about; to mix up, to put in confusion.

捊 *pʿao*[2] to take in hand, as a husbandman does his tools.

搵 *mêng*[4] *măng*[3] in *Cantonese:* to pull, to stretch; to cover, to draw over for shade; coarse; a strap.

搎 *ˏsun*[3] to feel or rub with the hand.

40 挓 *ʿcha*[1] to open; to widen out; 挓開五指 to open out the fingers.

揎 *hsüan*[1] *ˏsüen* to raise the dress or bare the arm, in order to work easier.

抗 *ʿyao*[3] to bale out water into another vessel; to lade from one vessel into another; to clean a rice mortar.

捥 *huan*[3] *ʿhwan* to rub or polish as gems; to work in stones; to strike, to beat.

搴 *chʿien*[1] *ˏkʿien* to pluck up, to snatch or take out, to extirpate; to take hold of.

拕 *ˏtʿo*[1] to drag, to pull, to track; to steer; to lead; to implicate; to protract.

搳 *hua*[1] *ˏhwa* to scratch; to wave the hand.

搉 *kʿo*[2] *kʿoh*, *chia*[1] to lay hold of forcibly, as if to detain or take away.

捥 *ˏwan*[4] to turn, to twist; to curve with the hand; the wrist; to lift and carry a thing.

擠 *chi*[1] *ˏki* to take up anything with the chopsticks or pincers; inclined, uneven, not upright.

按 *an*[4] *ngan*[3] to examine; according to, by; to try; to rub; to desist, to stop, to hold; to prevent moving; *ngoh*, to press down, to repress.

掮 *kuan*[3] *ʿkwan* to take up, to lift; to take out of; to rescue.

擩 *ma*[4] *mah*, to strike.

擰 *ˏning*[3] to twist, to wrench; to drag; to pull and haul about, to throw into confusion; to pinch, as a cheek;

in *Cantonese:* to bring, to carry.

掟 *ting*[4] to throw away or abroad; thrown down, as hail from the sky; to smash.

擦 *ts'a*[1] *ts'ah*, to rub, to wipe; to brush, to feel; to scatter; a brush; the action of the feet disturbing the herbage and making a noise.

41 持 *ch'ih*[2] ˏ*ch'i* to grasp, to hold fast; to observe; firm, resolute, decided; a classifier of fans.

挡 ˏ*pang*[1] to oppose, to withstand; to protect by surrounding.

撏 *hsien*[2] ˏ*sien* to take, to select, to feel after.

揗 *tê*[2] *teh*, to strike with the fist, to thump; to crowd close up to each other, to scourge.

挲 *lo*[3] *lüeh*, to pick; to grasp; to draw, to stroke; to brighten; to scrape off or thin; to bare; to pull off; to rub.

搶 *chiang*[1] ˏ*tsiang* to lead, as a child; to pierce with a spear.

搏 *po*[2] *poh*, to spring upon, to seize; to strike, to grasp; to play, as a lute; to lay the hand on.

摶 *t'uan*[2] ˏ*tw'an* to roll into a ball, to make round; to pat and roll, as dough or clay; to beat flat; to push or drive together; *chwen*[1] to unite; to bind, to roll up.

撙 ˏ*tsun*[3] to adjust; to restrain; to manage; to regulate; to observe rule and order, and thus restrain others.

42 抄 ˏ*ch'ao*[1] to copy; to confiscate; to take some; to search; to lade out; to transcribe; near; to fold up.

掌 ˊ*chang*[3] the palm, the sole; to superintend; to rule; to grasp; a webbed foot.

撩 ˏ*liao*[1] to grasp; to manage, to wield, to take hold of, to pull about, to regulate, to play with; to provoke, to pick a quarrel with; to seduce, to assist as in walking; to baste, to sew together.

43 抛 ˏ*p'ao*[1] to throw; to put down; to cast off, to reject, to cut, to deduct, to project.

44 掘 *chüeh*[2] *küeh*, to dig as a hole or a well; to excavate, to hollow out; eminent, extreme.

搌 *chan*[3] ˊ*chen* to bind up; to wipe away, as tears; wrongly read ˊ*nien* to twist; to curl.

据 *chü*[2] *küh*, the part of a spear where it is held; a barrow or cart for carrying dirt.

据 *chü*[1] ˏ*kü* a spear handle; a disabled hand; a position or place; embarrassed, restricted, hurried, in need of money.

摒 *ping*[4] to drive off, to expel, open, cracked; to make a bad joint in a cabinet-ware.

搦 *hsieh*[1] *sieh*, to push or pull out a stopper; to unstop a hole.

握 *wo*[4] *wu*[3] *wuh*, to put the hand on; to hold fast in the hand; a little; to grasp; small; a handful.

45 扽 *tun*[4] to move, to shake; to rub with the hand.

46 摅 ˏ*shai*[1] to beat or roll (as a gong); to disperse and get lost; to strike.

搦 same as 扛 64. 48.

摧 ˏ*ts'ui*[1] to repress, to stop, to drive back; to force into a certain way or to obey; to overpower; to push, to impel; to scorn; to reach, to arrive, to break, to feed.

攜 *hsieh*[2] ˏ*hi* to take by the hand, to lead; to go with; to conduct; to leave; to lead apart.

搗 ˊ*tao*[3] to pound, to beat, to ram down; to make solid; to collect; to misuse, as a woman.

47 抌 *ch'ou*[3] ˊ*cheu* to grasp, as a fan.

拶 *'tsan*[3] to torture by finger sticks; to urge, to press.

擸 *la*[1] *lah*, to break; to grasp; noise of breaking; to hold and manage; to lump, to take together; to draw up, as hair off the face; to pull at, as a thread; *lieh*, smooth, to arrange orderly.

48 扛 *ˌkang*[1] to carry a burden between two on a pole; to lift, to hold up; to manage; several men lifting a thing.

拒 *chü*[4] *kü*' to oppose, to resist, to prevent; to obstruct, to stop; to reject; to prepare for resistance.

擎 *'kung*[3] to embrace, to fold in the arms as when carrying a thing; to push from one; to press upon; to scourge.

捏 same as 揑.

搓 *ˌts'o*[1] to rub between the hands; to twist, as thread rubbing on the knee; to lay on paint with a wad of tow; bent, hanging down, as a pendent branch; *ˌch'ai* to strike and push against.

揑 *nieh*,[1] to hold with the finger, to work up, to fabricate, to find a pretext for accusing another.

49 把 *'pa*[1] to take, to hold, to grasp; to seize; a bundle, a handle, a faggot; to regard as; to consider as; for.

撰 *chuan*[4] *chwen*' to arrange, to make, to compose; to regulate, to correct; to collect; to edit; to grasp; a law; a pattern, a statute; a maxim; an act; *swan*' to reckon; to count; *süen*' to select.

50 拂 *pu*[4] to scatter; to expand; to feel; to hit; to open out; to disperse.

揥 *t'i*[4] to go away, to leave; to put away; a comb-pin; to play, to point at; also read *ch'i*' and *t'ih*'.

掃 *sao*[3] to brush, to sweep; to suppress; to clean up; to rid, to clear off; to dampen as one's ardor; a broom, a besom; to search in order to seize.

擔 *têng*[4] *tăng*' to carry on the shoulders, to bear away; the straw matting which covers a baggage cart; also read *tun*'.

51 扞 *kan*[2] *han*' to guard, to escort, to defend, to desist, to environ; an obstacle, a hindrance, a shield.

擀 *'kan*[2] to stretch out anything with the hand; to open out, as a scroll.

抨 *pêng*[1] *ˌpăng* to cause, to grasp with power; to follow after; in *Cantonese:* to arrange, to compare.

拼 *ping*[4] to drive off, to expel; open, cracked; to make a bad joint in cabinet-ware.

52 拗 *'niu*[4] to twist as a cord, a wire, etc.; also read *ning*; (unauthorized.)

拗 *niu*[4] *'yao* to seize, to drag; obstinate; to pull and snap a thing in two; to break off, to drag along; to pluck, as a flower; *ngao*' obstinate, self-willed, in *Pekingese:* to buy meat.

53 摝 same as 撫 64 86.

掂 *ˌtien*[1] to weigh in the hand; to jolt or bob up and down, as a nurse does a baby; in *Cantonese:* to lay straight; directly ahead.

摭 *chê*[4] *chih*,[4] to take up, to gather, to collect; to adopt; to improve, to brighten.

擴 *k'uo*[4] *kw'oh*, to enlarge; to fill; to beat; to expand, as the wind; to stretch a thing till it becomes large.

54 挺 *'t'ing*[3] to stick up; to stretch out; to pull up or out, to lead out; decided; resolute in principle; straight; to

relax a little, as with prisoners; to strain, as at stool.

挻 *shan*[1] ˏ*shen* to lead on, to draw out; long; to prolong; to delay, to slap; to turn, as a key.

揵 *ch'ien*[2] ˏ*k'ien* to lift up, to carry; to raise; firm, stable; to settle or mark off a border by stones; to run a boundary; to bar, to close, as the course of a sluice.

55 拚 *p'in*[4] ˏ*p'an* ˏ*fan* to sweep; to brush; to risk; to reject; to grasp or clap the hands; to lightly regard; soaring; flying; to fly; to disregard.

拼 *nêng*[4] *lung*' to act; to do; to play with.

揜 same as 掩 64. 37.

56 拭 *shih*,[4] to wipe, to rub, to cleanse, to brush away.

57 拻 *tiao*[4)] to take, to carry; (unauthorized).

拂 *fu*[4] *fuh*, to brush; to oppose, to thwart; to shake off; to expel; to wipe, to dust; perverse, proud, a duster; pantomime.

搦 *ni*[4] *nih*, to grasp; to catch hold; in *Cantonese:* to carry in the hand.

58 摥 *hsüeh*[1] *süeh*, to sweep away; to rub to pieces; to brush off or destroy by the hand.

掾 *yen*[2] *yüan*[2] ˏ*yuen* a principal officer, the one who properly holds the post.

60 摐 *ch'uang*[1] ˏ*chw'ang* to beat, as a drum or gong, to motion to.

摮 *lü*[4] *lüh*, to separate the dregs of a liquid.

61 拟 *pi*[4] *pieh*, to strike or knock down; to brush away.

掴 *kêng*[4] *kăng*' to thrum the threads of a lyre rapidly, so as to endanger breaking them.

捻 *nieh*,[1] to pinch up; to nip with the fingers; to take up with tongs or nippers; also read *nien*[3] to nip; to feel.

揔 *hu*[1] *hwuh*, to slap, to tap; to bale out, to clean up; to push.

揔 same as 總 120. 61.

撼 *han*[4)] to move, to shake, to excite; trembling; to surge against.

揔 same as 總 120. 61.

擾 ˋ*jao*[3] to cause trouble; disorder; to incommode, to confuse; to infest, as banditti; to rear, to pacify; mild, courteous, agreeable to.

揅 *t'ien*[4)] to work the Chinese pen on the ink-slab; to raise, as a wick.

撊 *yen*[4)] to pare, to clip, to even off; to bale out, as grain.

揌 ˋ*sai*[2] to choose, to select; to move or shake.

攄 *lü*[3] ˏ*ch'u shu*[1] at ease, pleased; to scatter, to spread; to ascend; to discuss and settle.

62 找 ˋ*chao*[3] to seek; to supply what is short; to exchange as money; to barter; to pay a balance.

拱 ˏ*jung*[2] to aid; to help and countenance; to oppose; to push away.

摵 *sê*[1] *seh*, the rustling fall of the leaf; some say it is from the sad strains of the lute; autumnal flower withering; ˏ*siao* to brush away; *suh*, to reach.

掝 *huo*[4] *hwoh*, deluded.

摵 *hsieh*[4] *hiai*' to take hold, to take up in the hand; to pass, as a dish at table; to bring to one.

擿 *chih*[4] *chi*' to compare; to try, to ascertain.

63 捉 *o*[4] *ngoh*, to gripe, to clutch; a grasp; to have the hand over.

捩 *li*[4] coverings put on the nails to protect them when thrumming the guitar, to twitch the strings, to thrum; to snap asunder; to guide, as a helm; to twirl, as to whirl a spoon.

搧 *shan*[1] ˏ*shen* to fan; to brush off; to agitate; to strike, as with a fan.

搰 *hu*[4] to distribute, to impart to others liberally.

64 拏 *pai*[1] ʿ*p'ai* to break off, or open, to pierce; to open out a thing; to separate its parts, to snap in two; also written 擛.

掙 ʿ*chang*[3] to push; a prop; to set apart; same as 撐 64. 92.

65 技 *chi*[4] ʿ*k'i* expert in arms; skilful; ability, talent, art, ingenious.

66 撴 ˏ*tun*[1] to strike, to attack; to strike with the fist, to throw.

擎 *sou*[3] ʿ*seu* to shake, to agitate; to arouse; to refresh.

擻 *p'ieh*,[1] to skim; to abandon, to leave; to tap, to strike; to brush off, to wipe; to divide; to lead; gently, somewhat; a down stroke or dash to the left in writing; a classifier of mustaches.

撇 *ao*[2] ˏ*ngao* to shake, to joggle, to rattle, to twirl.

擎 *ch'iao*[4] *k'iao*ʾ to whip, as a horse; to screen; to lay hold of.

撇 *sa*[1] *sah*, to scatter, to disperse, to let go; to throw one side and the other; to set loose.

撬 *ch'ê*[4] *ch'eh*, to remove, to reject, to send away; recall; to set aside.

撇 *ch'ing*[2] ˏ*k'ing* to rise, to lift up; to salute; to raise on high with the hands, to elevate; to lift; in *Cantonese:* to settle, as turbid water with alum; to freeze, to coagulate.

67 抆 *wên*[3] ʿ*wăn* to rub, to smooth off; to wipe off, to dry by rubbing.

擰 *pan*[4] to tie up, to tie fast; a band, a tether, a loop.

68 抖 *tou*[3] ʿ*teu* to shake up, or off; to rouse; to shudder, to shiver; in *Cantonese:* to touch, to handle; to work in wood.

69 折 *chê*[2] *shê*[2] *cheh*, to break off, to deduct; to annul; to fold; to repress; to injure; part of a coffin.

拆 *ch'ai*[1] *ts'eh* to break open, to demolish; to split by external force; to destroy; to pull down, to take away; to take out the bones; to disgrace, to abase.

撕 *ssŭ*[1] ˏ*sz'* to tear, to split, to cut asunder; to rend, to leave.

斬 *chan*[4] *tsan*ʾ to strike; to raise up; a turn or time; temporarily; to cut in two; to throw into; to exclude; to place planks for crossing water; *shan*ʾ to cut up plants; to raze.

70 搒 *pêng*[1] ˏ*păng* to screen, to hide; to propel a boat; to beat.

71 摡 same as 漑 85. 71.

72 担 ʿ*tan*[1.3] to brush off; to exact, to raise; a duster; also same as 擔 64. 149.

搢 *chin*[4] *tsin*ʾ to stick into; to insert, as in a socket; to shake; to strike the watches; to rescue.

搔 *p'ao*[4] to strike, to chastise; the sound of beating; a clattering noise.

抱 *hsüan*[4] *hüen*ʾ to strike; ˏ*hung* to wave off with the hand.

揚 *t'i*[1] *t'ih*, to select and expunge; in *Cantonese:* to lift up, to bring with both hands; to excite; to put aside.

揚 ˏ*yang*[2] to spread, to extend; to winnow; to display, to render famous; to scatter, to

divulge, to applaud; to lift up, to raise, as the voice; to stare; a battle-ax.

搪 *t'ang*[4] to separate, to sunder.

指 *chih*[3] *'chi* the finger, the toe; to point; to teach; to refer to; to command; to denote; a mode, a particular.

措 *ts'o*[4] *ts'u'* to arrange; to employ; to collect; to place; to put, to relinquish, to cast away or throw down, to show abroad or make known; to use; to set in order; *cheh,* to pursue after in order to seize; to chase; to ferret out, as robbers.

撰 *tsuan*[4] *tswan'* to grasp; to move, to stir; to hold in the hand; hasty, quick; entirely; to select.

捍 *han*[4] to grasp, to lift; to ward off, to defend; to move; to stop; to forbid.

掍 *hun*[4] *hwun'* the same as, similar; to make alike; to inlay, as with ivory; to combine; to root up.

摺 same as 抿 64. 83.

提 *,t'i*[2] to pick up; to mention; to hold, to raise, to carry; to bring into notice; to suggest; to attend to; to bring before a magistrate; a drum; *,shi* to collect, to flock together; to lift or take in one hand.

73 拽 *yeh*[4] *i'* to pull, to lead off; to leave a trace; to saunter along leisurely.

拽 *chuai*[4] *chwai'* to draw, to pull; to drag.

揭 *chieh*[1] *kieh,* to raise; to state; to support; to erect; to take up; to make known; to drive rapidly.

挭 *kêng*[3] *'kăng* to stir up by a stick when feeling for something in the water; in *Cantonese:* to reel, to wind off thread.

撮 *ts'o*[1] *tsoh,* to unite; to take; to urge; to pinch up a little; a pugil; a handful; a term of depreciation; to make a resumé; to gather up; to pull.

攢 *tsan*[3] *tswan'* to put away; to pluck out of; to hold in the hand, to carry in one hand; hasty; quick; entirely; to select.

搊 *ts'ao*[4] to stir a thing around with the hand; to stir and mix.

74 抈 *yüeh*[4] *yueh,* to bend into a crescent, as a bow, or the tire of a wheel; to bend back and straighten; to move, to take in the fingers.

搠 *so*[4] *shoh,* to smear, to daub.

掤 *,ping*[1] a quiver; to put the hand on the quiver, so as not to let the arrows drop out.

75 抹 *mei*[4] *méi'* to feel with the hand.

抹 *mo*[3] *moh,* to rub; to blot; to obliterate, to wipe clean, to dust, to besmear; to color; to change the bills of one bank for those of another.

揸 same as 搋 64. 141.

揲 *t'ieh,*[2] *sheh,* to pile up; to grasp divining straws in the hand; to fold; to grasp; to take hold of, to count; to sort off.

揀 *ts'é*[4] *ts'eh, so*[1] to support or assist; to select out a thing; a switch for a horse.

探 *,t'an*[1] to spy; to search, to enquire, to speculate on, to explore, to sound, to try, to experience; to feel for with the hand; *t'an'* to go in search of, to visit, to essay, to examine.

掉 *'to*[3] to guess the weight of, to heft a thing; to drop a sail.

搡 ʻsang³ to push off or over with the hand; to strike; to oppose; to resist; to stop one.

揀 so¹ soh, to select or pick a thing out by the hand; sung' to respect; to act on or move; shuh, to bind tight.

揀 chien³ ʻkien to choose, to discriminate; to select; elected, picked out.

擽 li⁴ lih, to strike; to choose; to allow; to exclude; the utmost degree off.

琳 lin⁴' to kill, to beat; in Cantonese: to pile up; a group, to soothe.

攀 ˏp'an¹ to drag, to pull; to climb; to grasp; to raise the hand; to clamber, to implicate.

揉 jou² ˏjeu to rub; to bend by fire; to twist, to contort; to make pliable, to bring under one sway.

揲 chieh² kieh, to measure with the thumb and forefinger, to span; to measure an ell; to uncover.

揈 li⁴ lih, to rub in the hand, to pull through the hand in order to smooth.

76 扐 ʻk'an³ to strike, to knock; to run against, to throw down; to stone at.

揄 same as 揄 64. 11.

掀 hsien¹ ˏhien to raise, to lift up; to pull out; to lay hold of; high, proudly; to lead.

77 扯 ch'ê³ ʻch'é to pull, to drag; to tear open; to haul; to track; to abscond; to go.

79 投 t'ou² ˏt'eu to hit; to throw; to put into; to dip; to deliver; to reject; to intrust; to join; to agree on; to conceal; towards or inclining to.

掇 sa¹ sah, to give a backhanded blow; to slap one; to disperse.

擊 chi¹ kih, to strike, to beat, to rush against; to attack.

80 拇 mu³ ʻmeu the thumb; the great toe.

81 批 ˏp'i¹ to write, to slap; a petition; to pare, to peel, to revise, to criticise, to assist; a charter party; to lease; a judgment, a criticism.

攙 ˏch'an¹ to mix up; to support; to stab or prick; to push; to repair; sharp.

掘 same as 批 64. 81.

82 撬 ch'iao⁴ k'iao' to raise, to prize, to force open; to raise by a lever or crow-bar.

83 抿 ʻmin³ to feel and smooth down; to soothe; disorderly; to stroke with the hand; interchanged with 扶 and 拔.

抵 ʻti² to oppose; to substitute; to bear; to ward off; to rush against; to butt; to hit together; to atone for; to sustain, to get what one deserves; to offend, to reach; up to; a pledge, a security; to arrive at.

85 拯 same as 64. 1.

拯 ˏyung¹ in Cantonese: to throw away as useless, to throw aside; to throw down.

承 ch'êng² ˏch'ing to receive, to entrust to; to obey; to accept; to take a charge; to undertake, to assist, to support; next, second to; to stop.

捄 ch'ui² ˏkü chü¹ to fill a hod or basket with earth, as in building adobe walls.

拯 same as 拯 64. 61.

抄 ˏso¹ to pat, to stroke, to rub in the hand; ˏsha to open.

掌 ˏt'ang¹ to stop or brace up a thing with the hand; to oppose, to stand against.

擡 ta¹ tah, a thimble used in sewing; a skin cover for the fingers when playing a guitar.

86 撫 *'fu*[3] to soothe, to tranquillize, to quiet; to stroke, to pat, as a dog; to cherish; to manage; to control gently but firmly, as a good magistrate; to thrum, as a lute.

搗 *'wu*[3] to screen or hide with the hand; to put the hand over a place.

摵 *mieh,*[4] to pluck up; to pull off; to peel; to rub, to work with; to pinch.

撝 same as 撝 64. 61.

掞 *shan*[4] *'yen* luminous, bright; easy, quiet, smoothed out; to cover.

撚 *'nien*[3] to work over in the fingers, to fumble over; to toy or play with.

87 抓 *chua*[1] *ˌchao* to tickle, to scratch; to flatter; to please, to cajole; often written 抓.

援 *yüan*[2] *ˏyuen* to assist, to save; to raise up; to lead or take by the hand; to pull up higher, to drag out, to relieve, to rescue, to restrain.

掙 *chêng*[4] *chǎng'* to try, to struggle; to earn; to pierce, to stab; to amass, as property; to collect.

撝 *hui*[1] *ˌhwui* to split, to rend; to point out; unassuming; same as 揮.

92 撐 *ch'êng*[1] *ˌch'ǎng* to push with a pole, to scull, or row; a prop; a stay.

93 撦 *ch'ien*[4] *k'ien'* to lead, to pull, to tow.

95 摔 *shuai*[3] *ˌshwai* to throw, or dash down; to push off; to shake, to quiver; to shy, as a horse.

97 抓 *kua*[1] *ˌkwa* to lead, to drag; to strike; to take up.

99 拑 *ch'ien*[2] *ˏk'ien* to pinch, to nip; to grasp, as with forceps.

甚 *chên*[4] *chǎn'* to strike or stab; the noise of felling wood.

100 搓 *'shan*[2] to move or manipulate with dexterity, to make signals.

101 捅 *'t'ung*[3] to lead on, to advance, to strike against; to stick into, as through a paper window.

捕 *pu*[3'] to take, to seize, to apprehend; to pursue and capture; to search for and arrest; to hunt, to fowl.

102 抽 *ch'ou*[1] *ˏch'eu* to pull out, to take from; to lift; to take out, as a dividend; to select; a tenth, a fee; to whip.

押 *ya*[1] *yah,* to guard, to escort, to pawn; to sign, to stamp or affix a seal; to control, to force; to lock up; to detain, to arrest.

溜 *liu*[4'] in *Cantonese:* to toss in the arms, as a baby; to toy with, to fuss over; properly read *ˏch'au* an old form of 抽 to select.

擽 *liao*[4] *lioh,* to seize, to plunder; in *Pekingese:* to cast aside, to throw off, as an insect from the hand.

擋 *'tang*[3] to stop, to obstruct, to screen, to cover, to strike, to impede, to push.

搐 *ch'ou*[1] *ch'uh,* to shake; convulsions; a spasm or cramp of the tendons; to drag along by force.

擂 *lei*[4] *léi'* to strike; to rub; to reprimand; to beat a drum, to call the tattoo; to roll stones.

擅 *tieh,*[2] to fold up; to collect; to pile on, to gather up, to suspend.

播 *'po*[3] to sow seed, to scatter abroad, to winnow; to disseminate; to promulgate; to publish; to disperse; to reject; to be separated; to shake, as grain; to encourage; to flee.

103 捷 *chieh*[2] *tsieh,* to overcome; prompt, quick; to hunt, to gain a victory; to announce as a victory or promotion; to complete, joyful news; to talk rapidly.

128 抓 *nieh,*[1,4] *niew*[3] to pinch up, to take a pinch; to take up with tongs or nippers.

攝 *shê*[4] *sheh,* to collect, to gather, to control, to inspect; to take; to put in order; capable of directing; to act for; to substitute; skilled; to pursue and seize; the hiss of a snake; *nieh,* to pacify, peaceful.

揶 *yeh*[2] ˏ*yé* to gesticulate; to play antics.

129 擻 *su*[4] *suh,* to strike, to pound.

130 捐 *chüan*[1] ˏ*küen* to subscribe; to *purchase* rank; to contribute at a call from government; to reject; to throw away; to renounce, to leave; to part, as at death; to offer up; to disdain.

捎 ˏ*shao*[1] to select; to reject the bad; to catch; to pluck or brush away; to move, to take along, to carry.

揹 *k'ên*[4] ˊ*k'ăng* to extort, to oppress, to vex; to detain or take by force; to obstruct; overbearing; arbitrary.

131 揾 similar to 振 64. 161; *ch'ên*[2] ˏ*ch'an* to rub; to give; to adjust; to wipe clean; to shake.

擥 same as 攬 64. 147.

掔 *ch'ien*[1] ˏ*k'ien* to ravel up, to wind around; to strike, to grasp; thick, firm.

133 揸 *chih,*[1] the rustling noise made when reaping grain.

擡 ˏ*t'ai*[2] to carry between two or more on a pole; to carry; to lift; to move, to shake, to raise; to elevate, to praise.

掷 *chih*[4] *chi'* to stab, to pierce; to plunder, to seize; to point with the finger; to reach to.

134 掐 *ch'ia*[1] *k'iah,* to nip, to pluck; to dig the nails into; to lacerate; to claw; to grab, to pinch; to twist; to tear up.

插 *ch'a*[1] *ch'ah,* to stick into, to pierce, to insert; to interfere; an iron pointed pole or crow-bar.

舂 *ch'ung*[1] ˏ*shung* to pound, to ram down; to rush on; to run against; to batter on.

掐 ˏ*t'ao*[2] to pull out by the hand; to tug at; to fumble for; to draw, as a sword; to knock on; to lay hold of.

135 括 *kua*[4] *kwah,* to inclose in a bundle, to envelop; to tie up; to embrace, to include; to comprehend; to meet; to arrive at; to brush; to place an arrow on the string.

捨 *shê*[3] ˊ*shé* to part with, to throw away; to relinquish; to leave, to abandon; to give alms; to impugn or reject, as the authority of.

136 掣 same as 揲 64. 75.

137 搬 ˏ*pan*[1] to shift, to remove, to put away; to transport; to discuss.

138 揎 *hên*[2] ˏ*hăn* to pull along quickly, to drag; to forcibly place in order, to jerk into position; to stop another.

140 搽 *ts'a*[1] ˏ*ch'a*[2] to rub on, to smear, to wipe; to spread over, to cross out, as in a writing; ˊ*ch'a* to mix.

擄 *ch'ou*[1] ˏ*ts'eu* to hold in the fingers; to grasp, as a guitar; to overhaul; to unloose.

搭 *ta*[2] *tah,* to add to; to raise, to build; to strike; to lean upon; to place on, to pile up, to join, to suspend, to carry; to lean against; in *Shanghai:* a spot; a place; with, and.

摹 ˏ*mu*[2] to follow a pattern, to go according to a rule; a pattern, a muster.

摸 *mo*[1] *moh,* to feel, to touch; to cover with the hands.

擄 *ko*[4] *koh,* the noise of scraping or filing; the rubbing or grating of wood; to manage.

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描 ˏmiao² to paint; to sketch; to describe, to trace, to draw, to-design, to outline; to copy paintings; to strike; to throw away.

擖 *mieh*,⁴ to beat.

擦 *ts'a*¹ *ts'ah*, the action of the feet disturbing the herbage and making a noise; to scatter, to feel, to rub, to brush; a brush.

揰 *ʿjung*³ to push; to beat, to pound, as in a mortar; to stuff, to fill, to receive.

擭 *hua*⁴ *hwa*ʾ a trap or pit in which to take animals; a gin; a noose laid over a pit to catch wolves; *hwoh*, to seize by the hand, to secure; *hu*ʾ to divide, to spread out.

141 摭 ˏ*cha*¹ to seize or take, to grasp, to squeeze; a handful; to take up.

摅 same as 摑 64. 31.

摅 *ch'uai*¹ ˏ*chw'ai* to thump, to pommel the fist; to pocket, to put into the breast pocket.

擄 *lo*¹ ʿ*lu* to tuck up; to seize, to plunder; to capture prisoners, to seize men in battle; prisoners, slaves taken in war; devoted, addicted to, enslaved by.

142 搔 ˏ*sao*¹ to scratch; to rub gently; to titillate; to irritate, to annoy; the nails.

搮 *ch'an*³ ʿ*ch'en* to strike, to beat.

擉 *ch'o*³ *ch'oh*, to stab, to pierce; to stamp; to harpoon; to run against; to take a pinch, to take up in the fingers.

蠻 ˏ*man*² meaning and sound both lost; in *Cantonese:* used for ˏ*pan* 扳 to pull or take down; to push; to turn over; to work a scull; to bring down as pride.

145 捻 *ch'in*⁴ *k'in*ʾ to press down, to settle or adjust with the hand; to put the hand on; to lean on; in *Cantonese:* to cover.

攘 ˏ*jang*³ to reject; to eject; to steal, to expel; to bare, as the arms; to push to or from one with the hand; to appropriate; to seize without a clear right; see also 攘 64. 30.

攘 same as 褰 145. 40.

146 捲 *ch'ien*¹ ˏ*ts'ien* to graft into; to stick in or between, to put in.

撢 *t'an*⁴ʾ to feel for with the hand, to take out with the hand; to seek out; a swab, a duster.

147 揆 *kuei*¹ ˏ*kwéi* to cut cloth for garments; to divide by a pattern.

攬 ʿ*lan*³ to hoard up; to grasp, to interfere with; to engross; to monopolize, an armful.

攪 *chiao*³ ʿ*kiao* to excite, to disturb, to annoy, to confuse, to disorder, to make discontented.

148 角 *chiao*¹ *kioh*, to seize by the horns; to stab; to lay hold of an animal to stab it.

149 擔 ˏ*tan*¹ a pole; to sustain; to undertake; to carry, to bear; to be responsible for; to go as security; *tan*ʾ a burden, a load; a hundred catties.

攣 *lüan*² ˏ*lüen* to tie, to bind; contraction; crooked, bent, winding; to drag along, to take hold of; to think of lovingly.

152 揰 *cho*¹ *choh*, to push; to beat; to pierce wood; a reverberation; the sound of rapping.

搔 ˏ*hao*² to compare quantities and ascertain which is the greatest or fewest; to pull out.

據 *chü*⁴ *kü*ʾ depending on, according to; it appears that; testimony, evidence, warranty; to lay the hand on; to occupy a place; to lean on; tangible.

擬 ʿi³ ni³ to decide, to purpose, to consider; to guess; to estimate, to intend; figure, form; similar to, like.

105 揆 k'uei³ ˏkw'ei to surmise, to conjecture, to consider; to guess, to calculate; to examine and conclude.

撥 po¹ poh, to transfer; to send; to expel; to detach, as troops; to exclude; to scatter; to separate; to thrum as a lute.

106 拍 p'ai¹ p'oh, to clap, to pat, to strike, to caress; the projecting cornice over a shop or house.

揩 ch'ieh¹ ˏk'iai to rub, to wipe with the hand; to brush, to clean; a kind of long drum or sounding board.

107 披 ˏp'i¹ p'ei¹ to open; to pull off; to cover, to spread out; to unroll, as a scroll; to break, as clouds; to uncover; to rive; to throw on, as a cloak; to oppose; disheveled.

108 揠 o⁴ ngoh, to seize, to hold fast, to grasp; to keep down or cover with the hand; to drag.

搕 k'o² k'oh, to strike; to take or gather; to pat or beat with the hand; o⁴ to cover; a dung barrow.

摳 ên⁴ ʿwăn wên³ to keep down; to obliterate; to place the hand on, to wipe; to dip or thrust into the water as hot iron; to immerse.

攄 ˏlu² to take hold of; to spread out; to lead; to select.

109 摭 chih³ shih, to throw into; to hold, to grasp; to lean on a staff.

摰 ˏtien¹ to strike; to extend; to lead; to spread out; to beat, to knock a thing to pieces as when throwing it away.

揗 shun⁴ to feel, to rub.

揗 hsün³ ˏsiün to pat, to stroke; to encourage, to take a sympathizing interest in.

擇 tsé² tseh, to select, to choose, to pick out; to prefer.

攫 kuo⁴ kwoh, to seize with the claws, as a cat or an eagle does its prey.

擐 huan⁴ hwan' to put on armor; to brace on, as a helmet; ˏsiüen to strip.

111 挨 ˏai² to receive, to suffer, side by side, to rely on, to force, next, near.

112 拓 same as 摭 64. 53; t'o⁴ t'oh, to carry on the palm, to bear up; to take on the hand.

same as 研 112. 51.

113 摽 piao¹ ʿp'iao to beat, to signalize; to lay the hand on the heart; to strike, to knock down; to fall, to throw down; to push off; the point of a sword; to record.

114 摛 ˏli² to stretch; to spread, as wings; to exhibit, to display.

擒 ch'in² ˏk'in to take, to seize, to apprehend; to grasp, as by the collar; in *rhetoric* to hold by the literal sense; a rigorous adhesion to terms.

115 揪 same as 抽 64. 102.

揪 chiu¹ ˏtsiu to collect; to bring up, as a sheaf and bind it; to seize, to grasp, to gather.

揪 chiu¹ ˏtsiu to clutch, to grasp, to gripe; to pinch and pull, as the skin; to take hold of forcibly.

撕 ˏsu¹ to rub or feel with the hand.

116 挖 wa¹ wah, to scoop, or hollow out; to excavate; to stir up, as an old grudge; to dig out, to hollow out; to clean out, to dredge.

搔 yao⁴ another form of ʿ拗 obstinate, perverse; in *Cantonese*: to scratch; to collect, to scrape together, to pick up things.

搜 sou¹ ˏsheu to search a house, as police do; literary re-

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searches; popular opinion; to assemble; rapid.

控 *k'ung*[4] to pull as a bow; to rein in, to check; to accuse; to impeach; to maintain; to claim, as an indemnity; to suppress; to beat; to inform the rulers.

搾 *ch'iung*[4] *k'iüng*' to press down with the hand, so as to steady a thing.

揆 *tu*[1] *tuh*, to offend by assurance or pride; to rush against.

摳 *'wa*[3] to seize with the hands, to grasp, to hold on; to pull towards one, as a lot of little things.

攛 *ts'uan*[1] *ˌtsw'an* to tempt, to persuade; to fling away; to part with; to cause divisions; to cajole one to consent.

117 拉 *la*[1] *lah*, to pull, to drag; to break; to bend, as a bow; to lead; to force; to borrow, to buy on credit; to appropriate, to embezzle; the sound of the wind.

撞 *chuang*[4] *chwang*' to beat; to cheat; to rush against; to intrude; to strike accidentally.

118 搭 *ta*[2] *tah*, to add, to build; to touch.

摭 *shé*[4] *sheh*, to take hold of, to count; to sort off, to grasp.

揹 *ˌshao*[1] a small basket used in cooking, which holds the rice to steam it; a rudder or tiller.

120 搜 *so*[1] *shoh*, to select, to pull out; to infer; to feel for with the hand; to take; to experiment upon; to seek out or solve.

摞 *ˌlo*[4] to manage; to arrange, as a dress; to take, to get; to put one thing on another, a lot of things.

攥 same as 攥 64. 102.

121 搖 *ˌyao*[2] to shake, to move, to wave; to sway to and fro; agitated; disturbed, discomposed.

122 揌 same as 扛 64. 48.

攦 *'lo*[3] to split; to take; to select, to pick out; in *Pekingese:* to rub off, to wipe; in *Cantonese:* to get, to buy, to vex, to injure.

擺 *'pai*[3] to spread, to strike; to rouse, to arrange, to set in order, to move, to get rid of; to work, as the scull of a boat; an axis or balance in machinery; the tongue, as of a bell; to sway to and fro.

擺 *shuai*[1] *ˌshwai* to pull over a thing.

123 攩 *yang*[4] a rule, a pattern.

124 撩 *chiu*[1] *ˌkiu* to strangle, to put to death by hanging; to inquire into, to search; *ˌkiao* to curl up; to tie up; *ˌliu* to bind; *'nao* confused, mixed up.

搨 *ta*[4] *t'ah*, to rub over, to strike, to take an impression of a writing on stone; a fac-simile, an impression; to echo; to cover.

攣 *ˌfan*[1] to upset, to toss about.

摺 *ché*[2] *cheh*, to fold up; a paper folded up; to injure, to destroy; to pile up; an official document; the paper itself.

擢 *cho*[2] *choh*, to pull up, to select, to lead on, to raise; to promote, to employ in office; to excite, to remove; to reject, as good resolutions.

125 拷 *'k'ao*[3] to beat, to torture, to extort a confession; to put to the question.

撦 *chih*[1] *ˌchi* to prop up, to support, to hold up; to shore up; a stone plinth which supports a tablet.

126 撰 *jé*[1] *jeh*, to soak or dip in sauce or liquor; to sop, as in soy or vinegar, *juan*[1] to push.

揣 *ch'uai*[1] *'chw'ai* to feel, to try; to estimate; to measure, to ascertain; to push away; to exclude; to detect.

203 攩 *'tang*[3] to stop, to obstruct, to screen; to strike, to impede, to push, to cover, to stand in the way of.

209 擤 *hsing*[3] *'hing* to blow the nose with the fingers.

210 擠 *chi*[1] *'tsi* to push, to press upon, to crowd; to upset; to fall into; to rest against; *,ts'i* to arrange, to place.

212 攏 *'lung*[3] to collect; to put in order, to grasp, to seize; to attack; to act with; to visit, to call at; to bring near, to work on.

65 支

chih[1] *,chi* a branch; to send; to use; to pay; to diverge; to hold, to withstand; to advance, as on goods; to succor; posterity; descendants; to measure.

36 敊 *chih*[4] *chi*[3] many.

37 敧 *ch'i*[1] *,k'i* not standing even on its base, tipped up, inclined.

66 攴

pu[1] *puh*, a slight stroke, a tap; to rap.

1 更 same as 更 73. 29.

攷 same as 考 125. 1.

2 收 *shou*[1] *,sheu* to collect; to receive; to gather; to harvest; to put away; to insnare; to involve; to bind, to restrain, to conclude, to remove; to bring to an end.

8 敦 *,tun*[1] sound, staunch, generous; honest, simple; irritated, angry; solid, substantial; a mass of troops; to station, as pickets; to urge; who then?

效 *hsiao*[4] *hiao*[3] like; to imitate; to copy; to learn; according to; to verify; to require; to give to; exertions; merits; effects, results; efficacious.

9 斂 *'lien*[4] to harvest; to collect, to gather in, to amass, to concentrate, to desire, to give; to enshroud; to neutralize, to repress.

攸 *yu*[1] *,yiu* that, what, which, who; distant; a place; to go on the water, or dart through it.

敘 *hsü*[4] *sü*[3] to arrange in order, to put things in proper places; arranged; to converse; to discourse or argue upon; to employ according to worth; a series, order, rank.

10 敲 *to*[2] *toh*, to take forcibly, to seize; to rob.

12 兼 *ch'ien*[1] *,k'ien* to suit, to desire; things that match; also same as 鶼 196. 134.

18 攽 *,pin*[1] to divide, in order to reduce; to part, to make a partition.

23 毆 same as 驅 187. 23.

25 敁 same as 掂 64. 53.

29 敦 *to*[4] *toh*, to estimate the weight of anything by lifting it; to eat slowly.

30 敲 *k'o*[4] to thump on, to beat or pummel slightly.

敔 *'yü*[3] to stop the music; an ancient musical instrument carved to resemble a recumbent tiger, and when a rod was rapidly drawn over it, the musical instruments stopped.

敏 same as 扣 64. 30.

故 *ku*[4] a cause; therefore; old; an affair; to die, formerly, forgotten; because, for, on that account; the occasion, the pretext, the reason.

敵 *ti*[2] *tih*, an opponent, an enemy; a match; to attack; an equal; to fight, to compete; to control.

敽 *chiao*[3] *'kiao* to roll up many things, or tie them fast; to tie round and around.

37 敿 same as 擠 64. 40.

38 數 *'shu*[4] several, some, a few, to reckon; to enumerate; to

count, to discriminate; to deal out; to blame; to recapitulate; an account, a bill; a list, several, a few, fate, destiny.

39 教 敎 *chiao*[1] *kiao*[3] to teach, a doctrine; a sect, a school; precept; opinions; to induce, to cause, to enable, to make.

學 *hsiao*[4] *hiao*[3] to imitate; to awaken, to arouse, to excite, to effort; to learn; *'kiao* clever, intelligent.

42 敞 *'ch'ang*[3] a plateau, from which can be had a wide view; open, spacious; to disclose or display; to rub, to burnish.

48 攻 *ˌkung*[1] to assault, to attack; to fight with; strong, enduring; temptation; to stimulate; to apply to.

49 改 *'kai*[3] to change, to alter, to reform; to amend; to correct, as a composition, to exchange; to make as new; but, then.

50 敝 *pi*[4] mean, abject; poor, my, mine; to desist; to close, to stop; defeated, ruined; unworthy, bad.

斃 *pi*[4] a violent death; to suppress; to be killed; quite dead, to die; to fall prostrate or to be struck dead.

51 并 *p'êng*[1] *ˌp'ăng* the noise of striking boards together.

61 敛 *nieh*[1] to fill up a hole; to level up, as a hole where wild beasts were trapped; to put the hand over, as a hole.

70 放 *fang*[4] to place, to release, to let go, to send; to reject, to cast off; to open out, to fire, as a gun; to issue, as a permit; to indulge.

敖 *ao*[4] *ˌngao* proud, haughty, uncivil; to saunter, to ramble; tall; pleased, a stage for pantomimes and mummers.

敷 *ˌfu*[1] ample; to diffuse, to spread, to disclose, to announce, to promulge, to divide and arrange; to state to a superior.

敭 *chi*[1] *kih*, to respect, to beat; *yoh*, a bright, pleasing sight, as a fine landscape.

72 易 *i*[4] to change, to speak lightly of; to treat, irreverently.

散 *'san*[4] to disperse; to distribute; to scatter; to separate; to apportion; a wine vessel or amphora; a medicinal powder; a lute; in confusion, miscellaneous; odds and ends.

75 彆 *ch'i*[1] *ˌk'i* a stiff bow, too stiff to bend easily.

敕 same as 勅 19. 75.

敷 *lien*[4] to pound a thing with a hammer; to beat a thing firm.

整 *chêng*[3] *'ching* whole, entire; to repair; to trim up; to mend; to arrange; to place evenly; to adjust.

77 政 *chêng*[4] *ching*[3] to rule; to render service to the government; regulation; a treatise.

80 敏 *'min*[3] quick, sharp, acute, respectful; active, clever, prompt; serious; ready, fluent of speech.

83 敃 same as 暋 72. 66.

85 救 *chiu*[4] *kiu*[3] to succour, to save, to cure; to stop, to assist, to rescue, to protect, salvation, relief; to prohibit.

109 斁 *tu*[4] to destroy; to ruin; fallen in ruins; to besmear; to smudge; *yih*, and used for 繹 to discharge; to dislike, to put an end to.

118 斅 *ch'uan*[4] *chw'en*[3] a small mortar; to hull grain.

124 斲 *ch'uo*[1] *ch'oh*, to pierce; a fish-prong with a cross-piece.

128 敢 *'kan*[3] to venture, to dare, daring; presuming, bold, intrepid, rash; saucy; I may not.

154 攢 *ts'uan² tsan³ ˏtsw'an tswan'* to assemble, to come together; to pile up; to collect; to cover; to lay a coffin under a shed; to put away; to pluck out of; to hold in the hand; hasty, quick; entirely; to select.

攢 same as 攢

擯 *p'in¹ pin⁴'* to expel, to put out forcibly; to find fault with; to receive.

摜 *kuan⁴ kwan'* to be familiar with; to take, to lift; to let drop; to push over; in *Cantonese:* to stumble, to slip.

157 捉 *cho¹ choh,* to grasp, to seize, to lay hold of; to arrest; to catch.

159 揮 *hui¹ ˏhwui* to direct; to scatter; impetuous; to move, to shake, to animate, to sprinkle; to wield with skill.

攆 *ˊnien³* to expel a man, to turn him out; to disimss a man summarily.

160 擘 *po¹ poh, pai¹* to break asunder, to break in two; to open, to split, to disgrace.

擗 *p'i³ p'ih,* to bend; to break; to open; to beat the breast; to drive away.

161 振 *chên⁴ chǎn'* to move; to save; to raise; to excite; to receive; to contain; ancient; many; to terrify.

搦 *nung⁴ nao'⁴* to prop, to support; to push down; to handle, to play with; to prop up.

攘 *ˊnang³* to fend off; to push from one with violence; to stab.

162 搥 *ˏch'ui²* to strike, as a bell; to strike with the fist; to throw at or away.

撾 *chua¹ ˏchwa* to take advantage of; to beat a drum with a pair of drum-sticks; to knock on a bell.

擿 *t'i¹ t'ih,* to select; to break up; to agitate, as by close examination.

縫 *fêng² ˏfung* to sew; to baste; to mend, as a rip.

撻 *t'a⁴ t'ah,* to strike, to beat, to chastise; to punish, to reduce; a slap, a blow; quick; the spot where the arrow rests; in *Cantonese:* a flat; to press down, a dead loss, a residue.

撻 *ˊlien³* to transport, to remove, to take a thing in a barrow; to change places, to pick up and arrange.

163 挹 *i⁴ yih,* to bale out, to pour or lade out, to transfer or decant liquids; to take up; to retire from, to repress, to bow.

搒 *ˏpang¹* to screen, to hide, to propel a boat; to beat.

挪 *ˏno²* to shift, to transfer; to rub, to move; to change the place or purpose of; to misapply to another use.

擲 *chih,⁴ jêng¹* to throw away; to fling at; to reject; to waste, as time.

挪 *yeh² ˏyé* to gesticulate; to play antics.

165 採 *ˊts'ai³* to gather, to pick, to take; to select, to choose, to pluck; to sip, to suck; to take up with the hand.

166 撞 *ch'nng⁴'* to push, as a stick into a rat-hole; to poke at.

167 撿 same as 撿 64. 114.

169 捫 *mên¹ ˏmǎn* to grasp, to feel; to shake; to touch; to stamp; to examine; to search for; to hold; to cover.

擱 *ko¹ koh,* to put down, to place carefully, to lay on; to obstruct; to strike as a vessel on a bank.

擗 *pi⁴'* to strike; to push away with the hand.

撊 *hsien³ ˊhien* brave, valiant; angry, incensed; to suppress.

攔 *ˏlan²* to stop, to intercept; to hinder, to embarrass, to obstruct, to divide, to separate, to screen off.

撋 *juan*[1] *ˏjwan* to rumple a thing; to rub between the hands, as in washing; to push back. *ˏno* to rub.

170 撱 *ʿt'o*[3] to clip the four corners of a thing that is too long; to lessen by clipping; to throw aside; to cover, to feel over.

172 推 *chui*[1] *ˏt'ui*[1] to search; to infer, to push away, to expel; to press; to decline, to overthrow; to secede from; to shirk; to refuse, to resign, to give up, to select, to include, to extend to.

携 same as 攜 64. 46.

擁 *ʿyung*[3] a crowd; to prevent; to carry in the arms or hold in the lap; to embrace or clasp to the bosom; to gird the loins, as a runner; to conceal from, to intercept; to push and run together; to throng.

搉 *ch'üeh*[4] *k'ioh*, to knock on; to beat, to cudgel; to peck; to ridicule; single, as a garment without lining.

攜 攜 } *hsieh*[2] *ˏhi* to take by the hand; to lead; see also 攜 64 46.

攫 *ʿsung*[3] to fear; to hold, to grip; to push forward.

攤 *ˏt'an*[1] to subscribe; to open; to arrange, to spread out, as for sale; to rate, to apportion, to share; to pay instalments; to adjourn, to defer, slow, easy going; a stall or mat on which goods are displayed in the street.

173 摴 *shu*[1] *ˏch'u* pleased, gratified.

撾 *p'u*[1] *p'oh*, the thud of an arrow; the noise it makes when striking, as if it was a hailstone.

擂 *lei*[2] *ˏléi* to strike; to rub, to grind, to triturate; to treat harshly; to drum; to precipitate.

擩 *ju*[3] *jü*[3] to stain, to dye; to dip, as into sauce; to put in brine; to hold up a thing in the hands as when worshipping; to raise, to rub the hands.

擢 *huo*[4] *hwoh*, to direct; to persuade; to strike; to seduce; to recall one with the hand; to move a thing back, or as when using a fan.

175 排 *ˏp'ai*[2] to arrange in order, to place properly, to settle; to make a show; to push open, as a door; a row, a line; the rank or place of a person in his family; in *Cantonese:* a time, a chance, a while.

179 搔 *sa*[1] *sah*, the sound of breaking things; to hold a thing tight.

180 掊 *an*[3] *ʿngan* to cover with the hand; to lean on the hand; to hide; to screen with something; to suppress, to extinguish; to finger, as a flute.

181 擷 *yeh*[1] *hieh*, to take up with the fingers and put in the lap or bosom, as when gleaning; to select.

頡 same as 夯 37. 19.

擲 *la*[1] *lah*, to reject; to split; to push away; to grab at, to clutch; to turn over or pull about; to carry off in the mouth; to tear or spoil; to rub or scrape with the hand.

188 搰 *hu*[1] *huh*, to dig for; to muddy, to roil, to confuse, to mix, to exert one's strength.

196 搗 same as 擣 64. 33.

197 擄 *ʿlu*[3] violent; ready to resort to force; movable, swaying; in *Pekingese* *ˏlu* to strip off; to wipe away; to rub down, as a groom his horse.

198 摝 *lu*[3] *luh*, to move; to roll as a ball, to rock; to rattle, to shake.

200 摩 *ˏmo*[2] to feel, to touch; to rub; to urge; to handle, to polish; to destroy; to act upon, as an acid does.

聚 *ch'ung*[4)] to come in upon one abruptly; to invite one's self to a meal; to nod.

134 敲 same as 鴿 196. 134.

140 敬 *ching*[4] *king'* respectful; to venerate; attentive, sedate; a present, a douceur.

141 擫 *ˏcha*[1] to take, to press down, to feel, to select.

151 豎 *ai*[2] *ˏngai* able to regulate, or order and arrange; to reform.

154 敗 *pai*[4)] to break, to spoil; defeat; to subvert, to destroy; to nullify; to ruin; to violate, discomfited, a rout.

賁 *fên*[2] *ˏfăn* a bass drum, five or six feet long; one like it is now used at funerals.

161 敭 *ch'ên*[2] *ˏch'ăn* hilarity exhibited in action, as by children capering.

165 敫 *ˏliao*[2] to point out; to select; to sew, and put in complete order.

189 敲 *ch'iao*[1] *ˏk'iao* to strike, to knock, a baton, a beater; to tap; to take, as a man in chess; to mark time.

67 文 *wên*[2] *ˏwăn* literature, letters, classical; ripples, veins; clouded, marked; elegant, genteel, beautiful; civil; ceremonial; a dispatch; *wăn'* to gloss over, to moderate.

2 斋 same as 舉 134. 12.

37 斌 *huan*[4] *hwan'* elegant, colored.

63 斑 *ˏpan*[1] veined, like agate; marbled.

77 斌 *ˏpin*[1] ornament and plainness properly mixed.

96 斑 *ˏpan*[2] streaks, stripes; variegated, striped, mottled.

126 斋 same as 齋 210. 113.

169 斕 *ˏlan*[2] a mixture of colors, like the stripes on animals.

175 斐 *fei*[3] *'féi* streaks or veins; graceful, elegant, adorned, polished, applied to deportment, or to a composition.

68 斗 *tou*[3] *'teu* a measure of ten 升 or pints; a star; small, contracted; a wine-vessel; a top on a mast.

9 斡 *kuan*[3] *'kwan wa*[4] a handle, a wheel by which to turn a machine; a striker to even off grain; to revolve, to circulate, as commodities; to superintend, to explain.

斜 *hsieh*[2] *ˏsié* aslant, oblique, awry; slanting, diagonal, distorted, irregular, scattered, not level, as a rising road.

28 斝 } *chia*[3.4] *'kia* a small gem or metallic cup or tripod with ears, of a graceful shape.
30 斝

37 斟 *chŭ*[1] *ˏkŭ* to remove from one vessel to another; to lade.

38 斲 *lon*[2] *'leu* to plunder.

99 斟 *chên*[1] *ˏchăn* to pour out; to deliberate; to arrange; to add to; to ladle.

119 料 *liao*[4)] to calculate, to consider, to estimate, to measure, to judge of, to take a census, to reckon; to reflect; to rub; materials, stuff, provender, grain; a vitreous substance imitating stone, used for making rings; skill, cleverness; to pull.

134 斗 same as 庚 53. 134.

135 斛 *huo*[2] *hwoh*, to lade water with a bucket and pour it on fields; to take up refuse, to scrape up.

148 斛 *hu*[2] *huh*, a square corn measure (ten 斗); to measure.

201 斟 *t'ou*[3] *'t'eu* to loot; to carry off things.

69 斤 *chin*[1] *ˏkin* Chinese pound, or catty; an axe; a hatchet; to chop, to fell timber; a machine for weighing.

1 斷 same as 剉 18. 1.

3 斥 *ch'ih*,[4] to expel, to eject; to scold; extensive, broad; salt or nitrous land; to point out.

12 斯 *ssŭ*[1] *ˏsz'* this; that; these; immediately; any, such; then; to rive, to split with an axe; white, low.

27 斏 *ch'iao*[1] *ˏts'iao* a shovel, an implement for raising or moving earth; to dig up; used for *sao'* 鎥 iron.

44 斷 *chu*[3] *chuh*, to cut up the ground.

52 斷 *tuan*[4] *twan'* to cut asunder; to decide, to settle; to break off or in two; to divide, to prohibit; to put a stop to; to discontinue; broken, snapped; a doubt, a dilemma; surely, certainly.

72 斷 *chê*[1] *choh*, to cut in twain.

75 新 *hsin*[1] *ˏsin* fresh, new, recent; to renovate; to add; to improve or restore; to grow better; late; a field tilled two years; to cut wood.

88 斧 *ˊfu*[3] an axe; to cut with an axe; to fell trees; a hatchet with a short handle.

90 斨 *ch'iang*[1] *ˏts'iang* a heavy broad-axe, with a square hole for the helve; a pole-axe of a square shape; to hack, to chop.

112 斫 *chê*[1] *choh*, to cut with a sword; to chop, to cut up fine; to amputate, to hew off.

159 斬 *ˊchan*[4] to cut asunder, to behead; temporary; shortly; bravely; forgotten.

70 方

ˏfang[1] square; then; a prescription; region, place; manner, art; to compare, to possess; to disobey; great, correct; a center.

3 旃 *chan*[1] *ˏchen* a staff bent at the top to allow the banner to hang well; attentive; careful.

4 旅 *ˊlü*[3] a stranger, a guest; 500 men; forces, troops; a path; a road; to travel, to sojourn at; a visitor; immigrants; many, a company; the multitudes; brothers; to arrange in order; to display.

5 施 *shih*[1] *ˏshi* to use; to act; to transfer, to aid, to give, to bestow, to relieve, to do, to concede, to permit, to add to, to arrange; the appearance of a banner; expanded, developed.

7 旁 same as 旁 70. 14.

8 旒 旒 *ˏliu*[2] the strings of pearls which anciently hung before and behind crowns; their length and number indicated the wearer's rank; pennants on a flag.

旜 *chan*[1] *ˏchen* a triangular banner, used to announce the prince's order or approach.

9 於 *ˏyü*[1] in, on, than, through, to, at; to be in; to become.

10 旐 *chao*[4] a flag inscribed with snakes and tortoises.

12 旗 *ch'i*[2] *ˏk'i* a flag; a tribe, a clan, a banner.

14 旁 *ˏp'ang*[2] the sides; lateral; near to; great, extensive, everywhere; following.

37 旖 *ˏi*[1] the tremulous waving of a banner; the easy motion of a girl; the sailing of clouds.

39 旒 *yu*[2] *ˏyiu* the scollops along the lower edge of a flag; fluttering as a pennon; *ˏliu* a pendant on a crown.

44 旎 *ˊni*[3] the fluttering of flags in the wind.

50 旆 旆 旆 *pei*[4] *péi'* banners, streamers, flags; to journey; to take a trip; a pennon or swallow-tailed streamer attached to the staff over the flag.

62 旟 same as 幟 50. 62.

69 旅 *ch'i*[1] *ˏk'i* a flag; a tribe or corps under one banner.

72 旣 *huang*[3] *ˊhwang* a sign denoting a tavern, which in former times was a flag or banner.

73 旟 *kuei*[4] *kwéi'* a flag or banner with which to signalize; a machine like a catapult made of sticks so placed as to throw stones when sprung.

82 旄 ˏmao² a tail used as a banner; a flag; tail of the yak, fastened to the end of a staff, to give signals; an old man. same as 98. 70.

98 旒

100 旌 *ching*¹ ˏ*tsing* a banner; to signalize; to illustrate; notices, signals; to make manifest, to discriminate; to show, a proof.

101 旉 ˏ*fu*¹ to display, to show the energy of spring in the budding or starting of plants.

102 旛 ˏ*fan*¹ a streamer; a funeral flag.

103 旋 *hsüan*² ˏ*süen* to wave a flag so as to signalize soldiers; to revolve; then; next; readily, quick; curling, a spire; to skip; to do a thing in turn; *süen*ˋ revolving, as on a lathe.

107 旐 ˏ*p'i*⁴ the fluttering of banners in the wind, alluding to the difficulty of reading their inscriptions.

111 族 *tsu*² *tsuh*, clan, family, kindred; a tribe; relatives; a class, a kind; to collect into one place as a banner signalizes men to do.

130 旓 ˏ*shao*¹ scallops or small tags on the edge of a banner, the number of which once indicated official rank.

134 旗 ˏ*yü*² a triangular flag, given to valiant and successful officers; to fly abroad, as loose hair.

71 旡 *chi*⁴ *ki*ˋ a rising in the stomach, resulting from indigestion; a hiccough eructation; belching; interchanged with 无.

无 ˏ*wu*² no, not, wanting; none; without; interchanged with 无.

106 旣 *chi*³ *ki*ˋ finished; having; to lose; when, since, already; all, entirely.

暨 see 72. 1..

72 日 *jih*⁴ *jeh*, the sun; the day.

1 旦 *tan*⁴ˋ morning, sunrise, clear, bright; daylight; actors who take the parts of females.

普 ˋ*p'u*³ the sun undistinguished in the sky; universal; great; pervading; large; all; a uniform light.

昺 ˋ*ping*³ bright and glorious, like the sun.

暨 *chi*⁴ *ki*ˋ the sun peeping out; the end of; to reach; an extreme degree; to give; and, also, further; together with; all; exactly, just.

2 旧 same as 舊 134. 140.

4 昨 *tso*² *tsoh*, yesterday; time gone; recently.

5 旭 *hsü*⁴ *süh*, the dawn, the rising sun.

7 晋 *chin*⁴ *tsinˋ* to increase, as young plants when the sun comes to them; to grow, to flourish; to stick into; to attach to, as about the person; a drum; to curb a horse; to go to or enter.

晉 *hsüan*¹ ˏ*hüen* the bright shining heat of the sun or fire; to parch, to dry by either of them; clear, brilliant.

8 晐 ˏ*kai*¹ the bright light overspreading the world; all, the whole, prepared.

景 *ching*³ ˋ*king* view, appearance of, circumstances; figure, aspect, a rarity, a lion, a sight; resemblance, imagining, shadow; brilliant; illuminated.

晾 *liang*⁴ˋ to air, to dry in the sun; to hang, as clothes on a line; in *Cantonese:* to place a thing on trestles; to raise it from the ground; to put on a frame.

9 昃 *tsé*⁴ *tseh*, the sun past meridian; afternoon; wanting, as the moon; days past the prime, declining, growing sere.

昷 *chên*[3] *'chǎn* bright, clear as a gem; transparent.

昷 *hou*[2] *ˌheu* a constellation, it is regarded as very unlucky.

10 晃 *huang*[3] *'hwang* the full brightness of the sun; to dazzle, to come out bright; a flash, a ray of; quivering, as a sunbeam.

晁 same as 朝 74. 72.

晚 *'wan*[3] evening, late; too late; sun-set, but not after dark; time of twilight, late in life; behind, tardy, the last; afterwards.

12 暴 *pao*[4] fierce, passionate, cruel, stormy, tempestous, violent, oppressive, to strike, to waste, to discover; a very dry or scorching heat; *puh*, to dry in the sun.

14 暝 *'ming*[3] the sun obscured; night, dark.

17 暀 *p'u*[4] *p'uh*, the sun not fully showing itself; the moon just rising; *p'ei*[1] the sky beginning to clear up.

18 昐 *fên*[1] *ˌfǎn* the light of the sun issuing forth.

20 旬 *hsün*[2] *ˌsiün* a decade of days or years; a complete or finished time; all; entirely; in mourning it is a period of seven days; a stated time for reviewing lessons.

易 *i*[4] *yi*[4] easy, pleased; minute attention to; to dress a field, to clear waste land, indifferent, negligent; disrespectful, inattentive; change, barter; a market; the mutation in nature, as of the sun and moon.

昜 *ˌyang*[2] to open out; to fly abroad; to expand; bright, glorious; energetic.

暢 *ch'ang*[4] to grow; joy, contentment; spreading, filling.

21 旨 *chih*[3] *'chi* the meaning or import of; the imperial will; an order, a decree, scope, sense; excellent, delicate.

嘗 same as 嘗 30. 42.

22 暱 *ni*[4] *nih*, the sun drawing near, time near at hand; familiar, daily intercourse with; favorites, familiars.

24 旹 same as 協 24. 19.

早 *'tsao*[3] morning; early; soon; previous; betimes, beforehand; just commenced, unskilled; then, presently.

昔 *hsi*[2] *sih*, formerly, long ago, anciently; old; former; the time of a night; dried meats.

旿 *'wu*[3] the brightness of the sun at noontide; clear and bright.

昇 *shêng*[1] *ˌshing* to ascend; tranquil, peaceful; the sun in the zenith.

晬 *sui*[4] the revolution of a complete year in the age of a person.

26 昂 *ˌang*[2] to raise, to elevate, to increase, to issue; lofty, imposing; dear, as a price.

昴 *'mao*[3] the eighteenth of the zodiacal constellations answering to the Pleiades; it is one of the four that always marks a Sunday in the calendar.

27 曆 *li*[4] *lih*, signs of the heavens; the course and changes of spheres; to calculate, as an eclipse; this has been superseded by 歷, from its having been the personal name of Kien Lung.

29 昄 *'pan*[3] great.

暇 *hsia*[2] *hia*[2] leisure, unoccupied, disengaged; relaxation; to wait.

30 晤 *wu*[4] light, clear; to see face to face; to meet; to explain, to clear up; to perceive what another says.

晌 *'shang*[3] noon; meridian; used for the Manchu word *del' he*, a piece of arable land set apart for the sup-

port of the Gendarmerie of Peking, aud for which each man pays a land tax.

昭 *ˌchao*[1] bright, luminous, manifested; to display.

昫 *hsü*[3] *ʿhü* the sun rising and diffusing his genial warmth; warm, pleasant.

晷 *kuei*[1] *ʿkwéi* a sun-dial; a gnomon or the shadow which it makes: daytime; the day.

32 曉 *hsiao*[3] *ʿhiao* light, clear, intelligent; early, luminous; to comprehend; to meet; gratified.

暨 *hsieh*[4] *sieh*, to treat disrespectfully; dark, obscure; attendants, chamberlains, familiars.

33 曀 *ˌi*[1] the sun hidden by clouds; windy and cloudy; to obscure by clouds.

34 昝 *ʿtsan*[1] *tsang*[2] I, me; then, a time; a period; to vomit.

35 晙 *chün*[4] *siün*' early in the morning; bright, clear.

37 昊 *hao*[4)] a bright sky, the heaven; vast, grand, luminous.

昳 *tieh*,[2] the sun beginning to decline towards the west; the hour from two to three o'clock p.m.

春 *ˌch'un*[1] spring; sensual, lustful, obscene; joyous, glad; to rejuvenate; times, periods; budding, starting; wine.

映 *ying*[4)] clear, bright; dazzling; to shine on; to reflect, as a ray of light; to favor; to show, not to hide or retire; open, apparent, in sight; *ang*' obscure.

暵 *ao*[4] *yuh*, a hot sun, warm; latent heat; warmed by sunshine.

晻 *ʿyen*[3] the sun obscured by clouds; indistinct, from something intervening and obstructing the sight; obscure, as twilight.

40 暄 *hsüan*[1] *ˌhüen* genial, pleasant, as the warm sunshine on a spring day.

晥 *wan*[3] *ʿhwan* light, luminous; clear, pure, as water.

晚 *ʿwan*[3] the declining sun.

晏 *yen*[4)] a serene clear sky; towards evening, afternoon; tardy, late, behindhand; quiet, peaceful, gentle; new, rich, as a fur robe; in *Cantonese:* a lunch.

41 時 *shih*[2] *ˌshi* time, season; 1 Chinese hour (2 English); a period, a quarter of a year; an occasion, an opportunity; now, convenient, to be, when, then.

42 暸 *ʿliao*[3] bright.

44 昵 *ni*[4] *nih*, the sun drawing near, time near at hand; familiar, daily intercourse with; favorites, familiars; *ʿni* the shrine or hall where the ancestral tablet is placed.

50 晞 *hsi*[1] *ˌhi* to dry; dried by the sun; break of day; boisterous.

晰 *pieh*,[3] to dry in the sun, applied to fruits and vegetables.

51 旱 *han*[4)] a sunny sky, dry, drought, want of rain; to travel by land.

旰 *kan*[4)] sunset, dusk.

53 曠 *k'uang*[4] *kw'ang*' clear, bright; wast, far, distant, remote; empty, spacious; leisurely, relaxation; of long duration, olden.

55 昇 *pien*[4)] delighted, joyous, pleased; the bright light of the sun.

58 曐 *hui*[4] *hwui*' small stars which cannot be distinguished clearly; stardust; fine, minute, but distinct.

61 曖 *ˌai*[4] *ngai*' the sun hidden by clouds; obscured, clouded.

62 晟 *shêng*[4] *shing*' the brightness of the sun; light, splendor; glorious sunlight.

64 晰 晳 *chih*[4] *chi'* the light of the stars; *cheh*, to illumine a little; perspicuous.

66 暾 *ˌt'un*[1] the sun just appearing above the horizon.

暾 same as 暾 109. 66.

晟 *chêng*[3] *'ching* the sun rising, just appearing above the horizon.

暋 *ˌmin*[3] strong, robust, able to perform things; *ˌmin* sorry, mournful; troubled, anxious.

67 旻 *ˌmin*[2] the autumnal sky as if it regretted the fall of the leaf; sad feelings; to feel melancholy.

69 昕 *hsin*[1] *ˌhin* the morn, the dawn; early daylight.

暫 *chan*[4] *tsan'* a short time, temporary; a part of a day; briefly, for the time being; in the interim, meanwhile; suddenly.

70 昉 *'fang*[2] the first light of the morning; bright; lucid; to appear; to begin; to occur; happening, just then.

晞 *ˌi*[2] the course of the sun in the heavens, as it begins to go down.

71 暨 same as 72. 1.

72 昌 *ˌch'ang*[1] abundant, affluent, increasing; to illuminate; suitable; powerful, elegant.

曝 *pao*[4] to sun; to air.

暘 *ˌyang*[2] the rising sun; clear, shining weather; serene; to dry in the sun.

暍 *yehˌ*[4] injured by the sun; a sun stroke.

晶 *ching*[1] *ˌtsing* bright, clear; crystal; luster, pure; stones that are transparent or nearly so, as quartz.

74 明 *ˌming*[2] bright, clear, intelligent; plain; evident, open; to explain.

75 昧 *mei*[4] *méi'* stupid, dull, obscure; the mind not clear about a thing; no sun, dark; perfidious.

晳 same as 晰 72. 75.

晰 *hsi*[1] *sih*, explicit, clear, distinct; bright, to discriminate; a pale or white face.

80 晦 *hui*[4] *'hwui* the last day of the moon; night, obscure, dark; misty, as from fog; unpropitious, unusual.

81 昆 *k'un*[1] *ˌkwun* an elder brother; precedence; superior, fine; alike, comparable; of the same time or race; together, subsequent, afterwards; futurity; brothers; descendants, many, a multitude.

83 昏 *hun*[1] *ˌhwun* twilight, dusk, dull, dim, evening, obscure; in disorder; to oblige one to do; to marry a wife; affinity; wife; relatives; to die before being married.

85 昶 *'ch'ang*[3] a long day; remote; bright; clearly perceived; extended, filled.

86 曛 *hsün*[1] *ˌhiun* twilight; the reflected light at sunset.

87 暖 *nuan*[3] *'nwan* warm, genial, mild, bland; the pleasant warmth of the sun, as on a spring day.

95 昡 *ksien*[4] *hien'* the bright sun or light.

96 旺 *wang*[4] the sun brightening into full day; brilliancy; success; prosperous; rising; violent, fervid, glorious, good, in a high degree of; to lustrate a house with fire.

100 星 *hsing*[1] *ˌsing* a planet, a meteor, a star; a spark; a fortune teller; a dot, a point; spotted.

101 晡 *ˌpu*[1] the period from 3 to 5 o'clock p.m.

103 是 *shih*[4] *shi'* is, yes, am, are; to be; right; correct; such, thus.

105 暌 *k'uei*[2] *ˌkw'éi* in opposition, as the sun and moon at apogee; distant from; separated, absent.

111 智 *chih*[4] *chi'* wise, wisdom, sharp, shrewd; understanding; prudence; sagacious; discreet.

113 瞟 *p'iao*[4] to dry things in the sun.

117 昱 *yü*[4] *yuh*, the full glory of the sun; the bright light.

瞳 *ˌt'ung*[2] the sun about to rise.

120 暴 *hsien*[3] *'hien* anything fine, volatile, minute, impalpable; having many orifices, reticulate; full of striae or threads, fibrous; bright.

122 曙 *shu*[3] bright; the light of the rising sun; dawn, clear, manifest.

123 曦 *hsi*[1] *ˌhi* the light of day.

124 曜 *yao*[4] the effulgence of the sun; the splendor of heavenly bodies.

125 暑 *'shu*[3] hot weather, sun-heat; summer's heat.

暏 *'tu*[3] the morning, the dawn, when the day begins to grow bright.

126 暖 *nan*[3] *nuan*[3] *'nwan* the pleasant warmth of the sun, as on a spring day; warm, mild, bland.

128 曞 *nieh*,[4] a little warm; a genial, agreeable temperature, as from the sun or a fire.

129 晝 *chou*[4] *cheu'* daylight, in the daytime; half of the twenty-four hours.

133 晊 *chih*,[4] luminous, splendid; great.

138 晾 *lang*[4] to expose to the air to dry; bright, clear.

140 曄 *yeh*,[4] the brilliancy of a flash.

曚 *méng*[2] *ˌmung* the sun below the horizon.

暎 same as 映 72. 37.

暡 *huang*[3] *'hwang* dry and hot, as in the midst of summer.

暯 *mo*[4] *moh*, dark, obscure, empty and still.

暮 *mu*[4] night, the evening, the sunset, the decline of life; end of a period of time.

暽 *'mang*[3] the sun obscured.

145 曩 *'nang*[3] in former times, days gone by, previously; passed by.

146 晒 *shai*[4] to air in the sun; the reflection of the sun.

147 晛 *hsien*[4] *hien'* the winter sun melting the snow; clear, warm sunlight.

159 暈 *yün*[1] *yun'* dizzy, giddy; vapour, a halo around the sun or moon; thick, as smoke; obscure, as a fog.

暉 *hui*[1] *ˌhwui* bright, splendid; a ray of the sun.

161 晨 *ch'en*[2] *ˌch'ăn* the morning, bright, clear; the sun beaming forth

162 暹 *hsien*[1] *ˌsien* Siam; the sun rising; the sun rising higher and higher; to advance.

163 曏 *hsiang*[4] *hiang'* a little while; formerly; lucid, plain, as evidence.

170 阳 same as 陽 170. 72.

173 曇 *ˌt'an*[2] clouds spreading themselves over the sky.

174 晴 *ch'ing*[2] *ˌts'ing* a cloudless sky, clear, fine, the stars coming out; to cease, as falling snow.

177 暵 *ˌhan*[2] dry, heated air; parched; crisp; to plow dry fields.

178 暐 *wei*[3] *'wéi* the sun shining in his strength.

180 暗 *an*[4] *ngan'* gloomy, secretly, mentally; obscure; clandestine; unobservedly; unintelligent; private, mental.

189 暠 *'kao*[3] clear; pure, white; hoary, as hair.

198 曬 *shai*[4] to air in the sun; the reflection of the sun; to cure in sunshine, as fruit.

203 曭 *'tang*[3] obscure, as the sun when hidden by clouds.

212 曨 *ˌlung*[2] the rising sun obscured.

73 曰 *yüeh*[1] *yueh*, to utter; to say, to speak; to name; called; said; designated, termed.

2 曲 *ch'ü*[1] *k'üh*, crooked, bent, oppressed; tortuous; songs, ballads; a carpenter's square. same as 拽 64. 73.

4 曳

9 會 *hui*[4] *hwui*[3] to assemble; a club; able to; to collect, to convene; to visit; to make an agreement; to know how; expert, skilled in; a time; a union, a society.

10 替 *'ts'an*[3] not to fear the light; impious; if, supposing.

12 曾 *tsêng*[1] *ˌts'ăng* to add, to duplicate; past (in time); already done; how; but, yet, still.

20 曷 *ho*[2] *hoh*, why? why not? to stop, as by a question; to intimidate; to hoot at.

曷 *chieh*[2] *kieh*, to go and then return, as a carriage; to turn about; a brave martial appearance.

29 更 *ching*[1] *kêng*[1] *ˌkăng* the night watches; to repair, to alter, to renew; to act for; *kăng*[3] more, better, still, again.

曼 *man*[4] long, extended, like a vine; prolonged; marked with fine lines.

最 *tsui*[4] extremely, very, exceedingly; to assemble the whole company; to carry anything to the extreme; a high grade of military merit.

37 替 *t'i*[4] for, instead of, on behalf of; to; to abolish, to reject, to set aside, to substitute; to change for; to supersede; to wait; to stop, to intermit.

71 替 *'ts'an*[3] not to fear the light; impious; if, supposing.

73 曹 *ˌts'ao*[2] a meeting-place; plural; a revisory judge of appeals; a company or class; a trough; a place where cattle are kept.

129 書 *ˌshu*[1] a book; a volume, letters, documents, dispatches; to write, to compose.

74 月 *yüeh*[4] *yueh*, the moon; a month; the ancestor of all *yin* things.

4 有 *yu*[3] *'yiu* to be; to have, to get to attain; possession; and, also, more.

8 望 *wang*[4] to hope; fronting; opposite; the moon in opposition, the fifteenth day or full of the moon; to expect; to observe, to look at, or forward, or towards; near to, open to sight.

10 朓 *'t'iao*[3] the moon appearing in the morning before sunrise.

12 期 *ch'i*[1] *ˌk'i* a fixed period, a day agreed on; then, at that time; seasons; to meet, to expect; hoping that, to aim at, to engage to, a hundred years old; reached his time.

朞 *chi*[1] *ˌki* a full year of twelve or thirteen moons; an anniversary; used in mourning papers.

13 朗 same as 明 72. 74.

17 朏 *fei*[3] *'féi* the moon in a crescent form, five days old, and not yet very bright.

29 服 *fu*[2] *fuh*, to use; a dose of medicine; clothes; to wait on, as an attaché does; apparel, dress; to fold; to serve; to go into mourning; habituated, acclimated; a title, office; a quiver, an affair.

37 朕 *chên*[4] *chăn*[3] I, we (of royalty); subtle; incipient.

45 朔 *so*[4] *shuo*[1] *shoh*, first day of the moon; north; to begin; the new moon.

72 朝 *ˌchao*[1] *ˌch'ao*[2] the morning; early; the court; a dynasty; an imperial audience; towards; fronting.

74 朋 *p'éng*[2] *ˌp'ăng* a friend, an acquaintance; a companion, an equal; to consort with; to join in; a pair of two; a set of fine cowries of different sizes.

117 朣 ˏt'ung² the moon just rising, spoken of it as it comes above the horizon.

131 望 same as 望 74. 8.

138 朗 ˊlang³ clear, bright, lofty, luster; a distinct utterance; in *Cantonese:* to rinse the mouth; to stir or rinse in water in order to cleanse, as a plate.

140 朦 *mêng²* ˏ*mung* the moon about to set; to deceive or cajole, to humbug; see 130. 140.

170 阴 same as 陰 170. 9.

212 朧 ˏ*lung²* confused; fat; drowsy, the rising moon.

75 木 *mu⁴ muh,* wood; a tree; one of the five elements; the East; honest, plain, unpretending.

不 ˊ*tun³* the fine quartz powder which porcelain makers use as an ingredient in the best ware; used for 墓 a tumulus; *yeh,* a sprout.

1 未 *wei⁴ wéi⁴* not, not yet, not now; 1 to 3 p.m; towards evening; the sixth moon; never.

末 *mo¹ moh,* the end, the last; dust, leavings; finally; ever, always, then; actors who personify servants, lictors, etc.

本 *pên³* ˊ*pǎn* trunk, root, foundation, source; origin, cause; radical, essential, beginning; I, me, mine, our; this; a classifier of books.

朱 ˏ*chu¹* vermilion, red; it is considered a lucky color.

杯 *pei¹* ˏ*péi¹* a cup, a tumbler, a glass; divining blocks used before the gods.

朾 ˏ*t'ing¹* the sound of chopping timber; to strike.

来 same as 來 9. 9.

柄 *ping⁴⁾* a handle; a crank; control of, authority; power.

柤 ˏ*cha¹* to lie near to; conterminous and opposing.

查 ˏ*ch'a²* to examine, to search, to investigate; it appears that, I have learned, having ascertained.

朽 *hsiu³* ˊ*hiu* rotten, stinking; forgotten; worn out; superannuated.

杻 ˊ*niu³* a thick bushy tree found in marshes, which blossoms in April; ˊ*ch'eu* manacles, handcuffs.

枻 *i⁴⁾ hsieh⁴* a long oar; an utensil or gauge for adjusting a bow, a sort of frame for bending it.

枼 *yeh,⁴* a flat piece of wood, a slip, a leaf, a slat, a cleat.

棄 *ch'i⁴ k'i⁴* to abandon, to reject, to relinquish, to renounce, to forget, to discard.

杖 *chang⁴⁾* a staff; a club; to beat with the bamboo; an old man; to lean on.

2 朴 *ch'iu²* ˏ*k'iu* a tree is called 朴 木 when its branches droop or grow downward like the willow, or the locust when trained to droop.

業 *yeh,⁴* estates; an affair, occupation; a calling; pursuit, office, profession; art or trade; a patrimony, deserving, meritorious; in peril and anxiety.

3 朮 *chu² shuh,* a glutinous grain; a medicinal bitter vegetable like an artichoke.

枏 ˏ*nan²* an even grained, yellowish fine wood much used for furniture.

栴 *chan¹* ˏ*chen* a red, hard, close-grained wood used for carvings, and fine furniture.

柱 *chu⁴* a post, or pillar; to support; a statesman; a chief agent or manager in; to uphold; to rely on.

4 椐 ˊ*lü³* a tough kind of wood suitable for arrows.

柞 *tso⁴ tsoh,* name of a hard wood; an evergreen oak on which silkworms are fed;

tseh, to fell timber; contracted, narrow; *choh*, a spring inside a trap which closes on the animals.

朶 *'to*[2] a bud, a flower; pedant; branches hanging, with flowers in bunches; a cluster, as of dates or lichis; to move; to lead, as a child; a classifier of flowers, clouds, and flames.

5 札 *cha*[2] *chah*, a thin slip of wood; a paddle; a letter; writings, documents; a severe epidemic.

柁 柂 *ˏt'o*[1] to split wood with the grain; to break sticks; to fall or come down; a kind of tree whose wood is used for coffins, on account of its durability.

朾 *ch'iu*[2] *ˏk'iu* a tree resembling the bullace, whose fruit is like the haw.

6 杼 *chu*[4] a shuttle; thin; long; a low; scrubby sort of oak; a water trough or flume.

7 栝 *hu*[4] balustrades or a kind of tourniquet placed across the encampments, to prevent people intruding.

桠 *ˏya*[1] a fork in a tree.

杅 *ˏyü*[2] a basin, a large cup; a tub large enough to wash or bathe in.

杇 *ˏwu*[1] a trowel; to cover walls with plaster; to stucco, to adorn walls; a mason's trowel.

極 *chi*[2] *kih*, the utmost, extreme, an apex, the ridge pole of a house; very; the end; to exhaust; languid, weary; to let go, as a bow; to take.

桓 *huan*[2] *ˏhwan* a tree having leaves like the willow and a white bark; signboards upheld by stone posts before a hong; pillars or stone tablets before a grave.

8 核 *ho*[2] *huh*, a kernel; a walnut; the facts; the nucleus; to inquire into the facts; truly; earnestly.

桄 *ˏmang*[2] the ridge-pole beam in a roof.

杭 *ˏhang*[2] a square boat or scow; to cross a stream; the capital of Chehkiang.

梳 *ˏshu*[1] a comb; a coarse-toothed and single comb; to comb.

椁 same as 槨 75. 163.

椋 *ˏliang*[2] a small tree with a rough bark; the wood serves for axles.

檀 *ˏt'an*[2] sandal wood; a hard tough wood resembling the rose wood, suitable for axles.

校 *chiao*[4] *hsiao*[4] *'k'iao* to examine, to compare; to collate; a rank; a lock-up; to join battle; imperial sedanbearers; a gymnasium; an inclosure for horses.

9 杁 *jên*[2] *ˏjän* the rafter or laths on which the tiles are laid; the spaces between them.

檢 *chien*[3] *'kien* an envelope; a case; a title or label in a book; a rule, a model, a pattern; to arrange, to compose, to examine, to pick up.

柃 *ˏling*[2] an evergreen tree; the ashes from its leaves are used as a mordant in dyeing; the wood is prettily veined.

槍 *ch'iang*[1] *ˏts'iang* a lance; a spear sharp at both ends; a boarding pike; to bend the head to the ground, or very low; to resist; one who is quick and ready.

棶 *ˏlai*[2] a tree, used by wheelwrights; the bark is prickly, and the leaves resemble those of the persimmon.

柎 *ˏfu*[1] the lower part of a railing; a calyx or receptacle of a flower; a raft to cross streams; handle of a knife.

棧 same as 筏 118. 9.

榦 *kan*[4] the root of a tree; a handle; a well-curb; an old name for the sugar cane; boards used in making adobie walls.

楩 ₍p'ien² a valuable kind of timber tree that furnishes wood for cabinet ware.

栿 *fu² fuh*, a strap or girder placed on a beam to strengthen it.

梌 ₍*t'u²* a fine tree allied to the catalpa; sharp-pointed; an old name for thorny trees in Kiangnan.

10 杌 *wu⁴ wuh*, stunted; stump of a tree; a stool; a sprout just appearing; unquiet.

桄 *kuang⁴ kwang'* a cut-water; a kind of palm; its wood is highly prized at Canton for sedan thills.

桃 ₍*t'ao²* the peach; a flower bud; a nectarine; it is used as a metaphor for females and nuptials.

杭 *yüan² ₍yuen* a tall tree with a thick, red, bitter bark, a decoction of which preserves fruit from spoiling.

柷 *chu⁴ chuh*, an ancient musical instrument used to start the band.

梲 same as 棳 75. 29.

11 枘 *jui⁴'* the handle of a chisel; the haft of an ax or cutting tool.

栓 *ch'uan¹ ₍shwan shuan¹* a wooden peg; a pin for suspending things; a cup or small bowl.

榆 ₍*yü²* a kind of elm (ulmus).

12 杈 *pa² pah*, an agricultural instrument to level beds after the seed is sown; it is like a rake without teeth; in *Cantonese:* a paddle.

槟 *ping¹ ₍pin* the betel nut; the areca nut.

椇 *chü³ 'kü* the edible fruit of the *Hovenia dulcis*, whose taste is likened to that of a plum.

栱 *'kung³* a post, a prop, a pillar.

棊 棋 *ch'i² ₍k'i* the game of chess; checker-wise, in squares, starred.

松 ₍*sung¹* the fir or pine; its sap is said to turn into amber after a thousand years and hence it is an emblem of longevity.

13 束 *tz'ŭ¹ ts'z'* a prickle, a thorn on plants; to be sarcastic.

樠 *mên² ₍măn* a species of fir; the heart wood of the fir; a globule or drop of gum oozing from the fir.

栅 *cha⁴ ch'eh, shan⁴* a railing, a barrier; a palisade; window-bars.

構 *chiang³ keu' kou⁴* to roof over with beams; the truss of a roof; to construct; to unite; to copulate; to burst forth, as fire; completed, finished.

棘 *chi⁴ kih*, a kind of thorny bush; to fence; the jujube tree; troublesome; earnest, prompt; to be urgent.

棗 *'tsao³* a kind of date; the date and chestnut are used as metaphors of matronly courtesy to others; to be earnest; prompt; urgently; hazardous.

棰 ₍*tsui¹* to know; to store up, to conceal; the mouth; the beak; stone needles used in acupuncture.

14 枕 *chên³ 'chăn* a pillow; a stake to fasten cattle; to lean on; contiguous, adjacent.

15 柴 same as 75. 85.

16 机 same as 機 75. 52; also *chi¹·³ 'ki* a tree likened to an elm; its ashes make a good manure.

朶 same as 朶 75. 4.

杋 ₍*fan²* a large tree, whose bark floats; it may be a kind of cork tree.

櫈 *t'êng⁴ tăng'* a stool, a form, a bench, a settle.

17 椀 ˏhan² a wooden bowl or trencher to hold liquids; a casket: a case; to plant trees.

椿 tu⁴ tuh, the stump of a tree; nah, cut off; to break off.

18 栔 ch'i⁴ k'i' to carve; to cut, especially characters; k'ieh, to cut off.

枌 fên² ˏfǎn a lofty tree, a kind of elm, with small seeds and white bark.

樹 shih,⁴ a hard, coarse-grained wood, fit for axles and naves; also read ts'z'.

栵 lieh,⁴ trees in rows; a tree like a chestnut, with a hard grained tough wood.

梨 ˏli² the pear.

19 楊 same as 荔 140. 19.

架 chia⁴ kia' a stand (for flowers or books), a frame; to avail of; a classifier of screens, pictures, pier-glasses, etc.

枷 chia¹ kia the "wooden collar;" to wear the cangue.

20 杓 shao² choh, a spoon, a ladle; a handle, as of a cup; to lead; to tie, to bind to.

枹 fou² ˏfu a drumstick; ˏpao bushy; plants growing thickly like a clump of canes.

22 柩 ˏchiu¹ kiu' a corpse in a coffin; a coffin with the body in it.

框 k'uang⁴ ˏkw'ang post of a door; the end or head of a coffin where it can be opened; a bordering, like that which holds a pane of glass; the skeleton or frame of a lamp.

櫃 kuei⁴ kwéi' a counter, cabinet, or wardrobe; a locker, a chest; a treasury, a press, a closet; to store away.

榧 same as 棐 75. 175.

23 樞 ˏch'u¹ shu¹ a hinge; central; indispensable; an axis; cardinal; the source of power; a spinous tree.

樲 ni⁴ nih, a fabulous tree, said to be a thousand feet high; it flowers once in a millenium, and perfects its fruit in nine more

24 杅 ch'ien¹ ˏts'ien a kind of conifera akin to the fir; a lofty and straight tree.

杵 ˏch'u³ a pestle; a beetle or beater with which to ram down earth.

椊 tsu¹ tsuh, to put a handle in a socket, as a helve into the eye of an ax; the protruding top of a pillar above the cross-beam.

楠 ˏnan² a kind of cedar.

棹 cho¹ choh, a table, a stand; name of a tree; chao' an oar, a scull; a long steering oar projecting from the bow; to shoot as an arrow; to throw away.

椑 pei¹ ˏpéi handle of an ax; a kind of wine cup; the yellow skinned or green persimmon.

25 朴 p'o¹ p'oh, the bark of magnolia; a tonic of bitterish pungent, aromatic taste.

26 柳 ˏang² also read yih, a horse-post is 馬柳; also hard, strong.

柳 ˏliu³ the willow; pleasure; a groove; arched, crescent like, slender; dissipation.

桅 wei² ˏwéi a mast; a short spear; a tree that furnishes a yellow dyewood.

椾 ch'üan² ˏk'üen small wooden bowls or cups made in a lathe; küen' the ring or stick which is run through a cow's nose.

柳 chi² tsih, name of a tree allied to the ash, used to make staffs for old men.

27 櫥 ˏch'u² a cupboard, cabinet, or wardrobe.

槩 chüeh² küeh, a post, a pile; a stanchion; an axle; the bit of a bridle; a button to pull open a door; a lever, a drumstick; a wooden peg.

槧 ʿyen³ the wild mulberry, whose wood is veined, and used for making bows and hubs.

28 槮 shên⁴ shǎn' leafless trees, as bare and tall ones in winter; stakes for catching fishes; ˌshǎn take, grasp, hold.

29 杈 ch'a⁴ a forked branch, a stump; a fish-prong; a pitch fork.

极 chieh² kieh, a pack-saddle, frame work or slings, on which loads are bound when prepared for mules or camels to carry; a folding chair.

梫 shên¹ ˌshǎn a species of cinnamon tree found in Yunnan.

板 ʿpan³ a board; a register; a stick, a plank, a slab; a block for a book; a page; an instrument of flagellation, or a stroke of it; the skin of a fur; set, fixed, obstinate, solemn.

桑 ʿsang¹ the mulberry tree; to cultivate silkworms; mulberry leaves; peaceful retirement.

椒 cho² choh, a small king-post above the girder which connects with the upper tie-beam; a club, a cane; used for 脫.

椒 chiao¹ ˌtsiao pepper; hot, burning; warm spicy plants like the *Xanthoxylon*, *Capsicum*, *Boymia* and *Piper*.

椵 chia⁴ kia' a tree, whose fruit resembles a shaddock, with a very thick skin, and furnishes a wood useful in cabinet-work; a lever; manacles.

椒 tsou¹ ˌtseu a kind of wood good for fuel; a shield; a watchman's beater or alarm; a kind of spear.

30 杏 hsing⁴ hing' the apricot, or almond.

呆 tai¹ ˌngai silly; idiotic, foolish; a puppy not yet able to take care of itself; acting without an end, having no aim or energy.

束 su² shu⁴ shuh, to tie up; a bundle, a sheaf; to bind, to restrain, to coerce.

桮 pei¹ ˌpéi a cup; a cupboard; a tumbler, a glass.

柯 ˌko¹ a helve, an ax-handle; a stalk; a large branch fit for a handle; an agent or cause, a means; a go-between.

梟 hsiao¹ ˌhiao hollow; empty; famished; unfilled.

梧 ˌwu² name of a tree (dryandra); a tree noted for the even grain of its wood, *Eleococca verrucosa*; the fall of its leaf denotes autumn.

枳 chih² ʿchi a hedge-thorn or spinous shrub; a variety of orange like the pumelo; hurtful; a peccadillo; a trivial offence; a cork; a stopper.

柬 chien³ ʿkien to discriminate, to abridge; to select, to condense; a visiting-card; a classifier of slips of paper.

桐 ˌt'ung² name of a tree (dryandra); a large tree whose light durable wood is used in making musical instruments.

槅 kuo³ ʿkwo a pot hung at the axle to grease the wheels; the spot which is greased.

柺 kuai³ ʿkwai a staff, a walking stick with a crooked top.

枸 kou³ ʿkeu a kind of medlar; crooked.

枯 ˌku¹ rotten wood; decayed, putrid; arid.

檛 ti² tih, the short rafters that support the projecting eaves which are painted; a spool on which silk is wound.

枲 hsi³ ʿsi the male nettle-hemp plant whose fibres are used for making cloth.

枱 ssŭ⁴ sz' the handle of a bill-hook or sickle; ˌi the share or iron-bound end of a plow; a contraction of ˌt'ai² 檯 table.

梠 *ʿlü*[3] a supporting beam, running under the short rafters at the eaves, outside of the plate.

樿 *chan*[4] *chen*[1] a white veined wood, fitted for making combs and spoons.

檣 *ch'iang*[2] *ˏts'iang* a mast; a spar or mast that sustains the sail.

程 *ˏt'ing*[1] a stand near a bed; a head board of a bedstead, or the board which binds it firmly together.

桔 *chieh*[2] *kieh*, a water-wheel or bucket worked by a pulley; a small orange.

格 *ko*[2] *koh*, a bound; a rule; able to; to reach; to examine, to influence, to correct; intelligent, excellent; unusual, obstinate.

榕 *ˏkao*[1] name of a tree; the tallow tree.

櫜 *ˏkao*[1] a case or sack for arrows, or for armor, attached to a chariot, similar to the drawings found at Nineveh.

橋 *ch'iao*[2] *ˏk'iao* a bridge; planks laid across a stream; a viaduct; perverse, disrespectful; to bend up, to curb.

椷 *chien*[3] *ʿkien* a casket, a box; a cup, a wooden bowl; to allow.

案 *chieh*[2] *tsieh*, the queen or king-post put in the truss of a roof; the cornice or capital of a pillar.

梏 same as 梏 75. 135.

梏 *ku*[3] *kuh*, manacles, handcuffs; a wooden collar like a bow, fettered, restricted; *kioh*, self-restrained; actuated by good principles.

稠 *chou*[1] *ˏcheu* an evergreen furnishing a hard wood good for presses, cart or poles; the bark furnishes paper; a pole; a closet, cupboard, or cabinet.

棓 *ˏp'ei*[2] a flail; to strike; an elevated plank or stand for gazing.

楫 *chi*[4] *tsieh*, an oar, a paddle; to row; to avail of something to serve one's purpose.

31 桐 *hui*[2] *ˏhwui* a large tree whose hard, heavy wood is used for rudders.

梱 *k'un*[3] *ʿkw'un* the movable sill of a gateway, which can be taken up when a carriage passes; arranged in order.

32 杜 *tu*[4] to stop, or fill up; to shoot; to shut out; to restrict, to impede; a fruit of a yellowish-red color regarded by the Chinese akin to the crab-apple; the wood is used for blocks by printers, and for bows by archers.

橈 *ˏjao*[2] a short oar or paddle; to row; crooked, distorted, bigoted, prejudiced, unjust; to pervert; weak, flexible; to disperse, to disturb, to break.

檄 *i*[4] the rubbing of branches against each other by the wind.

桂 *kuei*[4] *kwéi*[1] name of a flower; cassia; the tree which produces cinnamon; the Chinese *Olea fragrans*, used as a metaphor for literary honors; spotted, figured.

棰 *ʿchui*[3] a cudgel, a club, a stick; to beat; to extort a confession by beating; *ʿto* trees and shrubs growing exuberantly.

槷 *yeh*,[4] a stick of timber; to plant a post in the ground; a post to fasten two doors together.

梐 *pi*[4] a wooden palisade or stockade around a camp, something like a maori *pah*.

梩 *ˏchai*[1] suckers springing from the roots of a decayed tree; dead, rotten wood in the roots.

槿 *chin*³ *'kin* a tree like the rose mallows, which blossoms and fades in one day; human glory, transient beauty, fleeting prosperity; a handle.

33 梡 *k'o*¹ *k'ioh*, a common bitter medicine; the dried skins of a spiny kind of *Citrus*, likened to the pumelo but smaller.

檮 *ˌt'ao*² a block of wood; a useless stick; to stab; *ˌch'eu* unworthy of a mate; one whom nobody will consort with; a coffin.

35 椶 *ˌtsung*¹ coir; the coir palm whose sheaths and scapes both furnish coir for raincloaks, ropes, mats, etc.

梭 *ˌso*¹ a weaver's shuttle; to and fro, like a shuttle; darting here and there; swift; *ˌsiun* name of a tree.

棱 *lêng*² *ˌlăng* a corner, an edge; four-cornered; to support on a frame; to raise up on trestles; squared or hewn timber, such as is used in buildings.

榎 same as 檟 75. 154.

36 栘 *ˌi*² a fruit tree with whitish bark; it is allied to the apple crab.

37 杕 *ti*³ standing alone, like a fine tree; distinguished, eminent; flourishing; used for 舵 *to*³ a scull.

杕 *ˌfu*¹ to spread out; name of a tree.

桧 *chên*⁴ *chăn*³ the head of a beetle; a plant, whose leaves when burned furnish a mordant for fixing colors.

桑 same as 桑 93. 37.

樸 *p'u*² *p'oh*, unpolished, plain, honest; hard fine grained wood; the substance, material; a body without appendage or ornament.

棒 *pang*⁴³ to strike; the report of a gun;—bang! a drumstick, a stick, a cudgel, a staff; in *Pekingese:* a wing.

梜 *chia*¹ *kiah*, a kind of nippers or chopsticks; the irregular veins of wood.

楔 *hsieh*² *sieh*, the side-posts or heavy pillars which uphold a gate; a tree resembling the cherry; a thorny juniper; to fill a crack with a wedge or reglet.

椅 *ˋi*³ a chair, a seat, a couch, a fauteuil; a sort of wood suitable for furniture.

棣 *ˌi*² a tall timber tree; the wood is gnarled, tough, and reddish, and suitable for cart-wheels.

38 樓 *ˌlou*² an upper story, a tower; a loft; a staging; a tower, the upper floor of a house; a chamber; a large fine shop; to assemble; in *Fuchau:* cheap, low-priced.

棲 *ch'i*¹ *ˌsi* a roost; to roost; a dwelling place; to perch, to sojourn, to stay at; to desist; at peace; a sleeping place.

椳 *wei*¹ *ˌwéi* the young of a tiger.

椏 *sui*¹ *ˌjui* a low, thorny bush, whose fruit is edible, and likened in shape to an earpendant.

接 *chieh*¹ *tsieh*, to graft trees; to splice; to rabbet on.

櫻 *ˌying*¹ the cherry.

39 李 *ˌli*³ a plum, a prune; to arrange; to get ready for a journey.

梓 *ch'ien*³ *ts'ien*³ a fence or wattle of thorny plants; a palisade across a canal or watercourse; a fishing-weir; to fence in or hedge around.

椑 *po*⁴ *puh*, a kind of flail, a stick to beat out grain; a small acid fruit shaped like a medlar.

桴 ˏfu² a float or raft; the ridge-pole in a reof; a drumstick; a barrow or hurdle to carry dirt.

40 楦 hsüan⁴ hüen² a shoemaker's last; to form on a last or mold; that which supports the external figure; to turn in a lathe.

梡 k'uan³ ʿkw'an a small four-legged copper stand used in sacrifices; fuel cut up in faggots; a branch; the oak tree; used for 碗 a bowl.

寨 same as 40. 12.

柁 ˏt'o² beams (large); a tie beam or girder in the framework of a house which connects the large pillars; firm wood; leaves falling; a rudder.

椀 ʿwan³ a bowl, a deep dish; a wooden trencher; a bowlfull.

檣 same as 檣 64. 40.

案 an⁴ ngan² a table, a bench; a case in law; on record; an action; an occurrence; event, affair; a sentence, a decision; to try; a limit or frontier; in order, a series; a cup, a goblet.

棺 kuan¹ ˏkwan a coffin, the inner of two coffins; to encoffin, to close up.

樒 mi⁴ mih, a tree said to resemble the Sophora in form, found in Cambodia; when it is cut down, and the outer wood has rotted, the solid heart wood is taken out for its fragrance.

檸 ning² ˏnăng a tree, from whose bark a medicinal tincture is made; lemon.

棕 ˏtsung¹ the coir palm, coir; a kind of gomuti palm, whose sheaths and scapes both furnish coir for raincloaks, ropes, mats, etc.

榕 jung² ˏyung² the bastard banian, *Ficus pyrifolia*, worshiped for long life.

椵 chia⁴ kia² a stand, a rack, a frame; to avail of; a classifier of screens, pictures, pier-glasses, etc.

41 村 ʿts'un¹ a village, or hamlet; the beginning of a town.

樹 shu² a tree; to erect; to plant; to set out, to produce; to screen; to set up; tall, stately like a tree.

槳 chiang³ ʿtsiang an oar; a keel-board, in which sense it is also read ts'iang.

榑 ˏfu² a sort of divine tree, said to grow where the sun rises, the wood is excellent.

榭 hsieh⁴ sié² an ancient terrace or harbor with trees around it; a kind of roofed altar whereon to place sacrificial implements; a gymnasium; a fencing room.

樽 ˏtsun¹ a vase or goblet for libations; a glass or cup; a wine-jar or amphora; a decanter; bottle, phial, flask; to drink from a bottle; luxuriant foliage.

42 杪 ʿmiao³ a twig; small, tapering, end of a tree or post; a small branch; the limit of, the end of a year or season.

棠 ˏt'ang² name of a kind of pear; a species of sorbus; certain boards or bars on a cart's side to stop its way.

橑 ʿlao³ the short rafters which support the eaves of houses over the piazza, and are sometimes curved; a sort of bow over a cart.

44 柅 ʿni³ a chock for a wheel; a tree whose wood is hard and like the pear; to inquire into, to search; a distaff-handle.

榻 chü² küh, to drive iron spikes in the shoes, to prevent slipping when ascending a hill or ice; canteen put in carriages.

椐 chü¹ ˏkü a kind of tree full of protuberant knots; the sticks are used for staffs by

old men, and for whip handles.

45 **杶** *ˌch'un*[1] a tree like the sumac, producing a varnish or gum; the wood is used for musical instruments.

47 **桱** *ching*[4] *king*ˋ a kind of timber resembling pine, but harder, perhaps a sort of larch or spruce; a roller used by silk dyers to straighten the silk.

樵 *ˌchao*[1] a raised lodge erected in a marsh to watch the crop; grass creel for catching fish; to drag a net; used for 剿 to execute.

棕 *ˊtsan*[3] strips of wood placed between the fingers to torture prisoners.

48 **杠** *ˌkang*[4] a porter's pole; to carry; a cross-bar; yards on a mast; beam of a flag as the Chinese fly it.

柜 *chü*[3] *ˊkü* a large leaved tree likened to the willow; a vessel for catching drippings; a case; a contraction of 櫃 *kwéi.*ˋ

槎 *ˌch'a*[2] to fell trees, to chop; drift wood for a float; a raft.

49 **杞** *ch'i*[3] *ˊk'i* an acid fruit used in diseases of the eyes; a tree which the Chinese liken to the willow, but is more probably an alder.

杷 *pa*[1] *ˌp'a* a handle; a rake; to gather straw; a kind of beetle to break clods in a field.

梔 *chih*[1] *ˌchi* name of a fruit; a plant whose seeds are used to dye yellow.

50 **柿** *shih*[4] *shiˋ* the persimmon; the tomato.

楴 *t'iˋ* an old name for a long, round hair-pin which women used to coil their hair on, and to scratch the hand when dressing it.

棉 *ˌmien*[2] cotton; the cotton plant.

51 **杆** *ˌkan*[1] a stick; a post; railings; a valuable tree, good for making shafts of spears; a classifier of guns, pencils, pipes, etc.; to drive together, as sheep into a flock.

枰 *ˌp'ing*[2] to make a board plane and smooth, fit for playing chess; a wood suitable for tables; a game of chess.

枅 *chi*[1] *ˌki* a tie beam connecting two posts or supporting the roof.

栞 *ˌk'an*[1] to blaze the trees in order to know the road in a forest; to notch trees.

枰 *ˌping*[1] the *Livistona* from whose leaf sheaths coir ropes are made.

52 **檵** *chi*[4] *kiˋ* a tree which produces white flowers; the leaf chewed serves as a styptic.

機 *chi*[1] *ˌki* a loom; springs; opportunity, a machine, a secret; occult; changes, motions; origin, power, principle, contrivance.

樂 *lê*[4] *loh, yaoˋ* joy, delight, pleasure, quiet, easy dissipation, good, as a year; *yo*[4] music; musical instruments; the refinements and elegancies of life.

53 **橚** same as 蔗 140. 53.

橫 *huang*[4] *hwangˋ* something that will screen off or keep out the wind; a term for a passage, as a porch, a verandah, or door; a strip; to join things; to reel silk from the cocoon.

54 **梃** *ˊt'ing* a bough, a staff, a stick, a club; s single branch or stalk.

梴 *ch'an*[3] *yen ˌch'en* long, slender, as a stick of timber; the pivot on which a rice beater works; a long piece of timber.

楗 *chien*[4] *kienˋ* the bolt or bar to fasten a gate, usually the outer and greater gate.

56 **杙** *yi*[4] *yih,* a post to tether animals; a pillar; in *Cantonese:* a spike or hook; a fruit like a pear.

栻 *ch'ih*,[4] name of a tree.

弑 same as 56. 48.

57 梯 *ˌt'i*[1] a ladder, stairs; steps; means to reach an end; to recline against; to scale, to mount.

58 槥 *sni*[4] a small coffin made of wood and used to send home the bodies of soldiers killed in battle.

椽 *ch'uan*[2] *ˌchw'en* beams; rafter which sustains the eaves; a classifier of houses; *yüan*[2] a rafter; a kind of lemon.

59 杉 *sha*[1] *ˌshan*[1] fir, pine; a species of deal used for boards.

60 樅 *ˌts'ung*[1] the larch or spruce (Larix orientalis); a trunk like a cedar used for pillars; a swinging mallet or drumstick, to beat bells or drums; to beat a bell; straight, like teeth sticking out.

61 槌 *huan*[1] *hwan*[2] name of a tree, whose black seeds are used for rosaries by priests to drive off demons, which are believed to fear its odor.

棯 *jěn*[3] *ˇjǎn* the jujube or date whose taste is insipid and slightly acid; the carambola; *ˇshǎn* the Pride of India, (Melia).

樅 樅 *ˌts'ung*[1] a sharp-pointed carrying beam.

耰 *yu*[1] *ˌyiu* a harrow or roller to cover in the grain when sown; a beetle for breaking clods; to cover in seed.

棅 *t'ien*[4] a poker made of wood, and armed with an iron point for stirring the fire; a club or staff.

檍 *ˇyin*[3] the ridge-pole of a roof, the beam which is out of sight.

槐 *ssŭ*[1] *ˌsz'*[2] a tree whose timber is hard.

檍 *yi*[4] *yih*, a tough kind of wood like the ash or wild cherry, suitable for making bows or arrows.

62 槭 *tsu*[1] *tsuh*, a tree found in Shansi; furnishing good timber for thills; its flowers are white, shaped like the cotton flower; to shed leaves; to reach; bare, leafless branches.

栽 *ˌtsai*[1] to plant, to transplant; to set out; to put suckers in the ground; to heap earth about the roots, to hill; a sapling; in *Pekingese*; to fall down, to tumble over.

棫 *yü*[4] *ynh*, thorny bushes, like scrub oaks, which make thickets and chaparral; a species of hawthorn.

械 *hsieh*[4] *hiai*[2] general name for weapons; manacles; shackles; a craft, an art.

棧 *chan*[4] a warehouse, a godown; a terrace, a pathway or bridge; a hearse; a pen for animals; fragrant wood.

63 楄 *ˌp'ien*[1] a flat piece of wood anciently placed under the corpse in the coffin.

楨 same as 捩 64. 63.

檻 same as 閂 169. 1.

64 材 *ts'ai*[2] materials, elements; sticks, timber, lumber, wood, stuff; nature, qualities; abilities; men of parts.

65 枝 *chih*[1] *ˌchi* the branch of a tree; a twig; to scatter; a tributary, as of a river; a classifier of slender things as pencils, flowers, spears, etc.

66 枚 *mei*[2] *ˌméi* a switch; a gag; one; each; a small tree; the stalk of a shrub; a cane, a classifier of rings, coins, seeds, fruit, nails.

檄 *ˌtun*[1] the wooden cover of a coffin.

條 ₍t'iao² a branch, a twig; items; an old name for the pumelo tree; anything long and slender; to prolong, a classifier of rivers, chains, strings, snakes, articles, bills, laws, etc.; in *Pekingese:* a rectangle; oblong.

槩 *ch'i³ ʿk'i* a signal flag or board like a semaphore or marine signals.

檄 *hsi⁴ hih'* a summons to war; a proclamation calling to arms; to give orders to the people; haste, urgency; a reprimand; branchless tree

槼 *mu⁴ muh,* certain leathern bands put around the front of a car to strengthen and ornament it.

橄 ₍*kan³* the Chinese olive.

檠 *ch'ing² ₍k'ing* a stand for a lamp or wall-light; a frame to set a bow in when stringing or adjusting it; a stand for dishes.

68 枓 *tou³ ʿteu* the capital of a pillar; *ʿchu* a long handled ladle likened to the Dipper.

槲 *hu' huh,* a small timber tree, a species of oak whose acorns have roughish cupules, and used to dye black.

69 析 *hsi⁴ sih,* to split wood, to distinguish, to discriminate; to set off or constitute, as a new district from a large one.

柝 *t'o⁴ t'oh,* a board with a hole and short handle, used by watchmen to strike the hours.

槧 *ch'ien⁴ ts'ien'* boards for cutting inscriptions or books on; tablets for memoranda.

70 枋 ₍*fang¹* the white board used to entice fish to leap into a boat; a frame for drying fish; a boat builder.

椸 ₍*i²* a clothes-horse or frame.

椷 ₍*yü¹* a tray for holding sacrificial meats, supported on long handles, by which it was carried to the worship.

榜 *ʿpang³* to post up; to propel a boat; a fleet; to beat; a splinter of bamboo; to bamboo; a list of successful candidates; to praise.

楞 *lêng² ₍lăng* a corner, an edge; used by the Buddhists for Lenga Sutra, one of their celebrated classics.

71 概 *kai³'* generally, to level, to adjust, even; affected by; a summing up, a resumé, a sacrificial wine cup; generous.

槩

72 杳 *ʿyao³ miao³* obscure, dark, somber; mysterious; unintelligible; far off.

東 ₍*tung¹* the east; spring; a master; towards; sunrising; in presence of; the place of honor; a friend, a feast.

果 *kuo³ ʿkwo* really, truly; to surpass; naked; to conclude, results, effects; determined, courageous; the fruit of trees; seeds with a covering and pulp.

杲 *ʿkao³* the rising sun shining over the trees; clear, high as the sun.

查 see 75. 1.

楷 *chien⁴ tsien'* wood; *tsin'* an ancient drum, six Chinese feet six inches long.

榥 *huang⁴ hwang'* a window screened with thin silk; a book-rack or lectern to support a book when reading.

栒 *hsün³ ʿsiün* the cross-beam of the frame on which bells or drums are hung in temples.

楊 ₍*yang²* a kind of poplar; the white willow.

楷 *tso¹ tsoh,* the coarse, split bark on some trees, as the hemlock or oak.

桌 same as 棹 75. 24.

楣 ˏang² the turned up eaves of a Chinese roof.

椿 ˎch'un¹ name of a long-lived tree; father; see 75. 134.

榯 shih² ˏshi erect, lofty, as a high tree

桿 ˊkan² a post, a staff, a handle, a lever; numerative of spears.

棍 kun⁴ kwun' a staff, a stick, a club; a sharper, a knave; to bind up reeds or sticks, as when making a hurdle or wattled fence.

73 檜 kuei⁴ kwéi' a tree like the juniper or cypress, whose durable timber is prized for coffins, boats and oars; a sort of catapult.

檜 tsêng¹ ˎtsăng a hut in the woods, made of branches and sticks used by the ancient kings in summer time; a watch tower for one who watches fields; a pig-sty.

楬 chieh² kieh, a board put up where a person has died, and been buried on the high way, stating his name and other particulars; a wooden instrument to mark time.

梗 kêng³ ˊkăng stem of a plant, flower; thorny; strong; distress; to obstruct; a resumé; in *Cantonese:* fixed, finished, certainly so.

槾 ˏman² to covet; a ploughshare; name of a thorny tree.

槽 ˏts'ao² a trough, a manger; a distillery; a sluice; a channel, a groove for a thing to run in; a trench or ditch; a seam or vein in a mine, a bed, a tub, for spirits; a classifier of frames, doorways, bed-places, &c.

74 槊 so⁴ shoh, shuo⁴ a great spear eighteen feet, such as Chang Fi wielded.

棚 p'éng² ˏp'ăng a mat shed; a scaffold or staging for weddings, plays, &c.; a frame work; a shed; a sail, a mess of ten among soldiers.

75 林 ˏlin² a grove, a forest; many; a group, a company; a collection of, luxuriant, abundant.

棐 fei⁴ féi' a chip or shaving; to plane or shave wood; a wooden case.

株 ˎchu¹ trunk of a tree; classifier of trees, posts, pillars, stalks, &c.; low, degraded; in the lowest place.

楂 same as 槎75. 141.

楪 yeh, ⁴ a window, a sky-light; tieh, a bed-mat; sieh, a small door-post.

棽 same as 森 86. 4.

楝 shan¹ ˎshen a tree producing a small, pear-shaped fruit of an acid taste, which ripens late in the season.

梵 fan⁴) a Hindu word denoting stillness or retirement, now used for the Sanscrit or Pali languages, as a contraction for Brahama; ˎfung the soughing of wind through trees; to spread abroad widely.

棼 fên¹ ˎfăn beams; the ridge pole; a hempen covering for a cart; confused, disordered; raveled.

棻 same as 叢 29. 128.

楝 su⁴ suh, a tree having a red and thick bark, of whose gnarled, tough wood felloes can be made; a birch.

楝 lien⁴) a tree bearing lilac flowers; the *Melia azederach* or Pride of India.

梦 mêng⁴ mung' to dream, to see visions; a vanity, a phantasm; obscure.

櫟 li⁴ lih, a species of scrubby oak, the wood of which is so hard and tough as to be deemed unfit even for fuel; any useless unserviceable material.

棟 tung⁴) pillars, posts, upright columns; the ridge pole, a

large stick; the supports of a coffin.

棵 ˏk'o¹ numerative of trees.

森 sên¹ ˏshän umbrageous, luxuriant; an abundance of trees, close together; overgrown with wood; somber, as a forest; severe as laws; to plant trees.

榛 same as 漆 85. 75.

梁 ˏliang² the spine; a horizontal beam; the mast of a boat; met. a statesman.

棕 ch'ing³ 'k'ing a grassy plant, five or six feet high, of whose fibers cloth can be made.

棼 ˏfan² a screen; a hedge; a fence.

樊 ˏfan² a railing; an inclosed place; a cage; obstructed; hedged up; mixed.

鬱 same as 鬱 192. 59.

楚 'ch'u³ plain, distinct, clear, sharp, spinous; painful, distressing; orderly, well-done.

槲 shê⁴ shé' the genius who presides over pleasant dreams.

楙 mon⁴ meu' luxuriant, as a forest; an old name for the quince or the papaya.

楺 jou² ˏjeu to bend wood by fire, or steaming.

楪 chieh² kieh, a hen-roost; a stick or perch for fowls to rest on.

楓 fêng¹ ˏfung the wind swaying the tops of trees; the maple or plane tree; the noise made by priests when chanting.

76 枟 hsien² ˏhien a wooden pole used by mummers; a trough or flume for leading off water.

楸 su⁴ suh, a low tree, a sapling, a stock.

77 柴 ˏch'ai² fuel, firewood; to screen, to protect.

櫪 li⁴ lih, a species of oak; it bears edible acorns; a stable.

78 梣 'tsan³ strips of wood called 梣子 placed between the fingers of both hands, and pulled together by cords to torture prisoners; also same as 75. 47.

79 殳 ˏshu¹ a pole or spear twelve cubits long, projecting before a war-chariot; handle of a spear; to kill with a spear.

椴 tuan⁴ tuan' a large tree resembling the aspen in size; a beam or pole; ˏkia a prison; the stocks.

穀 kw³ kuh, a variety of the paper mulberry, especially a sort with white bark.

轂 hsi⁴ hi' the pivot in a well-sweep on which it works; the name of a fruit like a plum.

80 梅 mei² ˏméi prunes, plums; the flowering almond.

81 枇 ˏp'i² a fruit; the medlar; a prong or fork to lift sacrificial victims out of the boiler.

橈 ˏch'an¹ a magnolia which grew near Confucius' tomb; sharp pointed; a water-gate.

82 橋 ch'iao¹ ˏk'iao a sledge or support for the feet, shaped somewhat like a winnowing fan on which to be drawn or slip over the mud; a mud shoe.

83 柢 ti⁴' the root of a tree or the part of the trunk near the ground; the bole; root, origin, foundation.

85 梂 ch'in² ˏk'iu the cupule or cup of an acorn; a raft; the cap or shield of a chisel.

柒 ch'i¹ ts'ih, seven.

染 'jan³ to dye, to stain, to soil; to tinge; to infect, to catch, as a disease; to imbue; to vitiate; soft, pliant; dirtied.

漆 same as 漆 85. 75.

梁 ˏliang² the spine; a horizontal beam; a bridge to cross a brook, a footbridge; a ridge-

pole or plate in a roof; a beam, a lintel; a dam; aggressive; the principal; the chief reliance.

桵 same as 桵 75. 61.

梁 ˏsha¹ a valuable timber-tree, brought from Tibet, whose soft, berry-shaped fruit tastes like a plum.

桫 ˏso¹ a tree, the buck-eye or horse-chestnut, prized by the Buddhists because they think is to be the *soul*.

楷 t'a⁴ tah, the chapiter of a pillar; the capital of a column.

86 杰 chieh² kieh, a famous statesman and general, A. D. 956.

樢 ˏwu¹ ebony; a wood suitable for arrows.

榮 jung² ˏyung honour, glory; splendid; prosperous; beautiful; the kingposts in the turned-up corners of temples.

樵 yu² ˏyiu to lay in fire-wood to burn the sacrifice of a heifer or sheep, when worshiping the highest gods.

樵 same as 樵 75. 45.

樵 ch'iao² ˏts'iao a wood-cutter; wood fit for fuel; billets of wood; to cut fuel, to gather fire-wood; a lookout terrace.

87 樓 same as 樓 75. 40.

樘 ch'êng¹ ˏch'ăng a faggot; a bundle of sticks tied up.

91 棣 tieh,⁴ the ceiling of a room, which is often divided into panels and painted.

92 桠 ˏya² the felloe of a wheel clamped with big spikes; used for ˏyé the cocoa-nut.

樘 ch'êng¹ ˏch'ăng a prop; a branch stretching out; used for 撐 64. 92.

93 樺 ch'ien⁴ k'ien' a board which lies crosswise; name of a tree.

樨 hsi¹ ˏsi a diminutive variety of the *Olea fragrans*, with reddish flowers.

95 樥 so⁴ shoh, name of a tree; in *Cantonese:* a catch, a fastening, a button; to latch.

96 枉 ˏwang³ distorted; injustice, useless; to force, to put a constraint on; bad, illegal, wrong; enforced; crooked.

97 柧 ˏku¹ a corner; angular, triangular, octangular; triangular sticks which hold up a cornice.

99 柑 ˏkan¹ a kind of orange; the coolie-mandarin orange.

某 mou³ ˏmeu certain, so-and-so; I; what? a certain person or thing; sour fruit.

椹 jên⁴ ˏchăn ˏshăn the mulberry fruit or seeds; a target; wood good for arrows; juniper.

100 樝 ˏch'an³ a tree which produces a fruit like a peach; when cured by salt it tastes like a plum; ˏshan a mattress.

101 桶 t'ung³ a tub, a cask, a bucket; a square wooden measure of six pints; a deep wooden case.

102 柚 yu⁴ yiu' the pomelo; chuh, the reed or slaie of a loom.

柙 hsia² hiah, a pen for tigers or wild beasts; a look-up or pen for prisoners; to cage; a scabbard.

柛 shên¹ ˏshăn trees that die of themselves; trees that wither away.

椳 wêi¹ ˏwéi the pivots at the top and bottom of a Chinese door on which it turns.

榴 ˏliu² the pomegranate; a crimson color.

樺 pi⁴ pih, a light-yellow, even-grained wood, brought to Canton from Kiangsi; it is very light, and used for carving statuettes.

楅 pi⁴ pih, a strip of wood, fastened across the horns of oxen to prevent them goring; a frame for supporting darts; a place for drying fish.

檔 tang⁴ a frame; cross-beams; a wooden bench or settle; purlines on a roof; a tub;

skip a leaf to 151

槓 *kang⁴ ʿlung* a porter's pole; to carry; a trunk, a box; a basket shaped like a jar; a valise; in *Pekingese:* a Corean ream of 100 quires of 20 sheets each; the frame on which coffins are carried.

槼 *êrh⁴ ʾrh'* an acid variety of jujube plum found on a wild and very thorny plant.

櫝 *tu² tuh,* a case or drawer; a sheath; a coffin; a charger or bowl; a receptacle for books.

櫧 *chia³ ʿkia* a small evergreen shrub like a Gardenia in size and appearance, whose leaves furnished a bitter infusion.

156 樾 *yüeh⁴ yueh,* the shade caused by trees interlacing their branches.

159 楎 *hui² ˏhwui* a peg to hang clothes on a wall; an upright clothes-horse or shelf; the crooked handle of a plow.

160 梓 *tzŭ³ ʿtsz'* the cedar; to engrave characters; a graver, a burin; bowls, cups.

亲 *chên¹ ˏchăn* the hazel; a thorny tree whose spines were once used for mourning hair-pins.

孽 same as 蘖 140. 75.

檗 *po⁴ poh,* a small tree producing a yellow wood.

161 槈 *nou⁴ nen'* a hoe for weeding; to weed, to clear ground of grass; to study.

162 槌 *ˏch'ui²* a mallet, a club; to beat, to knock; a frame for silkworms to wind their cocoons on; to reject.

檖 *sui⁴* a whitish fruit like the pear, but small and sourish; compliant.

檛 *chua¹ ˏchwa* a switch, a horse-whip.

楗 *ˏlien²* a side apartment or closet adjoining a large hall; a kind of latch or crossbar on a door.

163 梆 *ˏpang¹* a watchman's rattle, or clapper; name of a tree; a wooden cylinder used in a yamun or temples to attract notice; or by watchmen to strike the watch.

槨 *kuo³ kwoh,* the outer coffin, the case which incloses the coffin; to estimate, to measure.

椰 *ch'iung² ˏk'iüng* the coir palm; a willow; the tallow tree.

椰 *yeh² ˏyé* a cocoa-nut.

榔 *ˏlang¹* the betel nut; a tree producing great numbers of flies from galls.

164 栖 *yn² ˏyin* a soft wood easily ignited by friction; a hard wood good for axles; to collect.

165 棌 *ʿts'ai³* name of a tree allied to the oak, the timber of which is suitable for making rafters.

166 梩 *ˏli²* a basket or hod for removing earth; a spade or narrow mattock for shoveling in earth; a tree.

168 棖 *ch'êng² ˏch'ăng* a prop, a stay; the two door-posts; a rule; to follow or comply with.

169 櫚 *ˏlü²* a palm.

櫚 *chien¹ ˏkien* a room, an apartment; a classifier of houses, and used mostly in deeds or leases.

欄 *ˏlan²* a rail, a railing; a balustrade; a row of posts; a den or pen for animals; to rail in, to cage, to shut in; in *Cantonese:* a bazaar, a market.

170 檃 *ʿyin³* the ridge pole; a kind of measure used by carpenters for making chords and angles when building walls; to bend wood by fire or steam for building boats or carts.

檎 *ch'in²* ˏ*k'in* a species of Pyrus, which bears a small red apple; rather insipid.

楀 ʿ*yü³* a kind of tree.

115 檁 ʿ*lin³* a cross-beam; the beam or plate which rests on the wall and joists, and connects with the girders to support the rafters.

榛 same as 棄 75. 160.

柄 *ping⁴)* a handle, a crank; a source; having control of; authority; power.

楸 *ch'iu¹* ˏ*ts'iu* a forest tree, the *Catalpa Bungei*, with a rough bark; it resembles a chestnut in its foliage.

櫯 ˏ*su¹* the sapan wood.

116 榨 *cha⁴)* a press for extracting oil or sugar; a press for spirits; to squeeze.

椌 *ch'iang¹* ˏ*k'iang* a kind of hollow wooden image, or sounding-board, used to mark music by running a stick across the ridged back.

楔 *tu⁴ tuh*, to set out trees; to fix a door pivot in its socket; a lock-bolt.

117 棄 same as 棄 75. 160.

樟 ˏ*chang¹* the camphor tree.

橦 *t'ung²* a tree, from whose soft, crisp flowers cloth can be made; the cotton tree; ˏ*ch'ang* a stick of squared timber; a high staff from which a pennon is flown.

118 桿 same as 竿 118. 51.

櫛 *chieh² tsieh*, a comb with the teeth on one side; to comb the hair.

119 檉 *lin⁴)* a tree found in Kiang-nan, the ashes of which are steeped in spirits to use in bowel complaints, and the bark as a dye.

120 椽 *yüan²* ˏ*yuen* a tree similar to a palm, whose bark can be used for coir; a large orange or citron.

櫐 *lei³* ʿ*léi* a tray or box with partitions in it, used for fruits, comfits, &c.; a fleshy fruit; iron spiked shoes for going up hills.

122 椢 ʿ*wang³* the tire of a wheel; in *Cantonese*: the mango fruit.

櫳 ˏ*lo²* the horse chestnut or buckeye.

123 檥 same as 艤 137. 123.

樣 *yang⁴)* fashion, way, sort; a pattern; a model, a rule; a muster; manner, style, mode; a kind of oak with pointed acorns.

124 栩 *hsü³* ʿ*hü* a sort of oak that bears a blackish soft acorn; soft, pliable, flexible wood, easily bent.

樛 *chiu¹* ˏ*kiu* twisted or distorted branches; pendulous, crooked twigs; to twist; crisscross.

榻 *t'a⁴ t'ah*, a couch, a bed; a settee to sleep on; a sort of cotton cloth.

檖 *hsi² sih*, a hard wood; a weapon having this hard wood in it.

櫂 same as 棹 75. 24; *chuh*, branches growing up straight, as in a cypress.

125 栳 same as 笔 118. 125.

栲 ʿ*k'ao³* a tree producing a kind of varnish sap; the mangrove.

樁 *chih¹* ˏ*chi* the base or plinth of a pillar when made of wood.

楮 ʿ*ch'u³* a species of mulberry from whose bark is made paper used for garments.

126 栭 *êrh²* ˏ*rh* a queen-post resting on the top of a beam, to support the roof; a small variety of chestnut.

樠 *juan³* ʿ*jwan* a species of the date plum; ˏ*rh* fungus on trees.

128 檉 *ch'êng*[3] *ˏch'ing* a willow with reddish bark; the tamarix.

攝 *chê*[3] *cheh*, the branches of a tree; swaying in the wind; a sort of vine that climbs trees, like the *glycine*.

椰 *yeh*[2] *ˏyé* a cocoa-nut.

129 櫹 *hsiao*[1] *ˏsiao* abundant foliage; the leaves falling in autumn; slender trees; used by some as a synonym for the catalpa.

130 梢 *ˏshao*[1] the end of a branch, a twig; small sticks for fuel; a staff used by mummers; a rudder; a sailor; to knock off, as a thing that sticks; an harrow.

棚 *hu*[1] *huh*, the stone, pit, or kernel of fruit; a nodule, a lump, a ganglion.

132 槔 *ˏkao*[1] name of a tree; the tallow tree.

133 桎 *chih*,[4] fetters, handcuffs; stocks; to manacle, to shackle; to stab, to pierce; to stop; a spike.

檯 *ˏt'ai*[2] a table; a stage; name of a tree.

134 桕 *chiu*[4] *kiu*[3] the tallow tree.

柳 *ˏyü*[3] a tree whose wood is said to be tough in dry weather, and brittle in wet weather; the ash (Fraxinae) the Catalpa.

櫟 *chü*[3] *ˏtü* a small tree with flexible willow-like branches.

樁 *chuang*[1] *ˏchwang* a post to tie a horse to; a log, a stick; a club; to strike; a classifier of affairs; see 樁 75. 72.

楢 *ˏt'ao*[1] a tree resembling a Sophora, but by others classed with the Catalpa.

135 栝 *kua*[1] *kwah*, a kind of frame or measure, used by masons in marking chords and angles when building; *kwai*[3] a tree allied to the yew or juniper; *tien*[3] a pipe to blow up the fire in a cooking-range; a club or staff.

136 桀 *chieh*[2] *kieh*, a hen-roost; cruel, savage; harsh, truculent; high-spirited, courageous, one of a thousand; to lift, to carry on the shoulders.

槿 *shun*[4] the Hibiscus syriacus, a type of transitory things.

137 槃 *ˏp'an*[2] a tray, a waiter; a hut; to rejoice; to turn around.

138 根 *kên*[1] *ˏkăn* root, source, origin, foundation, beginning, base.

梟 *hsien*[1] *hien*[3] a threshold.

桹 *ˏlang*[2] a species of palm likened to the *areca*, from whose pith, sago flour can be made.

140 樺 *hua*[4] *hwa*[3] a tree of whose thick, resinous bark links and bands for bows and caps are made.

樣 *ˏt'n*[2] a kind of tree found in Yunnan, an infusion of whose leaves is drunk; *ˏch'a* old tea leaves.

檬 *mêng*[2] *ˏmung* a tree like the locust with yellowish leaves.

棻 *fên*[2] *ˏfăn* a kind of wood burned for its perfume.

楮 *jo*[4] *joh*, a kind of fruit which resembles a plum; the unusual efficacy of all gigantic trees, which causes them to be worshipped.

楛 *hu*[4] a red colored wood fit for arrows and darts, obtained from a thorny plant; fragile and inferior articles.

樽 *po*[4] *poh*, a pillar in the wall; the tie beam that connects the inner and outer pillars of a portico.

模 *mo*[2] *ˏmu*[2] a mould, a pattern, a mold, a model; a form or guide to go by; the rule; the figure.

樠 *ˏming*[2] the heart-wood or pith of a tree; the name of a tree.

樽 same as 樽 75. 140.

檎 *ts'on*[1] ˌ*ts'eu* the ring or stick in a bullock's nose to lead it; boards lying unevenly.

檴 *huo*[4] *hwoh*, a tree whose leaves are shaped like the elm; withes can be made from the bark, and dishes of the timber.

141 檇 ˌ*cha*[1] a sour red fruit of the size of a cherry, a species of hawthorn.

檣 same as 檣 75. 195.

144 桁 *hêng*[2] ˌ*hăng* the purlines of a roof which support the rafters; a row of tiles; large boards for stocks; a plank to cross a stream; boards to support a coffin over the grave; a clothes horse.

145 榱 ˌ*ts'ui*[1] the small rafters which project from the eaves like a frayed edge and support the tiling.

欀 *hsiang*[1] ˌ*siang* a tree in Annam, which contains within its bark white grains like rice; it may be a species of sago palm.

欀 ˋ*niao*[1] a long, flexible piece of wood; in *Cantonese:* small, delicate, pretty.

146 栗 *li*[4] *lih*, the chestnut; firm, enduring; full, as ripe grain; strict, to overpass, to exceed; to respect; cold.

栖 *hsi*[1] ˌ*si* a perch; to perch; to roost, to stop; to sojourn; to settle down after wandering; to rest, to desist; a sleeping place.

檀 ˌ*t'an*[2] the end of the rafters supporting the eaves; ashes of the wood of a kind of *prunus* used in dyeing.

147 梘 *chien*[3] ˋ*kien* a bamboo tube or flume to carry water; to run through a sluice; a wooden peg or pin; a covering for a coffin.

槻 *kuei*[1] ˌ*kwei* a tree whose wood makes good bows; a kind of indelible ink is made by steeping the bark in water.

櫬 *ch'ên*[4] *ch'ăn*ˋ a coffin, especially the inner one; to gather faggots; *kwan* a water bucket, ˋ*lan*[3] the olive.

148 桷 *chüeh*[2] *kioh*, a rafter; the ends of beams which project under the eaves; a mallet; a handle.

149 檐 same as 簷 118. 149.

欒 *luan*[2] ˌ*lwan* a small malvaceous tree, having yellow flowers; the two corners of a bell.

櫧 ˌ*chu*[1] a kind of oak; the acorns are sharp pointed, and acrid to taste.

151 桓 *ton*[4] *teu*ˋ a wooden trencher to hold meat; an old measure of four 升 pints.

檍 *ch'i*[1] ˌ*k'i* a tree whose habitat is near the streams, and flourishes in damp grounds; a species of the willow.

152 椓 ˌ*chu*[1] a dead tree still standing.

椓 *cho*[1] *choh*, to strike; to castrate, as a punishment for fornication in the palace; eunuchs.

橡 *hsiang*[4] *siang*ˋ chestnut-oak *Quercus sinensis.*

154 棩 *pei*[4] *péi*ˋ a lofty tree, the Borassus or palmyra palm, of whose leaves books are made.

樻 *k'uei*[4] *kw'ei*ˋ a small tree full of knots, which produces good walking sticks.

欑 *ts'uan*[3] ˋ*tsw'an* to collect bamboos; a slight shed or hearse to contain a coffin, which is daubed with mud; a spear handle.

楨 *chên*[1] *chêng*[1] ˌ*ching* a common evergreen growing in northern China, *Ligustrum lucidum.*

檳 ˌ*pin*[1] the betel nut; the areca-nut.

back 2 leaves to 155

uine, as goods; ˏ*ching* the first month of the year.

歪 ˏ*wai*[1] crooked, distorted, slanting; deflected; depraved, wicked; to lay obliquely.

4 步 *pu*[4] a pace; to pace, to walk, to go, to step, to march; a way, a course, a jetty, an anchorage for ferryboats; a fate.

18 澀 *sé*[4] *seh*, rough; an impediment in speech; too shallow for a boat to float; hard to turn around.

21 此 *tz'u*[3] ʿ*ts'z'* this, the last spoken of, the thing in hand; here, now.

27 歷 *li*[4] *lih*, to pass through in succession; passing away, as generations; to experience; next, successive; separated, orderly; disordered, confuse; to exhaust, silent, seclusive.

50 歸 *kuei*[1] ˏ*kwéi* to revert to; to attach to, to return, to restore; to end, to terminate, to belong to, to go home, to marry out, to send a present; to promise, to unite, to assemble; a refuge; to divide by one figure.

56 武 ʿ*wu*[3] military, martial; dignified, strong, warlike, brave, firm, majestic, decided, stern; a vestige; an example; to connect.

62 歲 歲 *sui*[4] the year; the planet Jupiter; to pass over a limit; a harvest; age; yearly.

62 歧 *ch'i*[2] ˏ*k'i* forked, diverging, different; unlike; a discrepancy.

166 踵 same as 踵 157. 166.

78 歹 歺 ʿ*tai*[3] bad, vicious, perverse; evil; it was once used for the pronoun I, my.

1 殂 *ch'u*[2] *tsu*[1] to pass away, to die, said of the decease of a feudal prince.

殀 same as 朽 75. 1.

7 殛 *chi*[2] *kih*, to put to death or punish by perpetual imprisonment; to leave to perish; to kill, to destroy.

9 殮 *lien*[4] to dress the dead; to enshroud; to lay out a corpse in its best clothes for coffining; the shroud or bandages.

殄 ʿ*t'ien*[3] to terminate, to prevent, to make to cease, to finish; to root out, to exterminate, to cast off; to waste, to use up; good.

20 殁 *mu*[4] *muh*, to die early; to come to the end of life.

21 死 *ssù*[3] ʿ*sz'* to die, said of young persons, while old people 終 come to an end; dissolution; pale, ghastly; dangerous; mortally; urgent, intense; to die for; firm, fixed; closed.

24 殂 *tsu*[4] *tsuh*, to die, to end; said of officials of an inferior rank.

29 歿 *mu*[2 4] *muh*, to end, to die; the dead.

30 殆 *tai*[4] to begin; nearly; dangerous; imminent; perilous; to endanger, to hazard, to run risks; approaching; at, about, at the limit.

殫 ˏ*tan*[1] the extreme, last stage of; the utmost; entirely; to exhaust.

殞 *yün*[3] ʿ*yun* to fade, to fall, to perish, to die; to fail, to become extinct.

32 殣 *chin*[3] *kin*[1] to die of starvation on the road side; to cover a corpse by the road.

33 殪 *i*[4] to kill by a single shot, to shoot dead at once; to exterminate, to prostrate, to overthrow, to overhang.

35 殪 *leng*[4] *lăng*[1] deathlike; ghostly.

37 殀 ʿ*yao*[3] to die before entering office, to die young; short lived, an untimely end; to cut off or kill the young.

殃 *ʿyang*[1] calamity, judgment; to injure; a misfortune from above, a visitation, a retribution; to punish; unhappily; unluckily.

38 殨 *wei*[3] *ʿwéi* diseased, weak.

39 殍 *ʿp'iao*[3] to die of hunger; trees or shrubs shriveled and dying.

42 殮 *liao*[4] destroyed, defeated, ruined, badly, wickedly.

62 殘 *ʿts'an*[2] to injure, to spoil; wicked; to ruin, to destroy; to mangle, to kill, to butcher; broken food, leavings; deficient, mischievous, cruel; an oppressor.

69 殲 *ssŭ*[1] *ʿsz'* to die, to be no more; said of enemies.

72 殉 *hsün*[4] *siün'* to die in one's duty; resolution; to follow the dead to their graves and be buried with them; to comply with; to pursue an object zealously or inordinately; to exhibit.

殤 *ʿshang*[1] an untimely death, under nineteen years of age; to die before puberty; to die.

殞 *hun*[1] *ʿhwun* the dimness of death coming on; dim-sighted; to kill by taking gold; to die without fame.

75 殊 *ʿshu*[1] to kill, to cut off, to wound; to exterminate; to distinguish, differing, unlike; very, really.

102 殭 *chiang*[1] *ʿkiang* stiff; dead, but not corrupted; senseless; no feeling, as the face in a freezing wind; stolid, unmoved; rigid.

105 殪 *téng*[4] *tăng'* ready to perish.

108 殮 *k'o*[2] *k'oh*, to comply with; to die.

109 殖 *chih*,[2] to fatten, to enrich; to produce, to prosper, to grow; to amass; to plant, to cultivate; price, value; to appoint as to an office; to set upright.

154 殪 *hui*[4] *hwui'* to open a sore; broken, as an ulcer.

殯 *pin*[4] a funeral, to bury; to encoffin a corpse.

殰 *tu*[2] *tuh*, an abortion; dead before birth, still-born.

171 殣 *ssŭ*[4] *sz'* to dig a grave in a void place; a grave opened to receive the coffin.

179 殲 *chien*[1] *ʿtsien* to destroy, to exterminate; to pierce, to kill.

79 殳 *ʿshu*[1] a weapon, a spear; to sink; to kill with a spear; a pole or spear projecting before a war-chariot.

4 殷 *ʿyin*[1] affluent; respectable; right, proper; full, abundant, many; to regulate; correct, a full band of musicians, rich, substantial.

6 段 *tuan*[4] *twan'* a piece, a section, a paragraph, a fragment; a classifier of sections of books, series of regulation, stages in a journey.

7 毆 *ou*[1] *ʿngeu* to beat; to fight; a cudgel, bludgeon; to bully,

23 毆 to wrangle, to drive on.

32 毀 *hui*[3] *ʿhwui* to break, to ruin, to destroy; to shed, as teeth; to slander, to defame, to diminish; to deprecate calamities, as by prayer.

33 殼 *k'o*[1] *ch'io*[4] *k'ioh*, shell, skin, hush; bark, crust; a ladle;

殼 a skein or knot of raw silk.

殼 *k'o*[1] *k'ioh*, an egg-shell from which the chick has emerged.

40 宰 same as 宰 40. 160.

44 殿 *tien*[4] a hall, a palace, fixed, settled; the rear of an army; small military merit; to preserve, to establish, to protect; to sigh.

48 毀 same as 毀 79. 32.

75 殺 *sha*[1] *shah*, to kill, to murder, to slay, to put to death; to die by famine or frost; pen-

alty of death; to mow grass; to seize or get; to gather up; furiously; murderously; superlative; *chai'* to pare off, to reduce, to make a seam; part of a shroud.

106 殷 same as 79. 4.

毀 same as 79. 32.

130 殽 *yao²* ˏ*hiao* mixed; to confuse; to put into disorder; viands, sauces.

152 毅 *i⁴'* undeterred, firm, resolute, intrepid; patient, enduring; forgetful of one's self; stern, wrathful; fortitude, resolution.

159 毅 *chi² kih*, to jostle and hit, as carts do when rushing by each other; to rub or brush.

毅 *chi⁴ kih*, to attack; *ki'* to belong to, to connect, to nourish or rear animals or stock.

189 毅 *ch'üeh⁴ k'ioh*, to strike the head; to pass crosswise; to throw a thing across.

80 毋 ˏ*wu²* do not; a denial; without; ˏ*meu* a black cloth cap used in the Hia dynasty

母 ʿ*mu³* mother, the female; she, or that which produces; earth; the ten stems; a local ruler; the source of; inferior, small.

4 每 *mei³* ʿ*méi* each, every; constantly; always; to desire.

5 毋 ʿ*tsu³* a dam; a granny; a mother; *na'* in *Cantonese*: the female of animals.

7 毒 *tu² tuh*, poison; foul, to hate; noxious, hurtful, destructive, malevolent; cruel, malignant; a virus, an injury, to abominate.

8 毓 *yü⁴ yuh*, to nurture, to educate a child in good habits; to rear, to bring up; to bring forward plants.

33 毒 *ai³* ʿ*ngai* one who has no principle; given up to lust.

81 比 ʿ*pi³* to compare; to equal, agreeing with, to correspond, to put in a class; an illustration; to select; each, every; *pi'* to harmonize, to sympathize; on account of; to wait for.

30 毚 ˏ*ch'an²* a crafty hare; artful, wily, cunning.

31 毘 ˏ*p'i²* contiguous, as fields; kind, liberal; substantial; grieved; to assist; manifest.

61 毖 *pi⁴'* laborious, fatigued; to warn; admonitions; to distress; to be distressed; to guard against; to foresee; careful, heedful.

102 毗 ˏ*p'i²* contiguous, as fields; kind, liberal; substantial; grieved; to assist; manifest.

82 毛 ˏ*mao²* hair, feathers, down, nap; grass; fur; herbage; tare of goods; to deprive of hair as by scalding.

8 毫 ˏ*hao²* small, the least; a weight; a pencil's point; a tenth; long soft hair; atoms.

氈 *chan¹* ˏ*chen* felted hats; rugs, carpets, blankets.

10 氂 *t'ui⁴'* to cast the hair or feathers.

毨 *hsien³* ʿ*sien* to molt, to renew the hair or feathers; glossy; sleek, as newly molted birds.

11 毹 ˏ*shu¹* a kind of rug or mattress for sleeping, or kneeling in worship; woven of horse and other hair.

18 氛 *fên¹* ˏ*fän* the hair falling off, said of animals or of the molting birds.

20 毬 *chü²* *küh*, a leathern ball filled with hair or chaff; or blown full, and used to play with.

24 氂 *tso¹ tsu¹ tsuh*, short air, as on an ox; hairy.

25 氈 *chan¹* ˏ*chen* felt; blankets; carpets.

27 氂 ˏ*li²* a horse's tail; a chowrie; stiff hair; long, mixed hair for felting; small, minute.

28 毿 ₍*san*[1] long feathers, especially the long crests like those on the head of the egret.

30 毡 *pao*[4)] to incubate, to sit on eggs, as a bird; to hatch.

毰 *p'ei*[2] ₍*p'éi* the feathers of the wing spread out.

44 毳 *chüeh*[3] *k'üeh*, birds with short feathers, which come out just after molting.

54 毽 *chien*[4] *kien*[1] a thing to kick, as a shuttlecock or foot-ball.

61 毸 ₍*sui*[1] to spread out the wings; gamboling and fluttering; said of the phœnix.

62 毹 ₍*jung*[2] velvet; worsted; flannel, fine; things woven with camel's hair; soft fur, felt, felted.

65 毾 *chih*[1] ₍*chi* light down, like that growing under the feathers; a soft kind of felt or plush.

66 氅 ʿ*ch'ang*[3] the downy feathers of a crane, used in trimming fine dresses.

72 氈 ʿ*p'u*[3] an open woven, thick woollen cloth, about a foot wide, with a nap on one side, used for saddle-cloths.

73 氆 *ho*[2] *hoh*, a felted woollen fabric like pilot cloth; embroidered leather; a light grayish color.

82 毳 *ch'ui*[4] *ts'ui*[1] the down in birds; the fine fur next the skin; furry, downy; soft, velvety; crisp; delicate; fragile, easily broken.

85 毬 *ch'iu*[2] ₍*k'iu* a ball, such as children play with; globular; a festoon, a knob; a balloon; a bladder blown up; the scrotum.

毳 ₍*sha*[1] a shaggy woollen surplice or outer robe of a Buddhist priest, woven from coarse sheep's wool.

86 毯 ʿ*t'an*[3] a rug, a carpet.

102 氎 *tieh*,[4] very soft, whitish cloth of a firm texture.

109 氍 *ch'ü*[2] ₍*k'ü* a square mat made of hair, which was anciently spread for the emperor to sit on when worshiping Shangti; a variegated carpet

110 氄 ₍*jung*[3] down, fur; to fledge; full of feathers; downy.

117 氉 ₍*t'ung*[2] feathers in confusion; it is applied to the stork, to one which would not perform its part when its feathers were in disorder.

124 氂 *mu*[4] *muh*, a gust of wind as it rushes by; the attitude of thinking; the hair wet through.

氌 *t'a*[1] *tah*, a kind of coarse woollen serge, similar to the plush or broad-cloth.

128 氏 *êrh*[4] ʿ*rh*[1] an elaborate kind of woven feather and hair work, once made into ornaments, and used on mantles; a feather duster; the hair of the yak woven into a tassel for bridles; colored hair used on flags.

130 氉 *t'o*[1] *t'oh*, to molt the hair or feathers; to shed the hair.

195 氇 *lu*[4] ₍*lo* a woollen cloth (Thibetan); a sleazy woven narrow cloth, resembling bunting or coarse worsted, made from yak's hair.

83 氏

shih[4] *shi*[1] family name; sect; clan; family; after a name denotes that the person is a woman; an officer; a person.

民 ₍*min*[2] natives, subjects (not official); the people; the uninstructed mass, who grow up as plants without education; the common multitude.

1 氐 ʿ*ti*[3] the third zodiacal constellation (stars in Libra); to revert to; a foundation; radical, fundamental; to lodge a night; the bottom of; ₍*ti* to reach, to hand down; cheap.

8 氓 *mêng*[2] ₍*mung* fugitives who cannot be brought together, those who have become

of a ladder; small sticks to connect, as the slips in trellis or lattice work; same as 檔 75. 102.

210 櫅 *chi*[3] *ˏtsi* a fruit tree; a variety of jujube.

212 龔 櫳 *ˏlung*[3] a cage, a railing; a pen for animals, like a corral or stockade; the bars or slats of a window, a jalousie.

76 欠 *ch'ien*[4] *k'ien*[3] deficient, wanting, to owe; to yawn and stretch when weary; insufficient; to be short of.

7 次 *tz'ü*[4] *ts'z*[3] second to, inferior; a time, a turn; neither the first nor the best; coming after; next; a trial; a halting-place; an inn, a stall, a shed, to put in the order of; to braid false hair.

欪 *ya*[4] the braying of an ass.

8 欬 same as 咳 30. 8.

9 歛 *ˏhan*[1] to desire; to ask for a thing playfully; to pretend, to beg.

11 歈 *ˏyü*[2] a sudden tempest, like a tornado.

12 欺 *ch'i*[1] *ˏk'i* to deceive, to impose on, to insult; to cheat, to deceive one's self or others intentionally; to abuse, when in power; to ridicule; to disappoint another.

歉 *chien*[4] *kien*[3] to eat without being satiated; scanty, deficient; to covet, to desire; dissatisfied with or at; discontented, bashful.

23 歐 *ou*[1] *ˏngeu* to vomit, to retch; the noise of retching.

29 欬 same as 嗽 30. 29.

30 歌 *ˏko*[1] to sing, a ballad; a rhapsody in which the lines differ much in length, and the rhymes recur at intervals.

欱 *ho*[2] *hoh*, to sip, to drink; to suck in, as fish; to take a mouthful or draught; to bring together.

欴 *ˏhan*[1] to smile under restraint; a suppressed laugh or smile; to desire.

欨 *hsü*[1] *ˏhü* to blow with the breath; to warm a thing with the breath; to look smilingly or approvingly.

欯 *hsi*[2] *hih*, to rejoice, to look pleased.

欯 *hsi*[1] *ˏhi* joyful; *ˏi* the braying of an ass.

31 欭 *ˏi*[1] the hesitating sound made by many speakers before saying the next word, half a stutter; a sigh, or short breath interrupting the word.

35 歘 *a*[1] *sha*[4] the changing of the voice; the voice becoming hoarse, through bawling.

37 欹 same as 猗 94. 37.

40 欷 *ch'ia*[1] *k'iah*, to emit vapor; to send forth breath.

45 歅 *chüeh*[1] *küeh*, to hiccough; to expand; to put on; to dig out.

50 欷 *hsi*[1] *ˏhi* to sob, to catch the breath in weeping; whimpering and timid.

69 欣 *hsin*[1] *ˏhin* joy, pleasure, delight, laughing, merry, happiness.

73 歇 *hsieh*[1] *hieh*, to stop, to rest, to leave off; to discontinue; to halt; to desist, to keep silence; to appease; to exhaust or let out.

75 歗 *shu*[4] *shuh*, to suck in; to smoke; to absorb, to inhale, to draw in the breath; *seu*[3] to cough.

86 歍 *ˏwu*[1] to nauseate, to loathe and vomit; the sound made in doing so; to bring mouths together, as birds do in feeding their young; *ˏyang* to lose the voice.

炎 *ch'na*[1] *huh*, suddenly, abruptly; moving, flitting, like a will-o'-wisp; to blow on, to snuff up; startled, to sniff; in *Pekingese:* *ˏchw'a* a gust of wind, an exclamation of dissatisfaction as if one throws

down a thing as useless; a sudden noise, as of bursting.

99 甘欠 *han*[2] if, perhaps; uncertain.

甚欠 *k'an*[3] to eat and not be satisfied; not enough to eat; dissatisfied.

111 欵 *k'uan*[3] *kw'an* real; to exceed; a kind, a sort; leisurely; something desired but unattainable; sincere, true; to venerate, to respect; an article, as of a treaty; an instance; a circumstance; a style or fashion.

矣欠 *ai*[3] *ngai* sighing, mournful tone; yes, so; a belching sound.

113 款 same as 欵 76. 111.

124 歙 *hsi*[4] *hih*, to snuff at; to turn up the nose, as in disgust; *sheh*, *shê*[2] to draw in the breath, to snuff up, in disgust.

習欠 *la*[4] *lah*, dissatisfied.

129 肅欠 *hsiao*[4] *siao*[3] a whistling, hissing sound, like letting off steam; to scream; to sigh; to groan; to whistle.

130 脅欠 *hsieh*[1] *hieh*, to inhale, to draw in, as a sip; bones covered by the skin; lean.

134 歟 *yü*[2] a final particle indicative of relief or admiration, but mostly used after questions expressing doubt, surprise, affirmation or irony; to breathe easier as after a sudden start or excitement.

欿 *k'an*[3] discontented with one's self; dissatisfied because of imperfection; humble, but energetic; a sour look, sorrowful; to strive for.

歃 *sha*[1,4] *shah*, to smear the sides of the mouth with blood when taking an oath; it was done in ancient times.

141 歔 *hsü*[1] *hü* to blow hard through the nose; to snuffle; to blow and snort, as animals do when afraid; alarmed.

虖欠 *hu*[1] to blow with the breath, as when warming the hands; to breathe out strongly.

142 蜀欠 *ch'u*[1] *ch'uh*, choked with anger; violent from raging passion; a man's name; *ts'an* a dish or platter on which square pieces of sweet flag were anciently served as a relish.

150 欲 *yü*[4] *yuh*, to wish, to hope, to covet; about to; wishes, ambition; passion, lust, appetite; to long for, to desire, to breathe after, about to be, ready to, on the point of, in order that, for the purpose.

151 豆欠 *t'ou*[2] *t'eu* to pant, to take breath, to breathe hard and sigh; to rest, to hold up.

154 責欠 *tsê*[1] *tseh*, to talk and laugh.

賁欠 *p'ên*[1,4] *p'ăn*[3] also read *făn* to spurt, to expel the breath forcibly; to snort, a puff as of steam.

164 酸欠 same as 嗌 30. 29.

167 欽 *ch'in*[1] *k'in* thoughtful; respect; imperial, governmental, majestic.

172 歡 *huan*[1] *hwan* satisfaction, pleasure, delight; glad; to rejoice.

177 歎 *t'an*[4] a sigh; to sigh; to moan; to praise, to applaud; a final tone in singing.

180 歆 *hsin*[1] *hin* the gods gratified with incense; to accept the fumes of sacrifice; to taste, to enjoy; to conceive, to quicken; to extol.

189 歊 *hsiao*[1] *hiao* vapor rising high; hot air ascending.

77 止

chih[3] *chi* to stop, to desist, to rest; to wait; to remain; to lodge at; to be still; hindered; detained; but, only, however; not to stop at; ten trillions.

1 正 *chêng*[4] *ching*[3] correct, straight, just as, or at; proper, legal; erect; exact, regular; gen-

vassals from other countries; the ignorant, imprudent country people.

61 黽 ʿmin³ to mourn for, to commiserate the suffering of others; lamentable, as a calamity; concerned for.

84 气

ch'i⁴ k'i' cloudy vapor, aura, effluence.

18 氛 *fēn¹ ˏfǎn* fume, vapour, noxious, miasma; shadowy signs; applied to rebels, which portend decay in the state.

31 氤 *ˏyin¹* a warm, genial aura.

72 氐 same as 陽 170. 72.

74 氐 same as 陰 170. 9.

108 氳 *yün¹ ˏyun* the genial, life-giving influences of nature, a procreative aura or power.

119 氣 *ch'i⁴ k'i'* air, breath; temper, anger; steam; exhalation; ether; spirit, courage; influence, attraction.

85 水

ʿshui³ water, a fluid, clear, limpid; trivial, common.

1 永 *ʿyung³* eternal, everlasting, for ever; ever-flowing; perpetual; final, complete, as a permanent cure; distant time; long, continued; to prolong, as a tone.

泮 *pan⁴)* deep mud made in the streets, the mire of the roads; to get mired, to overflow.

求 *ch'iu² ˏk'iu* to beg, to entreat, to invite; to seek; to ask, to implore; to search for; to class, to sort; an object; information.

汔 *chi¹ tsih,* water issuing secretly; to sprinkle.

汀 *ˏt'ing'* a low spit or tongue of land, an isthmus; a low, level bank along a stream.

沮 *chü³ ˏtsü* an affluent of the Yangtsz' River; in Hupeh; to stop, to prohibit; to destroy; to injure, to divulge; to threaten; to spoil, stopped; to leak or waste; *ˏtsien* ripples.

泄 *i⁴)* to disperse, to spread abroad; to scatter; easy, graceful; *hsieh⁴* to ooze, to leak; a bowel complaint.

沔 *ʿmien³* overflowing banks; a flood bursting through barriers; a mighty stream.

2 沖 same as 冲 15. 2.

3 氷 same as 冰 15. 85. See also 永 85. 1.

泫 *wan³ ˏhwan* to shed tears abundantly.

注 *chu⁴)* water flowing; to comment upon; to record; to strike; belonging to; to collect; to fix the mind on; to saturate.

4 泛 *fan⁴)* to float, to flow; common; to transport; unguided, careless; extensive, universal.

沛 *tzŭ³ ʿtsz'* to flow, to help.

派 *p'ai⁴)* to send, to appoint; to branch off, to ramify, as a family; a tribe; a classifier for all, a lot, the whole quantity.

洎 same as 堆 32. 172.

5 沌 *ʿt'un³* a cesspool; a pit, a tank, a manure reservoir; *ˏt'ǎm* to whirl, to revolve; round, rolling over; (unauthorized).

池 *ch'ih² ˏch'i* a pond, pool, or moat; a tank; a fosse, a ditch; a receptacle for liquids.

沱 *ˏt'o²* water diverging into streamlets; an affluent; a heavy rain; falling tears.

汍 *kuei³ ʿkwei* a spring issuing from the side of a hill.

汔 *ch'i¹ hsi¹ hih,* water dried up; to shed tears; dangerous.

7 沍 *hu⁴)* frozen, congealed, ice bound; chilly, cloudy.

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汙 污 ˬwu¹ foul, filth; to soil, to defile; stagnant water, dirty pools; deep, muddy; impure, obscene, vile, depraved, abominable; to insult; to bale out, to excavate; to wash out dirt; ˬyü a town in Honan; ˬwa to scoop out, to dig a hole.

洹 *yüan² ˬyuen* a small branch of the River Wéi in Honan.

8 沆 ˬ*mang²* sudden, startling; wide, like the ocean.

沆 *k'ang³ hang⁴)* mist or fog rising from the sea; a vast expanse of water; to cross the waters.

流 ˬ*liu²* to flow; banishment; to select; to pass, to circulate, as news, to diffuse, to spread; to beg, to intreat; a class, a set; a fluid; shifting.

渟 ˬ*t'ing²* water stagnating; water running back and making a still deep pool in a stream.

淳 *ch'un² ˬshun²* pure, limpid; unmixed, genuine, honest; to cleanse, to wash; to sprinkle; saltish land; a double banked war-chariot.

涼 ˬ*liang²* cool, pleasant, sparing; fresh; refreshing, distant; in need; to trust in; to assist.

渲 same as 淳 85. 8.

澶 *shan² ˬshen* still water; *tan'* lazy, self-indulgent.

9 夭 same as 溺 85. 57.

夭 *'t'un³* floating on the water, as a drowned body; drifting.

淪 *lün² ˬlun²* an eddy, a whirl in the water; turbulent, chaotic, engulphed, submerged; ruined; damned.

泠 ˬ*ling²* a small affluent of the Yangtsz' River.

滄 ˬ*ts'ang¹* vast, like the sea; cold.

淶 ˬ*lai²* a river in Shantung.

泐 *li⁴ lih,* water dripping down, and the streams uniting as they flow, as when a roof leaks, or rills run down a hillside.

濮 *p'u² puh,* a river in Shantung.

泭 ˬ*fu²* a float made of boards for crossing streams by pushing it across, a thing smaller than a raft.

洱 ˬ*i¹* a stream in Honan.

沴 *'t'ien³* in confusion, disordered, out of harmony; *li'* stagnant or still water; malarious, injurious.

泭 *fu² fuh,* a return flow, as in water; name of an anchorage.

涂 ˬ*t'u²* rut of a wheel.

涖 *li⁴)* the sound of running water; water grass or rushes; to descend towards, to arrive at; to overlook, to see about; to enter upon as an office; an officer's chair; the bench.

10 洸 *kuang¹ ˬkwang* water glistening and sparkling in the sun as it bubbles and foams; wide, distant, angry.

洮 ˬ*t'ao¹* to wash; interchanged with ˬ淘 to rinse.

沅 *yüan² ˬyuen* a large river in the west of Hunan, flowing into the Tungting lake.

沈 same as 沈 85. 14.

沇 *yüan³ 'yuen* to flow away.

洸 ˬ*ch'ung¹* the murmuring of water, or of a bubbling spring.

況 *k'uang⁴ hwang'* cold icy water; to lead, to compare; to overflow; then; to confer on, to bestow; same as 況 15. 10.

浼 *mei*[3] *méi* to defile, to foul, as with dirty water, to annoy, to request, to ask a favor of; *ˏmien* flowing water.

洗 *hsi*[3] *ʿsi* to wash, to cleanse, to bathe, to purify; to reform; to exterminate; to rinse; *ʿsien* to clarify spirit.

11 汭 *jui*[3)] a bay, bight, or shallow part near the shore; junction of two rivers; north side of a stream; winding of a stream.

浄 same as 泉 85. 106.

渝 *ˏyü*[2] to change; to exchange, as sides; to deteriorate; to grow worse.

12 浜 *pêng*[1] *ping*[1] *ʿpăng* a wet dock for caulking; a side-creek or canal; a wide creek in which boats can find shelter.

淟 *ʿtien*[3] dirty; muddied; to sink in water.

洪 *ˏhung*[2] a flood; great, vast, immense; an inundation.

淇 *ch'i*[2] *ˏk'i* an affluent of the river Han in Hupeh.

溓 *ˏlien*[2] to stick, to adhere to, as mud to wheels; thin ice; cold icy, water lying still in a pool and just ready to freeze; unsavory.

13 渭 *mao*[4)] to rise and overflow; to leak, as a chimney; to spurt out.

滿 *ʿman*[3] full, enough, all, the whole; complete; pride; to abound; entire.

洞 *chiung*[1] *ˏkung* vast, as water; distant, extensive.

溝 *kou*[1] *ˏkeu* a gutter, a drain, a sewer, an aqueduct, a current in the ocean; ten billions.

14 沈 *ch'ên*[2] *ˏch'ăn* to sink, weighty; to immerse; to suppress; lost; ruined; depraved; muddy; confused; a lake.

溟 *ˏming*[2] the wide boundless sea, the deep; drizzling rain; a fine fog, mist on hills; a sea whose waters are black and sluggish.

16 汎 *fan*[4)] to float; to transport, reckless, careless; extensive; universal; driven to and fro by the wind; see 汎 85. 24.

17 涵 *ˏhan*[2] to soak; to bear; to treat leniently; to submerge; to contain; vast, capacious; to leak; marshy.

18 泲 *ch'i*[1] *ts'ieh*, to make tea; the noise of water running; the rippling of a rapid current, to pour water on tea leaves.

潔 same as 潔 85. 120.

汾 *fên*[2] *ˏfăn* the chief river of Shansi.

涮 *shua*[1,4] *ʿshwan shuan*[4] sound of rain; to rinse; to scour and wash out.

洌 *lieh*,[4] pure, clear; *li*[3] to dash water about.

湔 *chien*[1] *ˏtsien* to sprinkle; to spatter.

測 *ts'ê*[4] *ts'eh*, to fathom, to measure; to sound; to estimate; a deep place in water; sharp; clear, as fine varnish.

瀏 *ˏliu*[2] clear, limpid, deep water; the wind blowing in gusts; the soughing of wind.

19 渤 *pu*[1] *puh*, *p'o*[1] an arm of the sea; mist.

澇 *lao*[4)] a torrent; great waves; to macerate; floods, an overflow.

湧 *ʿyung*[3] to bubble up, to rise or spring up; filling and running over; in *Cantonese:* a creek; to wash out.

20 汋 *ts'u*[4] *ts'uh*, the noise of splashing or bubbling waters; to plan; in *Cantonese:* soft, like thin mud; thin, fluid as milk; lean; careless of one's reputation.

沕 *wu*[4] *wuh*, abstruse; distant; *mih*, covered with dust; dirty; do dive or hide deep.

洶 *hsiung*[1] *ˏhiung* the bubbling of a spring; the rush of water as along a beach;

tumultuous, clamorous, as a crowd.

泡 *p'ao*[4] bubbles, blisters; spume; to pour; to soak, to rinse; a murmuring, bubbling noise; in *Pekingese:* light, as a thing; floatable.

淘 *ˌt'ao*[2] to scour; to stir, to excite; to wash out as rice; to search for, as gold dust; to clean out as a well; to play; to fidget; in *Shanghai:* altogether.

22 涯 *k'nang*[1] *ˌkw'ang* one of the headwaters of the river Siang in Hunan.

滙 same as 匯 22. 85.

23 漚 *ou*[4] *ngeu*[3] to steep, to soak, to saturate, to macerate; to root or soften by soaking, as hemp.

24 汁 *chih*,[1] gravy, juice, sap, juicy, sleet, rain, and snow all falling together; delicate, pleasing to the taste.

汛 *hsün*[4] *sin*[3] a military station, a post house; to guard; quick as a courier; speed; to sprinkle; watery, wet; see 85. 16.

淬 *ts'ui*[4] to harden iron by plunging it in water; to temper; to dye, to come into contact with, as fire with water; to flow.

泮 *p'an*[4] the semicircular pool before the provincial colleges; to melt, to scatter; a shore; to divide, to direct.

淖 *nao*[4] mud, slush, mire; thoroughly wet; *choh*, gentle; delicate, as a girl.

25 汴 *pien*[4] a branch of the River Han in Hupeh.

沾 *chan*[1] *ˌchen* to moisten, to tinge; to receive benefits, to enjoy; imbued with.

26 汜 *fan*[4] water overflowing; to inundate; agitated, in motion, like a flood; weak in mind and unable to compose the thoughts.

泖 *ˈmao*[3] stagnant water; watery.

沩 *wei*[2] *ˌwéi* a small branch of the River *Tsü* in Hupeh.

27 涯 *ya*[2] *ˌyai i*[2] the horizon, the edge; a bank; a margin of a river; a waterline; a limit; a shore.

漦 *ˌli*[2] to float with the stream; name of a river; water all run out; drying up.

源 *yüan*[2] *ˌyuen* a spring, a fountain; a source.

漓 *li*[4] to cross a stream on stepping-stones, or when fording it.

28 渗 *shên*[4] *shǎn*[3] to leak; to run, to waste, to flow along noisily; to soak through.

法 *fa*[3] *fah*, method, law, rule; punishment; a sect, a religion; an art; skill; the sect of Budhists; to follow a rule; to imitate an example; excellent, natural, accurate.

29 汊 *ch'a*[4] a stream dividing up into streamlets.

汲 *chi*[1] *kih*, to draw water from a well; to draw forth; to lead; to drag; to imbibe, as doctrine or example.

泼 *fa*[4] *fah*, chilly; to open sluices to let water upon field.

浸 *chin*[1] *tsin*[3] to soak, to drench, to absorb; to macerate; laid under water as an inundated field; baptism; imbubed with; gently, gradually; to penetrate, to wet.

沒 *mei*[2] *mo*[2] *mu*[2] *muh*, not, there is not; to die; to sink in the water, to perish; to exceed; without.

淑 *shu*[2] *shuh*, limpid, pure, clear; virtuous, uncorrupted, correct, skilled in; fine.

溲 *sou*[1] *ˈsheu* to soak meal in water; to steep in water; to macerate; *ˌsheu* to urinate.

30 河 *ˌho*[2] a river; the mouth.

浯 ˏwu² name of a river in Hunan.

洽 ˏhsia⁴ hiah, to soak; to instil, to imbue; to assemble, to permeate, to pervade, to affect well; just, exactly; provided for; to supply.

沿沿 ˏyen² a bank, a shore; to make a tour; to follow a stream; to flow along a course; to sail along or go along shore; to perpetuate, to hand down; continuous, successive; to conform to others' wishes; also read ˏyuen.

洞 tung⁴ a cave, a rapid current, a grotto; deep; a bridal chamber; a gorge; a hole; to understand thoroughly, as a mystery; to see through a subject.

渦 ˏwo¹ a whirpool, an eddy; ˏko a large branch of the River Hwai in Nganwui.

沼 ˋchao³ a fish pond; a square tank, a pool.

洵 ch'ü⁴ ˏk'ü the west branch of the Peh-tang River in Chihli; ˏkeu the murmuring noise of water.

沽 ˏku¹ to buy; to sell; to trade in; to lessen; bad, unworthy, coarse; to abridge.

滴 ti¹ tih, to drip, to drop; a drop, to ooze; a very little.

治 chih³ chi⁴ to regulate, to govern, to punish; to heal, to remedy; to form, to try; to compare; experienced; talented; a retired room of a Tao priest.

澡 ˋtsao³ to wash, to bathe; covered with icicles; to cleanse the heart.

澤 same as 灘 85. 172.

澀 sé⁴ seh, rough, opposite of smooth; harsh; corrugated, as skin; uneven; rippled, like water running over stones; difficult of performance.

浩 same as 浩 85. 30. 93.

洛 lo⁴ lê⁴ loh, the glare on water.

洺 ˏming² small stream in the south of Chihli.

涒 ˏt'un¹ to vomit after eating; ˏyun meandering.

浯 chiao⁴ kiao⁴ creeks, canals (Cantonese).

減 same as 15. 30.

浩 hao⁴ great, broad, extensive; immense; noble minded; kao⁴ to dilute spirits.

涪 fou² ˏfeu a river in Sz'ch'uen, about 800 miles long.

瀼 nang⁴ muddy; water dammed up or thick; so that it will not run.

31 溳 yün² ˏyun a small branch of the River Han in Hupeh.

泅 hsiu² ˏsiu to swim; to float.

泗 ssŭ⁴ sz⁴ mucus.

洄 hui² ˏhwui water flowing round and round; a back current; an eddy, a whirlpool; indistinct, as an eddying stream.

涸 ho⁴ hoh, dried up, exhausted; in need, at extremity.

溷 hun⁴ hwun⁴ confused, dirty, turbid; unclean, as animals; filthy; foul, as a sewer, a privy, a jakes.

32 澆 chiao¹ ˏkiao hsiao¹ to sprinkle, to water, to irrigate, to moisten; illiberal; perfidious.

洼 ˏwa¹ a puddle; deep and winding, as a stream.

涎 t'u⁴ t'o⁴ to spit, saliva, to do a thing easily; a port; a place to land at.

溼 same as 濕 85. 72.

塹 ch'ien⁴ ts'ien⁴ the moat or fosse around a town; a ditch to lead water in irrigation; to dig out.

涅 涅 *nieh*,[4] black mud at the bottom of pools; to defile, to blacken, to muddy.

湮 ˏ*yin*[1] to fall into the water; to sink and be lost; to dam up; to stain; to ooze or soak; to spread; a stain.

33 濤 ˏ*t'ao*[1] great waves; billows dashing on the shore.

34 降 *chiang*[4] *kiang*' water overflowing; a stream not keeping to its banks, and running over the country; an inundation.

35 浚 *chün*[4] *hsün*[4] *siün*' deep, as an abyss of water; to deepen, to deepen a channel; to regulate; serious, profound, as regard; abstruse, well read; to take out from; to use part.

淩 ˏ*ling*[2] to pass over quickly, as a horse galloping, or a swift vessel; to travel across

36 汐 *hsi*[4] *sih*, the evening tide, night tide.

液 *i*[4] *yih*, that which shows exhaustion of the powers, *viz.*, fluid secretions, as saliva, sweat, pus, milk, sap; thick dregs; to disperse, as water thrown down.

溳 *su*[4] *suh*, the noise of rain and wind.

瀆 *yin*[4b] water-courses running under ground like veins in the body, and forming fountains.

37 決 *chüeh*[2] *küeh*, to decide; determined; certainly; finally; to cut off; an archer's ring; streams diverging; to disperse.

泆 *yi*[4] *yih*, to overflow; to rise, as a flood; to be dissipated; licentious, immoral; excessive.

溱 *yi*[4] *yih*, to add to; to fill up, as saliva does the mouth; the spittle; a medicine made by the Taoists to preserve life.

湊 *ts'ou*[4] *ts'eu*' to assemble, to collect; to add to; to gather, to run together; to go with one and take care of him; a reunion; a concurrence of circumstances; to estimate the chances of.

汰 *t'ai*[4b] slippery; to wash; excess; overpassing, to boast; water swashing over; to clean; to correct, as style.

沃 *wu*[4] *wuh*, to water or irrigate; to soften with water; to enrich, to cleanse; to reform; fat, fertile, rich, abundant, luxuriant; glossy.

泰 *t'ai*[4b] great, large; liberal; easy; extensive, extreme, extravagant; pervading; slippery, smooth; exalted, honorable.

洿 same as 汚 85. 7.

浹 *chieh*[4] *hsieh*[2] *tsieh*, water flowing through a body; imbibed, moistened, dampened; to instil into, as by gradual instruction; a complete turn, a circuit; interchanged with *kiah*, 挾 to assist.

泱 ˏ*yang*[1] moving, agitated, as the clouds; wide, boundless; impetuous; violent.

渙 *huan*[4] *hwan*' to spread abroad, to expand, to dissipate; dispersed; swelling waters.

澳 *ao*[4] *ngao*' a high bank, a shore; a bay, inlet, or shelter, a dock for repairing ships.

洟 ˏ*i*[2] snivel, mucus from the nose, it is also read *t'i*' tears.

溪 *hsi*[1] ˏ*k'i* *ch'i*[1] a mountain stream; a rivulet running into a river; a creek; what has been handed down.

淹 ˏ*yen*[1] to drown; to soak, to saturate; to spoil by soaking; to overflow; to detain; to stay away; margin of a stream.

38 汝 *ju*[3] ˏ*jü* you, your.

漊 *'lü*[3] a drizzling, incessant rain; ability to drink much without becoming intoxicated.

洳 *jü*[4] *jü'* to become moist, to soak in; to dampen.

淒 *ch'i*[1] *ˌts'i* intense cold; wintry, shivering, freezing; calamitous; sad, afflicted, in misery; cloudy, windy skies, foreboding storms.

溛 *'lan*[3] to pickle fruits in brine; to divine by dropping water through a tortoise-shell.

洟 *ˌsui*[1] a drizzling fine rain; muddy.

委 *ˌwo*[1] muddy, roiled as water; a reservoir, a pool; to steep.

瀛 *ˌying*[2] the ocean, the circuit of the seas; a pool in a marsh.

39 洊 *chien*[4] *tsien'* water flowing out and reaching to a place; to duplicate or come again.

浡 *p'o*[4] *puh*, full; bursting, like a plant; copious, like a fountain; sudden; excited at.

潺 *ch'uan*[1] *ˌchw'en* water murmuring; the sound of water; flowing tears; saliva; phlegm.

浮 *fou*[2] *ˌfeu fu*[2] to float; light, buoyant; to drift; to overflow, to exceed, to run over; unsteady, volatile; unsubstantial; time gone by; excessive.

40 泞 *'ch'u*[3] clear, limpid, as water; or spirits settled on its lees.

沈 same as 85. 14.

浣 *huan*[3] *'hwan* to wash and cleanse; to bathe; to purify one's self; a decade; the feet.

演 *'yen*[3] to exercise, to practise, as a craft or art; to perform; to moisten, to permeate; to lead; long; ample, extended; widely; a stream flowing far.

沱 *ˌt'o*[2] water diverging into streamlets; an affluent; a heavy rain; falling tears.

涴 *'wan*[3] eddying water; to run in eddies; *ngoh*, to spatter mud on one, as a carriage in passing.

濘 *nêng*[4] *ning'* miry.

瀋 *shên*[3] *'shăn* gravy; sap; to pour water into a vessel.

淀 *tien*[4] *ting*[4] shallow water.

淙 *ˌts'ung*[2] *ch'uang*[3] the noise of flowing water; murmuring, bubbling, rippling, as a brook or fountain.

瀉 *hsieh*[4] *sié'* purging, dysentery; to leak, to ooze, to drain; to eliminate; diarrhea; slippery, as from the rain.

浴 *jung*[2] *ˌyung* water flowing full and gently within its banks; leisurely; a deep current.

滓 *tzŭ*[3] *'tsz'* ground, dregs, sediment; settlings, lees.

41 涘 *shih*[4] *shi'* a small islet in the midst of a stream; a hummock in a river; water rising still higher and standing at that point.

瀦 *'chu*[4] water running off in streamlets; moistened, well watered; to fertilize by rain.

潯 *hsün*[2] *ˌsin* steep bank where the water is deep.

淂 *tê*[2] *teh*, water, watery; the appearance of water.

漿 *chiang*[1] *ˌtsiang* syrup; matter; pus; starch; water in which rice has long been boiled, congee; thick broth, gum, varnish.

溥 *'p'u*[3] large; to disperse; extensive, pervading everywhere; to smear, to daub or rub on.

溥 *t'uan*[2] *ˌtw'an* dew descending in abundance.

42 沙 *ˌsha*[1] sand, pebbles, gravel, shingle; reefs; banks; granulated; as sugar; gritty; broken fine; a brown or grey color.

滸 *k'o*[4] to ground; to run a vessel on the shallows, to put her ashore.

淌 *t'ang³ ch'ang'* to flow; waves; to perspire; to leak as a roof.

潦 *'lao⁴* to sink in water; a flood; a great rain; a puddle left by rain; to macerate, to soak; careless, neglectful; name of a river.

43 泷 *ˌmang²* water.

44 涗 *chü² küh,* the ripples made on water by the wind; the bank of a stream.

溷 *hn¹ huh,* dirty, muddy water; confused, disordered, exhausted.

泥 *ˌni²* mud; stagnant; soft; slush, mire, dirt; earth soil; to daub with mud; adhesive; *ni'* bigoted, opinionated, attached to; doating on.

渥 *wu¹ wuh,* to water, to moisten, to tinge, to irrigate, to enrich with favors; to benefit; shining, rich.

漏 *lon⁴ len'* to leak; to ooze; to disclose, to drip, to lose, to forget, to let slip; to moisten; a crack, an aperture; a clepsydra.

45 沌 *tun⁴'* confused, chaotic; a torrent; mixed; impervious; unable to discover the cause or purpose of.

46 汕 *shan⁴'* fish jumping on the surface; to snare fish in a wicker net; a spit or point of a beach.

涔 *ts'ên² 'ch'ăn* pure, limpid; to soak; stagnant; to get fish out of a fishpool.

溯 *p'êng¹ ˌp'ăng* the noise of billows.

漼 *'ts'ni³* deep, clear water; fresh, clean; tears trickling down; spoiled, destroyed; frozen drifts of snow.

47 洲 *chou¹ ˌchen* an island, a continent; an islet.

涇 *ching¹ ˌking* to run through or straight across; a creek which joins places; a fountain.

漅 *ˌch'ao²* a lake in *Nyanhwui,* which produces gold fish.

溅 *tsa² tsah,* to spatter, to scatter water about.

48 江 *chiang¹ ˌkiang* a river; *met.* a country; a province.

汞 *'hung⁴* quicksilver, mercury, cinnabar; the ore from which quicksilver is obtained.

渠 *ch'ü² ˌk'ü* a drain, a gutter, an aqueduct; a canal; great, ample, wide; the chief one; gradual.

淺 *cha⁴'* a small branch of the River Han in the north of Hupeh.

49 汜 *ssŭ⁴ sz'* a stream leaving the main branch, and afterwards flowing into it; stagnant water.

港 *chiang³ 'kiang* a drain, a passage for water; a port, a reach; the channel in a stream; *hung'* vacant.

潠 *sun⁴'* to spurt out of the mouth.

50 沛 *p'ei⁴ p'éi'* heavy rain; great; sudden, copious, humid; to irrigate, or dam up water for irrigation; aquatic plants; moving or enlarging in any way.

泲 *tsa² tsah,* damp, wet; bubbling up; splashing, a sboiling water.

溮 *ˌshih¹ ˌshi* a short tributary of the River Hwai in Honan.

淅 *hsi¹ ˌhi* a small tributary of the Yangtsz' River.

滴 *ti⁴'* to run by drops; a drop of water.

滯 *chih⁴ chi'* congealed; to impede; to stop; to obstruct; indigestible; discordant; stagnated.

51 汗 *han⁴'* perspiration, sweat; long, as an expanse of water; bright; trouble, labor.

澣 same as 浣 85. 40.

滉 *hsing³ 'hing* a watery expanse.

泙 ₍p'ing² a ravine, a gully, a wady.

汧 ch'ien¹ ₍k'ien water forming a pool, a lake having no outlet.

洴 ₍p'ing² the noise of water; to wash and whiten cocoons or silk.

52 滋 same as 85. 95.

53 濂 ₍lien² a rivulet falling in a sheet of water from a cliff; thin; poor.

渡 tu⁴ to cross over, to pass through, to ford; to go from one subject to another; a ferry boat.

溯 su⁴ to trace up to a source, to go against a stream; water.

灋 same as 法 85. 28.

漢 ch'an² ₍ch'en an affluent of the river Han in Hupeh.

54 涎 hsien² ₍ts'ien nien² yen² spittle, slaver, drivel; to covet; the watering of the mouth; flowing on and over, as water; succeeding, continuously flowing, as a line.

55 渰 ₍yen¹ clouds rising and spreading.

57 涕 t'i⁴ to weep, tears, to shed tears; mucus.

沸 fu¹ féi to boil or bubble up; perturbed; excited, angry; to sprinkle.

泓 ₍hung² still and deep, like a clear pool.

溺 ni⁴ miao⁴ nih, weak, foolish; to drawn; to sink, to suffocate; reprobate; fond of; urine, to pass urine.

瀰 ₍mi² a vast expanse of water.

灣 ₍wan¹ a bay; to anchor; a bend, to moor; a winding bank.

漲 chang⁴ the rising of water, to overflow; to expand.

58 渌 same as 漉 85. 198.

59 澎 p'êng¹ ₍p'ăng the noise of dashing waters.

澎 ₍piao¹ water flowing.

60 微 mei² ₍méi fine and drizzling, as rain; the bank of a stream.

61 沁 ch'in⁴ ts'in to sound the depth of water, to fathom; to comprehend; to enter into; in *Cantonese:* to soak through by rain, to get wet; to let fall.

沖 ₍ch'ung¹ a wide smooth expanse of water.

泌 pi⁴ to gush forth, as a fountain; a rapid flow, like a torrent.

淰 ₍nien³ muddy, splashy; turbid; to dig out or dredge mud; smooth, flowing water.

涊 ₍nien³ muddy water.

添 ₍t'ien¹ to add, to increase; to put in more, to throw in; extra; additional, more than the limit; in *Cantonese:* really, too, exactly.

淰 same as 淰 85. 124.

滫 yu¹ ₍yiu water flowing along rapidly; used for 悠.

湉 ₍t'ien² the gentle flow of water; a tranquil noiseless stream.

濾 lü⁴ to filter; to strain liquids through a cloth; to wash, to purify.

62 淢 yü⁴ yuh, to flow rapidly; a swift current; the moat of a city.

濈 ch'i¹ ts'ih, water rapidly flowing out; rapid; cordial, harmonious, agreeing.

淺 ch'ien³ ₍ts'ien shallow, superficial, slightly; not profound; light, as a pale color; easy, simple, as a character having few strokes; short; weak; dripping; to sprinkle or dash water.

63 渿 hu⁴ to bale out water; a ladle.

淚 *lei*[4] *léi*' tears; weeping; to cry; a dropping like tears; *li*' water flowing rapidly.

滬 *hu*[4)] to fish by stakes, or placing weirs in the tideway, which detain the fish as the tide runs out; a name for *Shanghai*.

64 湃 *p'ai*[4)] the sound of dashing waves; the noise of breakers.

浙 *ché*[4] *cheh*, to scour rice; to rain; tidal bore at the embochure of a river.

66 瀲 *lieu*[4)] water overflowing; crests of waves.

瀟 *hsü*[4] *sü*' a stream in Hunan.

微 *wei*[2] ˏ*wéi* a slight shower of rain; *wi*' a torrent in a gorge.

澄 *ch'êng*[2] ˏ*ch'ing* still, limpid.

瀨 *p'ieh*,[4] to sport in the water; billowy; pure; to beat silk in the water.

激 *chi*[1] *kih*, gratitude; excited; to vex, to impede; a breakwater; a dyke to turn the current, water impeded in its course by rocks.

瀨 same as 漱 85. 76.

澉 ˏ*kan*[3] insipid, no flavor; to wash, to clean.

澈 *ch'é*[4] *ch'eh*, clear water; to search out.

67 汶 *wên*[4] *wăn*' a large affluent of the Yangtsz' in Sz'-ch'uen; ˏ*măn* to dishonor, to grieve.

69 沂 ˏ*i*[2] name of a river in Kiang-su.

泝 *su*[4)] to go against the stream, or with it; to go from; to meet one, to push up, as to a source; to revert to, to carry one's thoughts back; formerly; long ago.

澌 *ssŭ*[1] ˏ*sz*' to exhaust, to run dry; the crash of ice breaking up.

漸 *chien*[4] *tsien*' gradually, to find its way in, as water does; to advance by degrees, slowly, stealthily; little by little, to flow; to penetrate; to permeate; to be affected; to cross, as a stream; ˏ*tsien* to tinge, to imbue with; to soak into; to reach.

70 淤 ˏ*yü*[1] mud, muddy water; matter, pus; a bar in a channel, to silt up; a sedgy bank deposited in a stream; ˏ*yü* satiated.

滂 ˏ*p'ang*[2] great rain, the noise of a heavy rain, roar of running waters; soaked with the rain.

游 *yu*[2] ˏ*yin* to roam, to stroll; to flow, to float; to drift, to swim; to travel; to enjoy one's self; to go with the crowd; to take pleasure in; satisfied, pleased; an air of contentment.

漩 *hsüeh*[2] ˏ*süen* an eddying fountain; a circling eddy.

71 溉 *chi*[4] *kai*[4)] to lead on water for irrigation; to roll on like a torrent; swashing, inundating, flooding; to rub clean; to scour utensils, to wash bright.

72 汩 *ku*[3] *kuh*, the noise of waves; to confound, to mix, to let flow; to unstop; to float, to rise; pervious, confused; *mih*, a river.

滉 *kuang*[4] *hwang*' a bright expanse of water illuminated by the sun.

潛 same as 潛 85. 73. 71.

瀑 *pu*[4] *puh*, a cascade, a waterfall; water rushing down a hill; *pao*' bubbles, froth; a heavy rain.

洵 *hsün*[2] ˏ*siün* to weep silently; justly, really; distant; even, equal.

湯 ˏ*t'ang*[1] broth, soup, gravy, hot water; to bathe in warm water; repelling injustice;

to remove grievances, awesome, grand.

溡 *shih*[4] *ˌshi* a small stream in Shantung.

混 *hun*[4] *ˋhwun* water in confusion; muddy, turbid, dull; foul, mixed, illsorted; disorderly; heedlessly, promiscuously, dark.

湣 *ˋmin*[3] *hun*[1] *ˌhwun* turbid, foul, chaotic; died early; unsettled, disturbed; in suspense.

湜 *shih*,[4] limpid clear water, like the River King 涇 in Shensi.

濕 *shih*,[1] wet, damp, moist, humid, lowlying grounds; disappointed, dejected.

73 沓 *ta*[1] *tah*, rippling water, the bubbling of a stream; to back-bite; jabbering; to pile on, sluggish, remiss; avaricious.

汩 *yüeh*[1] *yueh*, flowing fast and silently, as a stream; quick; limpid, pure.

洩 *hsieh*[4] *sieh*, to leak; to ooze out; to drop; to lessen; to divulge; to tell a secret; to desist from, to reduce; to diminish.

澮 *kuei*[4] *kwéi*' streams flowing together; a gutter or drain in a field; a great tank for irrigating a thousand fields; a reservoir.

渴 *k'o*[3] *k'oh*, thirsty; to long for; dry; desirous of; sudden.

潛 same as 潛 85. 73. 71.

漫 *man*[4] filled with water; flood; set loose; an expanse of water; breaking bounds, like a torrent; diffused; spreading; to let go; vague, as writing; wild, reckless.

潛 same as 潛 85. 73. 71.

湯 same as 漫 85. 73.

潛 *ch'ien*[2] *ˌts'ien* to ford; to swim or dive; to hide away, to abscond, to secrete one's self; reserved, reticent, secretly; carefully, a cesspool.

漕 *ˌts'ao*[2] to convey by water; tribute boats; a gulf, a gorge; to turn a water course; revenue junks; to convey revenue to Peking.

74 洧 *wei*[4] *ˋwéi* a small river in Honan.

滕 *t'êng*[2] *ˌt'ăng* water spurting out or bursting up; to open the mouth wide when talking; empty.

溯 *so*[4] *su*' a river, flowing; to think; to trace up to a source; to go against a stream; water.

潮 *ˌch'ao*[2] the tide; damp, moist; flood tide.

淜 *p'êng*[1] *ˌp'ăng* the noise of water.

75 沐 *mu*[4] *muh*, to cleanse, to receive; to regulate; to wash the hair; to receive favors; blessed.

沬 *mei*[2] *ˌméi* indistinct; dark; a small star near the Dipper; *hwui*' to wash the face.

沫 *mo*[4] *moh*, scum, spittle, slaver; to perspire, to finish; to drool in sleep.

洙 *ˌchu*[1] a small stream in Shantung.

渣 *ˌcha*[1] grounds, dregs, sediment, refuse, settlings.

渫 *tieh*,[2] waves surging along; clever, smart; *sieh*, to ooze; to desist; muddy, unsettled; dirty.

淑 *shu*[4] *shuh*, a river in Shantung.

淞 *ˌsung*' the river which runs near *Sung-kiang fu*, and has given name to the town of 吳淞 Woosung.

深 *shên*[1] *ˌshăn* deep, profound; very, extremely; learned; many; intense; carefully; well; to secrete; to measure the depth.

凍 *su⁴ suh,* a river in Shansi; *sen'* to wash clothes; spoiled by water.

凍 *lien⁴)* to boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving.

濼 *lo⁴ loh,* a bank; an estuary.

滌 *ti² tih,* to wash, to scour, to cleanse vessels; to clear, to purify; to reform; to dilute; arid, parched; a stable or pen for keeping cattle when fattening.

淅 *hsi⁴ sih,* to wash or scour rice; the water in which it has been cleaned.

凍 *ˌtung¹* a tributary of the Yellow River; a heavy shower or dew in summer; drenched.

淋 *ˌlin⁴* to drip; to wet, to soak; dropping; a pond.

澀 *'ch'n³* small streams which flow off aside, when a large river overflows its banks.

潸 *'shan¹* to weep, to cry piteously.

漆 *ch'i¹ ts'ih,* varnish or lacquer tree from which the Chinese collect sap for lacker ware; to paint; adhesive; friendly; viscid or resinous juices used in varnishing; *tsieh,* a staid composed mien.

溧 *li⁴ lih,* a small stream in Kiang-su.

灤 *luan² ˌlwan* to flow drop by drop.

76 次 *hsien² yen² nien² ˌts'ien* spittle; the watering of the mouth; succeeding; continuously flowing, as a line.

漱 *sou⁴ shen'* to rinse the mouth, to scour; to wash out a thing; to purify; to gnaw.

77 沚 *chih³ 'chi* a small islet or bank in a stream; to stop at, as at a watering-place or island in the sea.

涉 *shé⁴ sheh,* to ford; to wade; to involve; concerned in; to spend, as time; to investigate, to implicate, to tread, to attract; acquainted with.

澀 *sé⁴ seh,* rough to the taste, harsh, not smooth; corrugated as skin, uneven; difficult of performance.

泚 *tz'ŭ³ 'ts'z'* clear, as water; fresh, new; perspiring; to sweat.

瀝 *li⁴ lih,* dripping, to drip, to drop; a drop, a little left in a cup; to drain out; to filter, to strain; in *Cantonese:* a row, a line of things.

濊 *wei⁴ wéi'* deep, vast, like the ocean; thick, turbid; *hwah,* the gurgling of water.

澁 same as 澀 85. 77. 18.

79 漿 *ch'ing⁴ k'ing'* a stream flowing from the side of a hill; to pour out wine or any fluid.

80 海 *'hai³* the sea; a large river; great; fully, altogether; at random.

81 濺 *ˌch'an²* rippling sound of water; sportive leaping of fish; perspiration of the hands and feet.

83 泯 *'min³* a vast sheet of water; to flow off; exhausted, drained; destroyed, put an end to; distant, obscure, confused.

泜 *ti⁴)* name of a stream in Chihli.

85 泳 *ˌch'ui¹* water.

泳 *yung⁴)* to dive and go under water.

添 same as 添 85. 61.

淼 *ˌmiao³* the vastness of the sea.

86 澠 *'wu³* a river in Hunan.

滅 *mieh,⁴* to extinguish; to destroy; to cut off.

淡 *tan⁴)* weak, thin, watery; volatile; insipid, tasteless; fresh; heartless; cold or distant; light, as color; dull, as trade; indifferent to.

瀠 *ˌyung²* small rills of water; little brooks.

瀛 *ˌying²* an eddy; a rivulet.

瀅 *jung² ˌyung* to revolve; to run around, as eddies in the water.

87 湲 *huan² ˌhwan* the murmuring noise of a rapid current.

淫 *ˌyin'* the rising of waters; to soak, to drench; to give loose rein to; lewd, immoral; extraordinary; desire, lust, excess; to debauch; the bad; to incroach, as on another's functions or place; a long time; to overpass; very, great.

瀷 *chio² tsioh,* the rippling rush of water caused by stones; the noise of waves; *so⁴ shoh,* the gentle murmuring of a brook over the stones; the sportive leaps of fish; waves dashing against each other.

淨 *ching⁴ tsing'* to wash clean; clean, pure; actors who personify warriors and paint their faces; undefiled; limpid; only.

89 瀰 *ˋni³* many, abundance of; rising, overflow; *ˌmi* a wide expanse of waters.

91 泮 *p'an⁴)* the banks of a stream; water flowing.

淵 *yüan¹ ˌynen* an abyss; an eddy; deep; a gulf; a whirlpool or place where the back water seems to stop.

94 漪 *ˌi¹* the ripples or curling lines made on water by a breeze, which are compared to brocading it.

瀦 *ˌchu¹* a pool or small lake; to dig out as when making a pool, or confining its limits.

95 泫 *hsüan³ ˌhüen* dew drops; falling tears, deep flowing water.

滋 *tzŭ¹ ˌtsz'* pleasant flavour; to enrich; humid, soft, juicy; thick, moisture; numerous, many, to fertilize, to increase; to stir up evil, to cause ill-will and riot.

96 汪 *ˌwang¹* vast; a lake, an ocean; a pool, a pond; great; a deep and wide expanse of water.

99 泔 *ˌkan¹* water in which rice has been scoured, and used in washing sores; to boil thick, as gruel.

湛 *chan⁴)* dew, fresh as dew; deep, clear, to imbibe; dregs; excessive, as in dissipation.

100 滻 *ˋch'an³* a small stream near *Si-ngan fu* in Shensi.

101 涌 *ˋyung³* to bubble and run off, as a fountain; rising; rushing on; filling and running over; in *Cantonese:* a creek; to wash out.

浦 *ˋp'u³* a creek, a stream; a bend; a bank, a margin of a lake; a broad reach.

102 油 *yu² ˌyiu* oil; greasy; lard, fat; paint; shining, glazed, glossy; easy; cordial, agreeing; *yin'* to oil, to paint.

渨 same as 隈 170. 102.

溜 *lin¹)* to flow gently; to issue forth; a current; smooth, glossy; to float.

澨 *pi⁴ pih,* the bubbling of water in a fountain; a deficiency.

湢 *pi⁴ pih,* a bathing house.

浹 *hsi¹ sih,* a wave, the rolling of waves.

溡 *shih⁴ shi'* a small islet in the midst of a stream; a hummock in a river; water rising still higher and standing at that point.

淄 *tzŭ¹ ˌtsz'* a dark color.

滮 *pi¹)* the motion of a vessel; the ripple of water.

淠 *ch'u¹ ch'uh,* water flowing into a reservoir or pool; to flush from excitement.

潘 *ˌp'an¹* dregs; spots on the face; dirty rice-washing used to scrub the face.

105 潑 *p'o¹ p'oh,* to sprinkle, to scatter, to ooze out; dissipated; bold, vigorous.

澄 *têng⁴ chên² ˏch'ing* clear, limpid; still; pure.

106 泊 *po⁴ poh*, the glare on the water; a ripple, to stop; to fasten or moor a boat; to anchor; a marshy lake.

泉 *ch'üan² ˏts'üen* a spring, source of a stream; a fountain; the head-waters of a river; money, riches.

浩 *chieh¹ ˏkiai* the rippling sound of water; incessant rain and wind.

湟 *huang² ˏhwang* cold water.

107 波 *ˏpo¹* waves; a ruffled surface; moved; a glance of the eye; to communicate, to flow along; wrinkled, venerable.

108 溢 *i⁴ yi⁴ yih*, a vessel full to the brim; ready to overflow, to run over, abundant; to spread abroad; to diffuse; still, as water in a vessel; a handful.

溢 *p'ên² ˏp'ăn* water bubbling and roaring, as in a swift current; to soak.

溘 *k'o² k'oh*, to get to suddenly, as a boat striking the bank; to ground, to lean against; to reach.

溫 *wên¹ ˏwăn* warm, genial, cordial; to warm; tepid, placid, mild, kind, gentle; soothing; matured, acquainted with.

濜 *chin⁴ tsin'* a rapid flow of water; saliva.

濫 *lan⁴'* floating; to exceed; to encroach, overflowing; intruding on; to soak, profuse, lawless; irregular; addicted to; unsettled; wet, oozy.

瀘 *ˏlu²* a river in Chehkiang.

109 泪 same as 淚 85. 63.

瀰 *mien⁴'* a vast expanse of water.

濬 *chün⁴ hsün⁴ siün'* deep, as an abyss of water, to deepen, to dig a channel; to regulate; serious, profound, as regard; abstruse, well read; to take out from, to use part.

滇 *ˏtien¹* a lake south of *Yunnan fu*; *ˏt'ien* vast, full.

渺 *ˏmiao³* small; white, vast; indistinct appearance of the ocean; vague, boundless.

湄 *mei² ˏméi* the brink of a stream; plants growing thick and tangled along the edge of a pool or river.

澤 *tsê² tseh*, kindness, softened, a marsh; a pool, to fertilize, to enrich; to anoint; to benefit, to show kindness to; to moisten; breeches or under-clothes.

湘 *hsiang¹ ˏsiang* name of a district and lake in Chehkiang.

110 潏 *chü² küeh*, land filled up or regained from a river; islets rised in the stream; to bubble, to gush out; water flowing rapidly.

111 涘 *ssŭ⁴ sz'* the banks of a river; the embouchure of a stream.

112 泊 *to⁴ toh*, to let down; to drop, as a line into a well; to drop, as rain; used for 赭 *ché* ochre.

濡 *huo² hwoh*, dashing waves; roaring of breaking billows.

澄 *t'êng⁴ t'ăng'* little streamlets or drippings running into a brook; carried away, as by a flood; soaked, saturated; to settle, as sediment; in *Pekingese*: *luh*, to drain off.

113 沂 *ˏi²* a small tributary of the river Han in Hupeh; *ˏchi* a bank or dyke.

漂 *ˏp'iao⁴* tossing about; to bleach; to float; to drift; to be moved, as by the waves, cold, bleak.

114 漓 *ˏli²* water dropping and soaking into the ground; the pattering of rain or hail; to instil by drops; thin.

115 溱 *chên¹ ˏchăn* a small stream in Honan; a river in Hupeh; to reach; easy; comfortable.

湫 *chiu*[1] *ˏtsin* a pool; a pond; cool, refreshing, as a breeze; to distress; to sadden; *'tsiao* to be stopped, as water by a dyke or in a tank.

潲 *shao*[4] to sprinkle; water driven by the wind and dashing against things; wet by the rain.

116 泬 *hsüeh*[4] *hüeh*, a stream flowing rapidly from a hole.

漥 *ˏwa*[4] low ground, swamp; a puddle; a hollow; the footsteps of an ox, in which dirty water collects.

瀘 *k'u*[1] *k'uh*, deep water, as in a pool.

117 泣 *ch'i*[4] *k'ih*, to weep silently, as for a parent's death; grieved, heart broken; lamenting; *lih*, impetuous.

漳 *ˏchang*[1] a large tributary of the River Wéi in Honan.

潼 *ˏt'ung*[2] to overflow and destroy a road; damp, wet.

118 游 *ˏfu*[2] to cross a stream on small floats fastened to each other.

涇 *shé*[4] *sheh*, a bank deposited near the shore by silt, on which people can land.

滮 *pi*[4] *pih*, to strain off the water or gravy from a dish, as of rice; to squeeze out the juice.

119 泯 *'mi*[3] an important affluent of the River Siang in Hunan.

瀵 *fén*[4] *fǎn*[3] a stream in Shansi, whose headwaters spout up as a fountain.

潾 *ˏlin*[2] clear water rippling down rocky ravines.

120 潔 *chieh*[2] *kieh*, pure, chaste, clear, clean; neat, trim, untainted; to correct.

瀠 *ˏfan*[2] to water plants.

漯 *t'a*[4] *t'ah*, ancient name of a stream in Shantung.

濰 *wei*[2] *ˏwéi* a river in Shantung.

122 瀨 *ˏlo*[2] a river flowing into th Tungting lake.

123 洋 *ˏyang*[2] the ocean; vast, extensive; wide, overspreading; foreign; a voyage by sea, a passage.

漾 *yang*[4] water in commotion, ripples, rapids; vast and large, as rising waves; in *Fuhchau:* to talk about, to make known; to shake.

溔 *'yao*[3] boundless.

124 瀏 *ˏliao* deep and clear like the deep sea.

瀚 *han*[4] the northern sea; the most arid and barren part of Gobi.

瀜 *wêng*[3] *'wǎng* to rise and float, as clouds and mist; the drizzling look of a fog.

瀉 *hsi*[1] *hih*, the noise of flowing water; running, murmuring, gurgling.

溻 *t'a*[1] *tah*, to dampen, to soak through; soaked.

瀷 *yi*[4] *yih*, a boiling current caused by a rock in a stream.

瀖 *cho*[2] *choh*, to wash, to cleanse, to purify; to rinse; to drink; to ramble about; fat, as a deer; great, bright, as a flame.

125 渚 *'chu*[3] an islet; a low place; a wash in a river; a deposit appearing above the waters.

126 洱 *êrh*[2] *ˏrh* water flowing in diverging streams; warm water.

澳 *nuan*[4] *nwan*[3] warm water; the water left after bathing.

湍 *t'uan*[1] *ˏtw'an* water gushing out; a rapid current; the reflex current or undertow.

128 洱 *êrh*[2] *'rh* a small affluent of the Yellow River in Honan.

涉 *'shê*[1] *sheh*, a river in Hupeh; *nieh*, watery.

129 津 *chin*[1] *ching*[1] *ˏtsin* a ford; to imbue; a ferry; a place where streams meet; a creek; a narrow; a mart where boats stop; to moisten; to

soften by soaking, saliva; the sap of trees.

130 潕 *yao*[2] *ˌhiao* muddy water; mixed up, confused.

清 *yü*[4] *yuh*, one of the head-waters of an affluent of the River Han in Honan.

涓 *chüan*[1] *ˌküen* a brook, a stream, a rill; pure, clear; to cleanse, to select; to exclude.

湖 *ˌhu*[2] a lake; a large pool.

消 *hsiao*[1] *ˌsiao* to thaw, to digest, to annul, to need and consume, to dissipate; to exhaust; dispersed; saleable, transpiring; to melt, to liquefy, to lessen by using, to do away with.

淝 *fei*[2] *ˌféi* an affluent of the Poyang lake.

潘 *hsiu*[2] *ʿsiu* water in which rice has been boiled or rinsed.

渭 *wei*[4] *wéi*ʾ roaring, hurrying, as rapids.

滑 *hsü*[3] *ʿsü* to put herbs or grass in a basket or vat for spirits to drip through, and thus become clear; abundant; pure, limpid; in drops like dew.

潦 *chiao*[1] *ˌkiao* name of a river; a vast prospect.

濟 *ˌshun*[2] the margin of a stream, a steep bank; a brink, the slope of a bank.

132 洎 *chi*[4] *ki*ʾ the broth of boiled meats; fertile; to reach to; name of a river.

溴 *ch'ou*[4] *ch'eu*ʾ the effluvia of water; name of a stream in Honan.

134 瀑 *hsio*[2] *hioh*, a rivulet dry in winter and running in the summer; the noise of a torrent.

潟 *hsi*[1] *sih*, land which has been overflowed by the tide and thus become salt; saltish.

滔 *ˌt'ao*[1] to flow; water rising; to overpass bounds; the rapid continuous waters of a stream.

135 活 *huo*[2] *hwoh*, alive; moveable; lively; running, bubbling, active, bright, cheerful; to vivify; work, livelihood, occupation.

136 灣 *ʿwu*[3] a river in Hunan.

138 浪 *lang*[4]ʾ waves, billows; unsettled; profligate: dissipated; wasteful, extravagant; rude, impertinent, lawless; undecided; a drum.

140 濛 *méng*[2] *ˌmung* mist, small drizzling rain, foggy; Scotch mist.

滿 *ˌko*[1] name of an ancient lake or marsh which was drained by Yü, in Shantung.

漠 *mo*[4] *moh*, a sandy desert; careless manner; dry; indifferent to, as pleasure.

漭 *mang*[3]ʾ level and waste as a desert; vast, like the ocean.

瀟 *hsiao*[1] *ˌsiao* name of a river in Yunnan.

潼 *ʿtung*[3] the noise of anything falling into the water.

濩 *huo*[4] *hwoh*, to rain profusely; water pouring down after a rain; the dashing of water; to cook, to boil.

141 滹 *ˌhu*[1] the bank of a stream; name of a river in Shansi.

澞 *ˌyü*[2] a rivulet running between two hillocks or rising banks.

142 潇 *ˌsao*[1] the sound of washing rice in an earthen dish.

濁 *cho*[2] *choh*, thick, foul, muddy, obscure, impure; dull, stupid; degenerate.

瀜 *ˌyung*[2] wide and deep as a vast expanse of water.

143 洫 *hsü*[4] *süh*, a ditch or gutter to drain a field, eight feet broad and deep; the moat of a city; a gate to regulate water flowing; to empty; overflowing, flooded.

漇 ₍ts'ung² smaller streams flowing into a large one; the place where the waters meet.

145 漪 *i*⁴) the surface of water roughened by the wind.

滾 *kun*³ ʿ*kwun* water bubbling or boiling; to stir up; to roll about or over.

瀼 ₍*jang*² an abundant, heavy dew; muddy water flowing, or water stopped in its flow because of silt; see also 85. 30.

146 洒 *sa*³ *shai*³ ʿ*sha* to sprinkle; to wash, to disperse; respectful; see also 164. 85.

潭 潭 ₍*t'an*² name of a river near the Tungting lake; deep; great; unfathomable; deep pools in a river; a vast pond.

148 澥 *hsieh*⁴ *hiai*' a creek or canal; a small inlet; in *Pekingese*; thin, as congee or paste.

149 洶 ₍*hung*¹ the roaring sound of rushing waters.

滸 ʿ*hu*³ the sloping bank of a river; a slope or easy descent to the water side.

澹 *tan*⁴ ₍*t'an*² still, tranquil, placid; like flowing water; to move.

瀦 ₍*ch'u*² a small stream in Shansi.

150 浴 *yü*⁴ *yuh*, to bathe; to fly; to purify; to cleanse the heart; to flit or skim down, as swallows or butterflies.

151 浢 *t'ou*³ ʿ*t'eu* to wash; a small affluent of the Yellow River in Shansi.

灃 *fêng*¹ ₍*fung* a stream in Shensi.

灩 *yen*⁴) water moving beautifully, as the boisterous, rolling sea.

湿 ₍*i*² hoarfrost and snow covering the ground.

澧 ʿ*li*³ one of the large affluents of the Tung-ting lake.

152 涿 *cho*¹ *choh*, dropping, trickling; to fall drop by drop, a stillicidium; to strike on the water.

濠 ₍*hao*² a moat with water in it; the city ditch.

漾 ʿ*t'ang*³ water roaring and rushing along; similar to 蕩 *tang*' vast.

154 潰 *hui*⁴ *hwui*' a stream overflowing its banks; to separate; dispersed; broken; a flight, a rout; defeated; driving surges; enraged, hasty.

漬 *tzŭ*⁴ *tsz*'' to soak; to dye; to tint; damaged by water; the death of a brute.

灒 *tsan*⁴) to stir up water, to soil; to spatter, to splash; shallow; turbid water; to hit one with water; in *Cantonese*: to recoil, to rebound.

瀨 *lai*⁴) water flowing over the sand; a shallow reach; rippling over stones.

濆 *fên*² ₍*fǎn* small streamlets caused by the overflow of a river; the brink of a river.

湞 *chêng*¹ ₍*ching* a branch of the North River in Kwangtung.

濱 濵 ₍*pin*¹ a shore bank, beach, or margin; near, adjoining.

湞 灨 *kan*⁴) the name of the central river of Kiangsi.

瀵 same as 沸 85. 57.

濺 *chien*⁴ *tsien*' to splash, to spatter; a swift current or race-way, where the water dashes up; to spurt on; to color; to tint.

潣 ʿ*mai*³ one of the headwaters of the Mih-lo River 汨羅江 which rises in Kiangsi, and flows westerly into the Tung-ting Lake.

瀆 *tu*² *tuh*, a ditch, an outlet, a sluice; the large drain of a country, as a great river; foul, muddy; to annoy; to despise.

157 泥 *cho*[2] *choh*, to soak; to steep in water a little, to dampen; scurf on the hands; dirty crust on dishes.

潞 *lu*[4] a river in Shensi.

159 渾 *hun*[4] *ˌhwun* muddy; one mass; mingled; turbid; sordid, dirty, confused; the whole, the mass, entire; even, uniform; *kw'un* to circulate, as goods; to roll continuously.

160 澼 *p'i*[4] *pih*, to wash clean, to whiten, to brighten, as knowledge does the mind.

161 溽 *ju*[4] *juh*, damp, rich; vaporish; streaming, close, hot; savory.

濃 *nêng*[2] *ˌnung*[2] mud; thick; rich; strong; heavy as dew; strong as a decoction, seasoned; nervous, terse as style; kind, hearty.

162 遂 *sui*[4] a sluice or ditch between fields to drain them.

逢 *fêng*[2] *ˌfung* the name of a river; a pool, a marsh; *ˌp'ăng* the swirling eddies in a stream.

澾 *t'a*[4] *t'ah*, slippery and miry.

漣 *ˌlien*[2] the wind raising ripples on the water; unceasing.

163 浥 *i*[4] *yi*[4] *yih*, damp, as from dew; moist, soaked; to steep; *yah*, to fall into a pit or ditch; water running down, as from a hillside.

漷 *huo*[4] *hwoh*, the noise of waters roaring and dashing; *kw'oh*, a small stream in Shantung.

淅 same as 㴱 76. 99.

164 涵 *chiu*[1] *ˌtsiu* to swim.

166 湩 *'tung*[3] milk of mares or cows, once used to wash the emperor's feet; muddy water; a noise.

167 淦 *kan*[4] water leaking into a boat; mud; to sink; a superlative, very.

169 潤 *shan*[3] *'shen* water rippling and glinting as it flows rapidly.

潣 *'min*[3] water flowing gently; a watery expanse.

澗 *chien*[4] *kien*[4] a mountain stream; a rivulet or torrent, at the bottom of a gorge.

瀾 *ˌlan*[2] streams mixing together; billows, waves; dirty water in which rice has been washed.

潤 *jun*[4] moist, to moisten; to enrich, to fatten, to benefit, to increase, to imitate; to follow.

濶 same as 闊 169. 85.

170 滌 *shu*[2] *ˌch'u*[2] a small branch of the *Yangtsz* River.

泐 *lê*[4] *leh*, to split rocks; the cleavage or veins of rocks; to split open; to clarify or settle, as sugar-syrup with eggs; to write.

陌 *mo*[4] *meh*, shallow water; shallows, strands.

澤 *'sui*[3] slippery, smooth; something which will make slippery.

172 淮 *huai*[2] *ˌhwai* a large stream which drains the province of Honan; an even, equable flow, like this river.

瀜 *ˌyung*[1] a sluice or waste-weir opened along the banks of the Yellow River to receive the waters which then ran into it farther on.

準 *'chun*[3] to equalize; to weigh, to adjust, to level, to allow; to measure; a rule a gauge, a plumb-line; exact; true, as a watch; even, just.

灌 *kuan*[4] *kwan*[4] to drink; to flow; to assemble; to discharge; collected; to water, as flowers; to give one drink; to force one to drink; luxuriant, bushy, as trees; much.

潗 *chi*[2] *tsih*, a fountain gently bubbling up; the noise of boiling or bubbling.

灘 same as 灘 85. 172.

灘 ˏt'an¹ a rapid; a beach; the obstruction arising from rocks or sand banks; in *Cantonese:* ʿtan beach covered at high tide; a flat shore; reclaimed land lying along river banks.

173 澐 *yün²* ˏ*yun* the waves rising high, applied especially to those on the River *Yangtsz'*.

灵 ˏ*ling²* a winding reach in a river.

灞 *pa⁴*ˀ a small affluent of the River Wei in Shensi.

濡 *ju²* ˏ*jü* to immerse; to moisten; thick, viscid; sediment-like; damp, wet; glossy, fresh; mild, forbearing, patient, enduring; to urinate; to soak in.

174 清 *ch'ing¹* ˏ*ts'ing* pure, limpid, clear; incorruptible; right principled; ringing clear, as the tone of a bell; to purify, to make clear; *Manchu; tsing'* to make cool.

176 湎 ʿ*mien³* sunk in excess; flushed with liquor; drunk, intoxicated; addicted to.

177 漢 *han⁴*ˀ a man; a Chinaman; a fine fellow; form, stature, appearance; the milky way.

178 漳 *wei²* ˏ*wéi* to return; to flow back.

179 濺 *chien¹* ˏ*tsien* to destroy; a spring appearing and disappearing at intervals; an intermittent fountain; to moisten, to soak.

澥 *hsieh⁴ hiai'* mist or dewy vapor on the sea; night damps in northern regions, which are conducive of health.

180 澄 *ch'i⁴ k'ih,* damp; juicy, as meat; dark; in *Cantonese:* sticky or oily; muddy; slow, indisposed.

181 須 *hsü¹* ˏ*sü* the hair on the chin; to wait for, to expect, to get what is asked or required; ought, must; should be; necessary, requisite; good for use, serviceable; slow, dilatory.

澦 *yü⁴*ˀ a tributary of the Yangtsz' River in Sz'ch'uen.

潁 ʿ*ying³* an ancient district in Nganhwui.

澒 ʿ*hung³* quicksilver; a vast vapory appearance; whirling about; girating, as water in an eddy.

灝 *hao⁴*ˀ the vast stretch of the ocean, boundless and magnificent; vast, unfathomable; the liquor in which pulse has been boiled, once used for washing the hair, and by priests to wash Buddha.

瀕 ˏ*pin¹* the bank of a stream; a shore, a beach; near, adjoining.

182 瀵 *fêng²* ˏ*fung* the dashing, rippling sound of waves along the beach.

184 瀁 same as 漾 85. 123.

187 瀠 *shuan⁴ shwan'* to wash, to rinse.

188 滑 *hua² hwah,* smooth, slippery, sharp; oily and shining; cunning; flattering; confused, as turbid water; soapstone.

189 滈 *hao⁴*ˀ a long dreary rain, a pool.

193 滈 *ho¹ hoh,* name of a small lake in Kiangsu.

瀉 *hsün²* ˏ*sin* an affluent of the Yangtsz' River in Sz'ch'uen.

195 漁 ˏ*yü²* to fish; a fisherman; to seize, to take indiscriminately whatever comes; immoderate.

197 滷 ʿ*lu³* salt land, bitter, salt; a salt preparation, pickle, brine.

瀚 same as 涸 85. 31.

198 漉 *lu⁴ luh,* to ooze out, to leak; water drained off; dregs; to cleanse water.

灑 *sa*³ ʿ*sha shai*³ to sprinkle, to wash, to disperse, to scatter, to divide; respectful; swift; snow; to cast, as a fisherman the net; *sin*ʾ shivering.

瀌 ˏ*piao*¹ sleet and rain falling fast.

201 潢 *huang*² ˏ*hwang* a lake without an outlet; a pool; a dyke, a dam; water that sparkles, deep and pure; ˏ*hwang*ʾ to dye paper of a straw color.

205 澠 *ch'êng*³ ˏ*shing* a branch of the Ta-tsing River in *Shantung*; ʿ*mien* a town in Honan.

206 濎 ʿ*ting*³ a rivulet or brook.

210 濟 *chi*⁴ *tsi*ʾ to help, to be beneficial to; to aid, to succor, to relieve; to furnish gratuitous aid; to cross a stream; to bring about; to stop, as the rain, to complete, to further; able, clever.

212 瀧 ˏ*lung*² a river or town in Kansuh.

214 瀹 *yo*⁴ *yoh*, *yüeh*⁴ to boil; to cook with water, as a soup or stew; to wash, to cleanse out; to soak; to wet through.

86 火

*huo*³ ʿ*hwo* fire, fiery; fever, to burn; urgent full speed; lustful.

1 灯 *têng*³ ˏ*tăng* a lamp, a lantern; laws or precepts of Buddha; moral lights, a flame.

炳 ʿ*ping*³ light of fire; luminous, bright, clear; perspicuous.

烝 *chêng*¹ ˏ*ching* steam; mist; exhalations; to stew, to distil, to decoct; a multitude; a prince; clouds of dust; liberal, generous; to lay down; to enter.

3 炷 ʿ*chu*⁴ a lamp wick; to light; a stick of incense; classifier of incense sticks.

4 灰 same as 灰 86. 27.

炸 *cha*⁴ʾ a crackling sound, as of a clap of thunder; a discharge, as of a gun.

炸 *cha*² *chah*, to fry in oil or in lard; *cha*ʾ coal broken up into fragments; bits; to blow up, to burst.

無 ˏ*wu*² no, not, not to be, not to have; none.

灸 *chiu*³ ʿ*kiu* to cauterize; to raise blisters by burning moxa, or the dried tinder of the artemisia, on the skin.

5 灮 same as 爍 86. 75.

炤 *hsieh*³ ʿ*sié* the ashes of a lamp or pastile; an expiring wick.

7 烜 same as 暄 72. 7.

8 炕 *k'ang*⁴ʾ a stove bed; to dry by a fire; to bake; to toast; to roast; in *Cantonese*: to run a boat ashore.

烹 *p'êng*¹ ˏ*p'ăng* to fry; to boil; to decoct for food; it once meant to eat, as beasts their prey.

焞 ˏ*shun*² bright, fiery, blazing; ˏ*t'un* to scorch a tortoise shell for divination; obscure.

9 煥 *lien*⁴ʾ to melt, to refine.

烋 *hsiu*¹ ˏ*hiu* excellent, beautiful; felicitous; happy; amiable; good, minute, fine; ˏ*hiao* to decoct, to boil, to fumigate.

煲 ˏ*pao*¹ to heat, to boil; to cook with water; an earthenpot; a saucepan; a grenade.

12 烘 ˏ*hung*¹ to dry by a fire; a flash or flame; to bake, to roast.

13 炯 炯 *ch'iung*³ ʿ*k'iüng* hot; bright, clear; severe, like fire.

15 烽 ˏ*t'ung*¹ the aspect of a flame; a furious fire.

18 烈 *lieh*,⁴ ardent; cruel; excellent; majestic, burning, hot; impetuous, enthusiastic; fierce; meritorious; chaste; energy; flame, brightness;

vigor; imposing, dignified; cold; to broil.

煎 *chien*[1] *ˏtsien* to fry fat or oil; to simmer in water or fat in a pan, until the fluid is evaporated; to dry in a pan; to decoct; to vex, to harass; *tsien*[3] to cover and candy fruit by dipping it in boiling sugar.

20 灼 *shao*[2] *choh*, *shuo*[2] to burn; to cauterize with moxa; to singe; to overroast; clear, distinct.

犀 *ssŭ*[4] *sz*[3] *hsi*[1] the Malayan rhinoceros; its skin is fit for making armor.

炰 *ˏp'ao*[2] to roast; to fry, as a hash; to exhibit violent passions.

炮 *ˏp'ao*[4] to roast; a cannon; a rocket; to bake in the ashes; to wrap up in clay and roast.

23 熰 *ou*[3] *'ngeu* the time of great heat and drought, when a sacrifice and prayers were offered.

24 淬 *ts'ui*[4] an extinguisher; to plunge and put out fire; to temper; to burn.

熚 *ch'ao*[1] *ch'uo*[4] *ch'oh*, light, bright; heat, caloric; hot, boiling, as water.

25 点 *'tien*[3] a point; a dot, a spot; a speck; a little, a comma; the stroke of a clock; to point out, to nod in assent; to light, as a lamp.

27 灰 *hui*[1] *ˏhwui* ashes; to despair; lavender; embers; gray color; soot; lime; dust, to plaster; to turn pale, to faint; disheartened.

30 炝 *hsia*[4] *hiah*, fiery, blazing; to scold, to provoke; to boil in water, to cook by boiling.

炤 *chao*[4] another form for 照; a fire-fly; bright.

炭 *ˏt'ai*[2] the soot or cinders from a fire; smoky soot.

燥 *tsao*[4] *sao*[3] dry, scorched, parched; chopped; to dry by the fire; violent.

煽 *shan*[4] *shen*[3] to blow a fire and make it burn brighter; to incite; to blaze up; bright, clear.

熺 *hsi*[1] *ˏhi* to worship a star; the glitter of a star; to roast.

熹 *hsi*[1] *ˏhi* hot, heat; to roast, to boil; bright; abundant, diversified; in epitaphs, denotes one who has merit and peace.

烙 *lao*[4] *loh*, to burn, red-hot; burning; to brand, to roast, to bake; a branding iron.

焄 *hsün*[1] *ˏhiun* a blaze; odors from cooking flesh, whether fragrant or unsavory; fumes from sacrifices.

烫 *ˏt'ang*[2] to warm, to toast.

焙 *k'ao*[4] hot hair, a dry, burning atmosphere.

焙 *pei*[4] *péi*[3] to dry over a fire; to hatch eggs with fire.

燕 *yen*[4] rest, repose; the martin, the swallow; leisurely, easy, peaceful; alone; to disgrace, to bring reproach on; a feast; to please; in *Cantonese:* a shuttlecock; *ˏyen* a principality near the present Peking.

31 烟 *ˏyen*[1] smoke; opium; tobacco; misty vapor; India ink.

32 灶 *tsao*[4] a furnace, a fire place, a stove; to light the fire; a bunch of grass or kindlings for fuel.

燒 *ˏshao*[1] to burn, to roast, to boil, to light, hot, feverish; to offer incense; inflammable.

熱 *jé*[4] *jeh*, warm, hot, ardent, feverish, restless, energetic, to warm.

熱 same as 熱 86. 32.

煙 *ˏyen*[1] smoke; opium, tobacco; misty vapor; India ink.

33 燾 *tao*[4] to cover over, to overspread, as the sunlight; to envelop, as a mist or smoke.

34 烽 *fêng*[1] ˏ*fung* a fire-place of brick of a conical shape to light beacon fires on, so as to notify an enemy's approach.

35 焌 *chün*[4] *tsun*ˎ a fire burning; to put out a fire; to scorch or prick shell in divination.

36 焲 *yi*[4] *yih*, a blaze, a light; bright, brilliant; dry; rancid, not fresh, also read *sih*,.

37 赤 same as 赤 155.

焕 *huan*[4] *hwan*ˎ blaze, flame, light, bright, resplendent, brilliant.

燠 *yü*[4] *yuh*, *ao*[4] a hot sun; warm; latent heat; warmed by sunshine.

焮 same as 爓 86. 169.

39 熟 *shou*[2] *shu*[2] *shuh*, ripe; cooked; skilled; matured, mellow, well cooked, acquainted with, skilled, intimate, friendly, soft, pliable; smoothed.

烰 *fou*[2] ˏ*feu* steam or vapor ascending with a noise.

40 灾 ˏ*tsai*[1] dangerous; calamity that comes from above, as floods, pestilence, drought, caterpillars, divine judgments; plagues, miseries, misfortunes, adverse.

41 熨 *wei*[4] *yü*[4] *yün*[4] *wéi*ˎ to smooth cloth with a hot iron; a flat-iron that holds coal; to rub and push, as in ironing; an iron; to smooth; to iron (clothes).

燖 *hsien*[3] ˏ*sien* to scald; to boil in water, as for soup; warm, comfortable.

煼 *po*[4] *poh*, to crackle, to burst from heat, the crackling noise of fire.

42 炒 ˊ*ch'ao*[3] to fry; to roast in a pan.

燎 ˊ*liao*[3] beacon lights; to burn; a hanging lamp; to set on fire; to illuminate; a link, a signal light; fuel, brilliant.

46 炭 *t'an*[4]ˎ charcoal, wood coals; charred wood; embers; black.

焵 *kang*[4]ˎ a hard, well tempered blade; to harden iron by passing it through the fire.

47 災 ˏ*tsai*[1] dangerous; calamity that comes from above, as floods, pestilence, drought, caterpillars; divine judgments; plagues; miseries, misfortunes; adverse, calamitous; dangerous.

48 灴 same as 烘 86. 12.

炬 *chü*[4] *kü*ˎ a torch of reeds, a link made of old bamboo withes cut up; to burn, to light.

49 烏 ˏ*wu*[1] black; a crow; inky, dark; what! how? not reduced to order, promiscuous; to obverse a coin.

熙熙 *hsi*[1] ˏ*hi* flourishing, prosperous; bright; extensive, lasting; to dry; strong.

58 灵 same as 靈 173. 30.

61 熄 *hsi*[2] *sih*, to extinguish; to quash; to cover a fire in the ashes; to put out a fire.

62 威 same as 滅 85. 86.

烖 ˏ*tsai*[1] calamity that comes from above, as floods, pestilence, drought, caterpillars; divine judgments; plagues; miseries, misfortunes; dangerous.

熾 *ch'ih*[4] *ch'i*ˎ blaze, flame; glare, effulgence, splendor; to burn, to spread; numerous.

63 炉 same as 爐 86. 108.

煽 *shan*[1] ˏ*shen* to excite; to delude; to set fire; to make blaze; to excite people, to seduce to sedition, to make a ferment.

燉 *tun*[4] ˏ*t'un* to stew; a blaze, a raging fire; red, fiery; to dress by steam; to boil by

putting the dish into that which holds the water.

煞 *sha*[1] *shah*, to kill, to murder; to strike dead, as by the sun; detrimental; to injure by malaria, to end; a twinkling.

熬 *ao*[1] *ngao* to decoct, to boil, to distil; to simmer; to hanker for, to disturb; in *Shanghai:* offensive; repellent.

爆 *ch'üeh*[4] *k'ioh*, to dry anything at the fire, or in the sun; dried thoroughly.

69 炘 *hsin*[1] *hin* the effulgent, burning sun; the garish heat of midday.

燃 *ssŭ*[1] *sz'* the smell of anything burning; scorched, as food when cooking

71 炁 another form of 氣 *k'i*[3] used by Taoists in writing charms.

72 熀 *huang*[3] *hwang*[3] to dazzle; to flash; a flash; the blaze of fire.

爆 *pao*[4] to fizz, fire bursting, to burn; fireworks; to crackle; to blast rocks; hot; to dry by the fire.

煬 *yi*[4] *yih*, a blaze, a light; bright; brilliant; dry; rancid, not fresh, said of chestnuts.

煬 *yang*[2] to roast, to scorch; to warm at the fire; to refine or purify, as beeswax; to assay, to fuse, hot, blazing; to put or stand before a fire.

照 *chao*[4] to illumine; like, the same as; to care for; to oversee; to patronize; light; whereas; a permit, a pass, a release.

煦 *hsü*[3] *'hü* the genial stimulating warmth of the sun; to boil, to heat; to mature; hot, vivifying, nutritive; kind, gracious; a red carnation color.

焜 *hun*[3] *'hwun* fire, flame, bright.

煋 *hsing*[1] *sing* a raging, hot fire.

煜 *yü*[4] *yuh*, the bright blaze of fire; glorious, shining, full; lustrous; unsullied as a good name.

75 煐 *mo*[4] *moh*, the last of a fire, a dull fire; the fire's end.

煠 same as 炸 86. 4.

煠 *cha*[2] *chah*, to fry food; to boil in fat or oil; to scald by pouring on water.

煉 *lien*[4] to melt, to refine, to separate dross by fire, to test character, to disciplinate the mind.

爍 *shuo*[4] *shoh*, bright, splendid, brilliant; to glisten, to shine; to embellish.

焚 *fên*[2] *făn* to burn, to set on fire; to destroy utterly.

煤 *mei*[2] *méi* coal; soot; charcoal, embers; fossil coal.

煣 *jou*[3] *'jeu* to bend wood by application of fire or steam.

燥 *'k'ao*[3] to dry at the fire; burning.

76 炊 *ch'ui*[1] to boil, to cook, to steam; to dress food.

77 焉 *yen*[1] how? what? don't; thereupon; after that.

79 煆 same as 鍛 167. 79.

燬 *hui*[3] *'hwui* to burn, to set fire to; a blaze, flaming; bright, splendid.

殼 *ch'ing*[4] *k'ing*[3] heat withering up things; hot, feverish.

85 燙 *t'ang*[4] to scald; a batch; to wash; to smooth or iron; to rub smooth; to boil; blistering hot, as iron which will burn the hand.

86 炎 *yen*[2] to blaze; flame, hot, burning; glorious, brilliant, what draws the eyes of men; ardent.

燖 *hu*[2] to burn food in cooking; the skin which sticks to the pan.

煢 *ch'iung*[2] *k'iüng* to fly back or return quickly; alone, desolate, unprotected, as a

lone orphan, or one who is helpless.

營 ˌ*ying*² a barrack; to do; to make; to live in a market; to measure; to scheme, to plan; to regulate, to define, to get a living, to build; a cantonment, military; troops of the line.

熒 ˌ*yung*² the light of many lamps in a house; sparkling, twinkling; shimmering; a doubtful, intermittent light; to lighten up.

烏 ʿ*wu*³ embers covered or smothered over; to cook.

燄 same as 燄 86. 86. 134.

燃 ˌ*jan*² to light, to burn, to kindle; to boil, to simmer.

燄 *yen*⁴' brilliant, drawing the gaze of men; the fury of a fire.

爨 same as 爨 86. 119.

燮 *hsieh*⁴ *sieh*, to blend, to harmonize; to adjust properly, to keep in due relation; to mature.

燻 same as 熏 86. 166.

燋 *chiao*¹ *tsiao*' to burn the moxa; to char wood, to scorch; to sear, to scorch a terrapin's shell for divination; to burn over dry grass.

87 煖 *nuan*³ ʿ*nwan nan*³ warm, warmth of fire; friendly, kind.

爝 *chio*² *tsioh*, a flambeau, a torch or link; a lighted match burned at night on a cry of alarm.

94 然 ˌ*jan*² really, naturally; is, am; truly, it is so; but, then, yes; to burn.

95 炫 *hsüan*⁴ *hüen*' the brightness of fire; luminous, refulgent, shining; to dazzle, to lighten.

99 焜 *shên*² ˌ*shăn* a brazier or portable furnace, such as are used to warm rooms; some have three corners.

102 煨 *wei*¹ ˌ*wéi* to cook or roast in the ashes; to bake; to warm before the fire.

煿 *pi*⁴ *pih*, fiery; the roar or noise of a great fire.

焢 *pi*⁴ *pih*, to dry by fire; in *Cantonese:* to boil flesh till the water is gone.

燔 ˌ*fan*² to roast meat for sacrifices.

105 燈 *têng*¹ ˌ*tăng* a light, a lamp, a lantern; moral lights; laws or precepts of Buddha.

106 煌 *huang*² ˌ*hwang* blaze, bright, dazzling; splendid; luminous as stars.

108 熅 *wên*¹ *yun*' *yün*⁴ smoke without a blaze, a smothered fire; a warm vapor or steam, such as imparts a genial feeling in spring; to smooth out things by heat; thick smoke.

燼 *chin*⁴ *tsin*' ashes, embers, snuff; a residuum after combustion; the relics; the remnant, as of a conquered people; the remains, the snuff of a candle.

爐 same as 爐 86. 147.

爐 ˌ*lu*² a stove, fire place, grate, furnace, or other place for holding fire.

113 燐 ˌ*lan*³ to toast or roast a cake before the fire till it becomes browned.

115 焦 *ch'iao*³ ʿ*ts'iao* to change the color of, as to blacken by smoke, to colly, to cure by smoke.

119 燦 *ts'an*⁴' bright, clear, luminous; resplendent, brilliant.

燐 ˌ*lin*² an ignis fatuus, which is seen hovering on old battle fields, and supposed to proceed from the blood of men and horses.

糜 ˌ*mi*² boiled to pieces; entirely macerated; consumed, destroyed, as a people by oppression.

123 烊 ˌ*yang*² to roast, to scorch; to warm at the fire; to refine or

purify, as beeswax; to assay; to fuse; hot, blazing.

燿 *chao² choh,* to set fire to, to flare up, to blaze out.

124 燎 ˏ*liu²* to scorch; to put in the blaze; burning; heating.

爚 *hsi⁴ hih,* to heat, to burn; to roast.

熠 *i⁴ yih,* brilliant, glorious; glistening, sparkling.

耀 *yao⁴⁾ yüeh⁴* to illumine, to shine on; lustrous, glorious, shining, bright.

125 烤 ˊ*k'ao³* to warm, to roast, to toast; to fry; to char, as a beam.

煮 煑 ˊ*chu³* to boil, to decoct, boiled, decocted; to cook, to dress food.

126 煓 *t'uan² ˏtw'an* fire blazing up, red as fire.

128 爕 *nieh,⁴* a little warm; a genial, agreeable temperature, as from the sun or a fire.

130 炙 *chih,⁴* to broil, to warm, to heat; to roast flesh; to cauterize; to be intimate with; to approach; near.

熸 *hsieh¹ hieh,* vapor or heated air rising; fire heating or drying things fiercely.

熊 *hsiung² ˏhiung* the bear.

煳 ˏ*hu²* to scorch, to burn; blackened; singed.

134 爨 *ts'uan⁴ tsw'an*⁾ a furnace; to cook; a mess, a table.

焰 *yen⁴⁾* glare, flame; light, bright; brilliant; drawing the gaze of men; the fury of a fire.

138 烺 ˊ*lang⁴* fire; the bright blaze of a fire.

140 熛 *chao⁴⁾* to fry; a blazing fire; the crust left on a pan after boiling.

爇 *jé¹ jeh,* to burn, to heat.

熘 *miao⁴⁾* sparks, flame.

蒸 *chao² choh,* to kindle, to apply fire to.

燭 same as 炒 86. 42.

142 烛 燭 *chu² chuh,* a candle; light of a candle; the illumination of torches; to give or shed light upon.

146 燂 ˏ*t'an²* to dry at the fire; to scorch; to put in the blaze; to singe; to warm or boil; also read *tsan*⁾.

147 爛 ˊ*lan³* fire burning furiously; a hot raging fire carried on by the wind, and not to be quenched; to scorch, to heat, to singe.

150 烙 *hu¹ huh,* flame; the blaze of fire.

152 燹 *hsien³ ˊsien* a fire lighted on the moor or wilds, to drive out the game; a fire; fiery.

159 煇 *hui¹ ˏhwui* the effulgence of fire or the sun; bright, glorious; light, as an illumination.

162 熨 *t'ui⁴⁾* to scald off the hair or feathers.

燧 *sui⁴⁾* to get fire from the sun by a speculum mirror; to get fire by friction of wood.

164 焌 *ch'iu¹ ˏts'iu* to scorch, to roast, to dry; fiery, fire.

166 熥 ˊ*chung³* fire flaming up brightly; to kindle.

熏 *hsün¹ ˏhiun* vapour, fumes, steam; smoke, fog, miasma; to scent; to heat; to offend; evening, dusk; balmy; agreeable.

169 爓 *yeh⁴ yen*⁾ a dull fire; one half extinguished; to bank a fire.

爛 *lan⁴⁾* to break, to tear, ragged, worn out, tattered, dilapidated, dirty, rotten, corrupted; old, ruined; very, exceedingly; to cook thoroughly; bright, splendid.

爝 same as 焰 86. 134.

172 焦 *chiao¹ ˏtsiao* scorched; vexation, burned, dried up, anx-

iety; harassed; singed or blackened by fire; the smell of fire.

爟 *kuan⁴ kwan'* to set fire to a thing with the sun heat; to light a fire or beacon; hot, bright.

燸 *tsuan³ 'tswan* a chowder or porridge with little fluid in it, made of fish and crabs; (unauthorized).

177 熯 *han⁴)* to roast; drying; to respect; exhausted.

178 煒 *wei³ 'wéi* a great, raging fire; lurid, blazing, glowing.

181 煩 *ˌfan²* to trouble; grieved, sorry; important; urgent; annoyance; perplexed.

熲 *'kung³* brilliant; imperfect views; the brightness of fire.

189 熇 *hsiao¹ ˏhiao* to scorch, to burn or char; to roast, to toast; great heat; *'k'ao* radiation of heat; hot.

198 爊 *ao¹ ˏngao* to warm or bake in a close vessel; to warm in water.

212 爖 *ˏlung²* fire; to light; to warm.

214 爚 *yo⁴ yoh*, fiery, hot; bright, by flashes.

87 爪 *'chao³ chua³* nails, claws, talons; to grasp with the fingers; an aid; an agent; a runner for.

14 爯 same as 管 118. 40.

29 爰 *yüan² ˏyuen* to lead from one place or thing on to another; therefore, on this account; for, at, up to, to, even to, to say; to consist in; to change; sad, mournful.

41 爵 *chüeh³ tsioh, chiao³* a cup; nobility, rank; station; to estimate one's nobility; a degree of nobility; a bird; a bamboo wine bottle; a cup for libations.

49 爬 *ˏp'a²* to scratch, to scrawl, to creep; to claw, to climb, to scale; a gridiron; a pick.

58 爭 *chêng¹ ˏchêng* to wrangle, to contest, to emulate, to debate; to differ.

86 爲 *wei² ˏwéi* to make, to effect, to act; to manage, to attend to; to regard; because, for the sake of; if; to do, to be; for; in order that; to cause; to induce; to say; to declare; *wéi'* to help, to give; for, owing to, wherefore; to receive or suffer; reputed, regarded as; to cover or protect.

88 父 *fu⁴)* a father; a title of respect; a rule; an ancestor; a senior; loving; paternal.

36 爹 *tieh¹ ˏtié* a father; in *Cantonese:* remiss, inattentive to duties.

49 爸 *pa⁴)* a father; an aged person.

128 爺 *yeh² ˏye* father; a sire; a term of respect; a title used in addressing divinities, officers, noblemen, princes, and gentlemen.

89 爻 *yao² ˏhiao* to imitate; fortune-telling books; to mix; to lay crosswise.

89 爽 *shuang¹ ˏshwang* light-hearted, lively, cheerful; to gratify; healthy, vigorous, comfortable, happy; impetuous, noble; tender; to be in error; to change, a defect.

爾 *êrh³ 'rh* you, your; a response, an answer; an emphatic particle, implying a certainty; so, just so; to remove, abundant.

90 爿 *ch'iang² ˏchw'ang* the left half of a stick split in two; in *Shanghai: ban*, as if another form of 邊 a side; also used for *ˏpan* 班 as a classifier of shops, firms, etc.

9 牆 *ch'iang¹ ˏts'iang* to walk rapidly; to skip about; to approach a superior quickly.

10 牂 *tiao⁴)* the boards of a bed; the bars which support them.

29 牀 same as 將 41. 87.

30 柯 *ko*[1] a painter to tie a boat.

牆 *ch'iang*[2] *ts'iang* a wall built of mud, stone, or bricks; a defense.

75 牀 same as 床 53. 75.

牒 *tieh*,[2] the boards of a bed; also the mat on it; used for *yeh*, 楪.

85 漿 *chiang*[1,3] *tsiang* a thick fluid like syrup or broth; water in which rice has long been boiled; pus, matter; congee; gum; starch.

123 牂 *tsang*[1] a ram; an ewe.

149 牆 same as 墻 118. 149.

91 片 *p'ien*[4] a piece, a slice, a bit, a leaf; a half, a section of; to divide, a statement, a paper.

11 牖 *chu*[4] a wall to screen off a privy or a bath; a cess-pool.

24 牉 *p'an*[2] a division, a half; to join.

牌 *p'ai*[2] a warrant, a card, a label, a credential, a token; a shield, a buckler; a sign-board, a notification of government; a tablet; dominoes cards.

29 版 *'pan*[3] a board; a stick; a register; a schedule; an insignia; to divide; planks for building adobe walls.

37 腌 *'yen*[3] the boards or screen placed over the plate beneath the eaves to prevent birds from nestling there.

61 牕 *ch'uang*[1] *chw'ang* a window; a sash; a blind, a shutter; a school; a student.

62 牋 *chien*[1] *tsien* note paper with pictures or water lines marked on it; a note; a tablet or slip on which to make memoranda; a billet; a document or writing.

63 牖 *yu*[4] *'yiu* a hole in a wall or roof, as a window to see the sun; a lattice window; to slide open; to lead on, to instruct; towards.

69 牐 same as 坼 32. 69.

70 牓 *'pang*[3] tablets or books on which registers are inscribed to be kept, as archives or records; a model for a shoe sole.

75 牒 *tieh*,[2] a despatch; a genealogical register; tablets for writing on; a diploma; a warrant; records of families; official instructions; archives.

133 牐 *t'ai*[2] to sharpen or smooth wood against the grain; small sticks used by children to play a game like quoits.

134 牐 *ch'a*[4] *chah*, to shut a city gate; to stop a door by a board; the gate which shuts off a sluice.

149 牆 *ch'an*[4] *ch'en*' small sticks resting on the plate, on which to support and extend the eaves beyond the wall.

154 牘 *tu*[3] *tuh*, tablets, documents, books, archives, registers; blocks for books.

92 牙 *ya*[2] the teeth; the molar teeth or grinders; a tusk; a bud; ivory; to gnaw; an agent; a farmer of the revenue.

39 牙 *ya*[2] a child whose teeth are not shed.

42 掌 *ch'êng*[4] *ch'ăng* a prop, something to shore up; a post out of the perpendicular.

93 牛 *niu*[2] the ox; a cow; a bull; cattle; to lead oxen; applied to some kinds of deer.

8 犉 *ch'un*[2] *shun* an ox, seven cubits high, yellow, and having black lips.

9 牽 *chien*[4] *tsien*' a prop to shore up a rickety or leaning house; a sluice or ditch to lead water through.

11 牷 *ch'üan*[2] *ts'üen* a *bullock* that is *perfect*, one which is complete in all its parts, having no spot or blemish, and uniform in color.

14 牽 same as 轄 159. 40.

牽 *ch'ien*[1] *ˏk'ien* to pull, to drag, to lead, to guide; to induce, to connect with, to deduce; to influence; dragged into; in suspense.

18 牣 *jên*[4] *jău*ˎ to stuff, to fill up; crammed full; the yellowish color of an old sword.

犁 *ˏli*[2] a plough; to cultivate; to plow; dark, obscure; a piebald ox.

20 物 *wu*[4] *wuh*, things; business; a class or sort; substance; an article, goods; a creature; person; matter.

犂 same as 犁 93. 18.

21 牝 *ˋp'in*[4] female of animals; the vagina.

27 犛 *ˏli*[2] the Tibetan yak, sarlyk, or grunting ox, of whose tail chowries are made.

28 牟 *mou*[2] *ˏmeu* to low, to bellow; to usurp, to encroach on; to surpass; to like; to double; barley; the pupil of the eye.

30 牠 *k'ou*[4] *ˋk'eu* a domesticated animal, especially equine ones; an ox with its head awry.

牾 *wu*[4]ˎ a bovine wild beast; to oppose, to meet as an enemy.

牿 *hou*[3] *ˋheu* the lowing of an ox; a calf.

牯 *ˏku*[3] a bull; the male of quadrupeds; a heifer; a cow.

牮 same as 牠 93. 30.

牿 *ku*[4] *kuh*, a shed, stable, or pen for cattle and horses; the animals inclosed in such a place.

32 牡 *mu*[3] *ˋmeu* male of animals and of a few plants; a bolt, a screw; a bull, a stallion; a piston; part of a Chinese lock which slides in.

37 牽 *chüan*[2] *küen*ˎ the ring thrust through an ox or camel nose by which it is led.

犄 *ˏi*[1] a large ox with divergent, awkward horns; to rely on, to help; long, extended; to bestow, to give.

39 牸 *tzŭ*[4] *tsz*ˎˎ a cow, but also includes the females of domestic animals.

40 牢 *ˏlao*[2] a prison; lasting, strong; securely; firm; to know or to do certainly; a stable for cattle especially for sacrificial animals; a granary, a jail.

犗 *chieh*[4] *kiai*ˎ a gelded bull; a strong animal.

41 特 *t'ê*[4] *t'eh*, special, particular, on purpose; alone, single, separately, prominent; to isolate; a mate; grain shooting up; a bullock fit for sacrificing; a stallion.

犛 *fêng*[1] *ˏfung* a humped animal of the ox kind, which is perhaps intended for the Brahmine bull or zebu of India.

43 牻 *ˏmang*[2] a brindled ox having black and white stripes.

44 犀 *hsi*[1] *ˏsi* the rhinoceros; hard, good metal, as a sword; a section or slice of a melon.

46 犅 *ˏkang*[1] a red bull.

47 犅 *k'êng*[3] *ˏk'ăng* the shank bone of an ox's leg.

50 犻 *pei*[4] *péi*ˎ a two year old heifer; an ox with a long body and long legs.

54 犍 *chien*[1] *ˏkien* a gelded bull, an ox; a fabulous monster half leopard, half man.

61 犪 *ˋjao*[3] a docile, tractable, well-trained ox; yielding, obliging, accommodating.

63 犏 *ˏp'ien*[1] a zebu or Brahmine bull; the cross between it and the yak; hybrid cow.

66 牧 *mu*[4] *muh*, a herd, a pastor, to oversee; to feed, to tend cattles; to superintend; one in charge, as a ruler or teacher.

82 牦 *ˏmao*[2] the wild yak.

83 牴 *ʿti*³ to gore, to butt; to push with the horns; to strive against; to push, as off a shore.

84 犧 *hsi*⁴ *hi*ˀ an ox dying for want of food; cattle starving; provender, fodder.

85 犖 ˏ*sha*¹ the largest size buffalo; the cow.

86 犖 *lo*⁴ *loh*, a brindled or speckled ox; manifest, open, patent.

93 犇 *pên*¹ ˏ*pǎn* cattle scattering from fright; to flee, to run away; to hasten on, as a messenger; to be busy with; hurry, bustle; urgent; to marry without the rites.

100 牲 *shêng*¹ ˏ*shǎng* cattle, beasts; victims; sacrificial animals, of which there are six.

犗 ʿ*ch'an*³ to breed domestic animals.

109 犆 *t'ê*⁴ *t'eh*, one, a single one; special; *chih*, the margin or selvedge of the dress.

115 犂 same as 93. 18.

犒 *ch'in*² ˏ*ts'in* in the old time, an ox was so called in some parts of the north of China.

117 犝 ˏ*t'ung*² a calf whose horns are not yet grown.

123 犧 *hsi*¹ ˏ*hi* victims of a uniform color fit to be offered in sacrifice, as oxen, sheep, goats, or pigs; spotless.

131 犟 *ch'ien*⁴ *k'ien*ˀ a stubborn ox which cannot be led; obstinate, pig-headed.

154 犢 *pei*⁴ *péiˀ* a two year old heifer.

犢 *tu*² *tuh*, a calf; a heifer, a victim for sacrifice.

172 犨 *ch'ou*² ˏ*ch'eu* the panting of an ox; to go out, to issue from.

189 犒 *k'ao*⁴ˀ to feast victorious soldiers on their return; bounty money; to reward workmen with a treat.

200 犘 ˏ*ma*² the yak; but has now become obsolete.

94 犬

*ch'üan*³ ʿ*k'üen* the dog, especially a large one.

1 猋 *p'ei*¹ ˏ*p'éi* the cub, especially the fox's cubs.

狙 *chü*¹ ˏ*tsü* a species of monkey; to peep, to spy, to watch for.

狃 ʿ*niu*³ a dog which is sulky and needs coaxing; a fox's footsteps; proud, inclined to evil; familiar with; accustomed to.

5 犵 *ch'i*¹ *k'ih*, a tribe of *Miao-tsz'* that cut their hair short like the Siamese.

8 犺 *k'ang*⁴ˀ a fierce strong dog; a hedgehog.

狡 *chiao*³ ʿ*kiao* artful, crafty; cunning; wily, crafty; wild; cruel, specious.

9 獫 same as 獵 94. 30.

猴 *hou*² ˏ*heu* the monkey.

10 狁 *yün*³ ʿ*yun* a tribe of Scythian nomads.

猊 ˏ*i*² a fabulous beast like a lion, which can devour even tigers, and go swiftly 500 *li* at a jump; it has red eyes.

24 猝 *ts'u*⁴ *ts'uh*, a dog rushing from a cover; to rush out and drive people away; abrupt, precipitate.

献 same as 獻 94. 193.

26 犯 *fan*⁴ˀ to offend; an offender; to resist; to violate; to assault unprovokedly; a criminal; adverse; possessed by a spirit.

27 獗 *chüeh*² *küeh*, insolent; disobedient, seditious; fierce, as banditti.

30 猧 ˏ*wo*¹ the pet spaniels or lap dogs found in Peking.

狗 *kou*³ ʿ*keu* the dog; petty; contemptible.

獵 *hsien*³ ʿ*hien* a dog with a long nose like a pointer or greyhound.

獸 *shou*[4] *shew*[3] wild animals, quadrupeds; a beast, a hairy brute; a gamekeeper, a forester; brutal, violent.

猰 *chi*[2] *kih*, a monkey with a short tail; it is very lively by night, and sleeps in the day.

32 狴 *ʿp'i*[3] a fierce animal, the tapir; it is applied to a prison, and its savage looking head is drawn over the doors of prisons.

34 狵 *ʿhang*[2] a sullen dog.

35 狻 *suan*[4] *swan*[3] a young lion; it comes from Tibet and is said to eat tigers; a fleet; wild horse.

37 狹 *hsia*[2] *hiah*, compressed, narrow, strait; mean, contracted, narrow-minded; to regard as petty.

獒 *ch'ieh*[2] *k'ieh*, harsh, malevolent; a mongrel dog, resembling a tiger, which leaps suddenly on its prey.

猗 *ʿi*[1] a fierce, robust dog; to depend on, or be near each other, as two horses drawing together; to pull aside; an interjection of pleasure; bravo! good! extended, continuous.

39 狐 *hou*[3] *ʿheu* a wolf; the dragon's heads put on the ends of roofs on the ridge pole.

猛 *méng*[3] *ʿmung* violent dog, fierce, cruel, savage; brave; strong, resolute, severe, hot; to rouse, to inspirit.

猻 *ʿsun*[1] a monkey.

40 狩 *shou*[4] *shew*[3] a hunting dog; a hunt in winter on grounds burned over.

獰 *nêng*[2] *ʿnăng* long hair of dogs; fierce; repulsive, like the guardian images in temples.

猻 *tsung*[4] a bitch having one at a litter.

42 獠 *ʿliao*[2] *lao*[4] to hunt at night by torches, as in deer stalking.

43 猇 same as 尨 43. 59.

44 猡 *chü*[1] *k'uh*, an animal akin to the loris.

47 獵 *lieh*,[4] to hunt, to pursue; a porpoise; the chase; to get with difficulty; to hunt up, as a quotation, or select phrases; to strike with dread.

50 獅 *shih*[1] *ʿshi* the lion, which has long been extinct in China; a slut that has two pups.

猸 *hsi*[1] *ʿhi* a sprite; the noise used in calling pigs.

51 犴 *han*[4] a monstrous, terrific beast, scaly, and producing one horn in its old age; a village jail in ancient times.

狿 *yen*[4] a hunting dog of great strength used in hunting tigers.

53 獷 *ʿkung*[3] fierce like an untamed dog; furious, desperate; rude; uncivilized.

57 狒 *fei*[4] *fêi*[3] a kind of ape.

猓 *ʿmi*[2] a she monkey.

58 猿 *ch'uan*[4] *chw'en*[3] a hare running away through the grass; to scamper, like a rabbit.

62 狨 *ʿjung*[2] a species of large ape; the fur was worn in the Sung dynasty as one of the insignia of high rank; violent, fierce.

狖 *yüeh*[4] *yueh*, to scamper away, as terrified animals do.

猲 *ch'an*[4] a dog crunching his food; gnawing, crushing between the teeth.

64 豺 same as 豺 153. 64.

66 獘 *pi*[4] to fall down suddenly, as if dead or fainting, to tumble down.

獒 *ao*[2] *ʿngao* a large dog, described as four feet high, fierce but tractable.

獻 *hsien*[3] *'hien* the yelp of a puppy or lap dog; the bark of a little dog.

69 獑 *ꜜch'an*[2] monkey found in Yunnan.

72 狥 *hsün' siün'* to connive at; connivance; to follow the dead to their graves and be buried with them; to comply with; to follow after; to exhibit.

猎 *ch'io*[4] *ts'ioh*, a docile, well-trained dog.

猖 *ꜜch'ang*[1] fierce, wild, frightened; a herd of animals fleeing.

猩 *hsing*[1] *ꜜsing* a kind of monkey; a singular colored ape; strange stories are told of its ability to speak, wear shoes, drink wine, and go into companies.

73 獪 *kuei*[4] *kwéi'* crafty, cunning; one who stirs up strife.

猲 *hsieh*[1] *hieh*, a dog resembling the bulldog in its short muzzle; to fear, to terrify.

75 猓 *kuo*[3] *'kwo* the proboscis monkey; the name is given because its cry seems to say 果然 "yes, really" when it hears its fellows coming.

猱 *ꜜnao*[2] a large monkey, described as clever in scratching the tiger.

86 狄 *ti*[2] *tih*, northern regions, Mongols, Tartars, Scythian; a stag or elk; inferior offices; menials about the court in old times; to drive off, as invaders.

猻 *ꜜjan*[2] the proboscis or long nosed monkey, which constantly strokes its black beard.

獯 *hsün*[1] *ꜜhiun* a tribe of Scythians.

87 猨 *yüan*[2] *ꜜyuen* the gibbons, as distinct fron apes, baboons, or monkeys.

猙 *chêng*[1] *ꜜchăng* a fabulous leopard having five tails and a horn; a flying fox.

89 獮 *hsien*[3] *'sien* the autumnal hunt taken by the ancient emperors; it was also the time of a yearly progress and assize; to kill.

90 狀 *chuang*[4] *chwang'* appearance; form; to accuse, a complaint; to state; a certificate.

94 猋 *ꜜpiao*[1] three dogs scampering here and there; spiral, whirling.

獄 *yü*[4] *yuh*, prison; hell; jail; criminal cases; that which decides who is right in a strife.

96 狂 *k'uang*[2] *ꜜkw'ang* mad; enthusiastic, incoherent, wild, insane, crazed; cruel, irascible, eccentric, impudent, rash; a term of disparagement.

97 狐 *ꜜhu*[2] the fox; suspicious; mistrusting.

102 狎 *hsia*[2] *hiah*, a well trained dog; to approach near; familiar with, accustomed; irreverent, disrespectful; to desecrate, to contemn, to slight; to change, to caress.

猥 *wei*[3] *'wéi* the yelp of a terrified dog; many, plentiful, very, exceedingly; mixed up, ill assorted? rustic, low; to cause to submit.

猶 *ꜜliu*[2] a rodent that feeds on bamboo sprouts; the sea otter; the beaver; in *Cantonese:* a monkey, a pert fellow.

猶 same as 鷗 196. 102.

108 獹 *ꜜlu*[2] a large shepherd's dog.

109 猊 *ch'ü*[1] *k'üh*, a species of ape, with thick lips, said to be of a greenish hue; hawks opening their wings.

獸 *tu*[4] to break; to ruin, to injure.

獲 *chüeh*[1] *kioh*, the great gibbon; a species of large ape.

猨 same as 狷 94. 130.

110 **獨** *chu¹ küeh*, fluttering, terrified as birds; to scamper, to stampede.

116 **狖** *yu⁴ yiu'* a black monkey.

117 **獍** *ching⁴ king'* a feline animal which is charged with eating its dam as soon as born.

獞 *chuang⁴ chwang'* ˌ*t'ung²* savage people, said to live near Hainan; they dress with leaves and feathers, and make huts; a variety of dog.

119 **獬** ˌ*lin²* strong, fierce, enduring; the scaly manis or pangolin.

120 **獘** same as 鷶 196. 102.

121 **猺** ˌ*yao²* a wild dog or jackal; a tribe of aborigines still living in *Lien-chen* (連州) who are reputed to have tails.

125 **猺** *'lao³* an ancient name for the Laos, or some tribe of Miao-tsz'.

猪 ˌ*chu¹* the pig; a hog; to dig a trench or pool.

128 **獵** ˌ*lien²* the quick jumping run of some animals; the leaping of a hare.

130 **狷** *chüan⁴ küen'* hasty, prompt; lightminded; frisky, as a dog; timid; a modest man of probity, who is not talented, and must be guided.

猢 ˌ*hu²* a kind of monkey.

猬 *wei⁴ wéi'* the hedge hog; the porcupine.

138 **狠** *hěn³ 'hăn* very, extremely, still more; dogs quarreling and snarling; desperate, out of all reason; to gnaw.

狼 ˌ*lang²* the wolf; to swindle; cruel, furious, oppressive; very. greatly; to injure; to deceive and harm; applied to snakes on account of their venom.

140 **獏** same as 貘 153. 140.

猫 ˌ*mao¹ miao²* a cat; the mewing of cats.

獲 *huo⁴ hwoh, hu⁴* to apprehend; to get, to obtain, to gather; to catch, as a thief; to receive, to hit; a slave; a kind of wild beast.

141 **虓** same as 唬 30. 141.

142 **獒** *ch'ih¹* ˌ*ch'i* the ferocious shepherd dogs of the Mongols.

獨 *tu² tuh*, singly, alone, one's self; isolated, single; widowed or childless; only, yet; is it so? a species of baboon or mandrill.

145 **猿** *yüan²* ˌ*yuen* the monkey or ape; the gibbon.

148 **獬** *hsieh⁴ hiai'* a fabulous animal half deer, half unicorn; stern, firm, as this animal is thought to be.

149 **狺** ˌ*yin²* the barking and snarling of one or many dogs.

151 **獃** *tai¹* ˌ*ngai* silly, idiotic, foolish; a puppy not yet able to take care of itself; acting without an end, having no aim or energy.

154 **狽** *pei⁴ péi'* a kind of wolf; embarrassment.

獺 *t'a³ t'ah*, the otter.

獱 ˌ*pin¹* a small species of otter.

157 **猊** *ch'io⁴ ts'ioh*, a docile well-trained dog in the state of Sung, and like *Gelert*, it has come to designate such an animal.

161 **獶** ˌ*nao²* a large and fierce watch-dog.

164 **猶** **猷** *yu²* ˌ*yiu* a monkey; doubtful, suspicious of; still, even; as if, like, rather, somewhat, resembling, same; thus, so; a rule, a way; to plan, to scheme; ought, can; a map; undecided; to draw; an exclamation, ho! oh! cheerful.

166 **狸** ˌ*li²* the fox; the wild cat; racoon, loris, souslik, etc.

172 獚 *ˌyang*[1] a dog that refuses to be led; an obstinate brute.

獾 *huan*[1] *ˌhwan* the badger; the skins are used for cushions.

173 獳 *nou*[4] *neu*' a snarling dog, a snappish cur; *ˌjü* a seal.

174 猜 *ˌts'ai*[1] to guess; to dislike, to suspect, to doubt, to conjecture, to fear, to apprehend.

181 獺 same as 獺 94. 154.

187 獁 *ma*[4)] a southern name for a monkey.

188 猾 *hua*[2] *hwah*, artful, crafty, deceitful; disorderly; uncivilized, as barbarians; cunning; to disturb; to cause internal commotions.

193 獻 *hsien*[1] *hien*' to offer to, to hand to; offerings; to give, to hand up to, intelligent; to present to a superior.

95 玄 *hsüan*[2] *ˌhüen* black, sombre, gloomy, dark, deep, still, silent, profound, abstruse; heaven; to manage, to direct.

4 旅 *ˌlu*[2] black, painted, or varnished.

24 率 *shuai*[4] *shwai*' naturally careless; sudden; along, about; a leader, a mark, a guide, to direct, to observe; active; a resumé; to command; to follow; a bird net; *léi*' to reckon; *luh*, a term in a series.

42 玅 same as 妙 38. 42.

95 玆 *tzŭ*[1] *ˌtsz'* now; on account of; the; then; but, here, still; for; this, this one; herbs and grass growing thickly; a coarse mat.

96 玉 *yü*[4] *yuh*, jade, jewels; precious; beautiful; a gem; a stone fit for lapidary; pearly; happily, agreeably; perfect; immaculate; you, your's—imperial; to bring about.

王 *ˌwang*[2] a prince, a king; a ruler, princely; a beg; *wang*' to rule as a king, to govern; to go, to resort to.

1 玎 *ˌting*[1] the jingling noise of stones hung in the wind; a clattering noise.

4 玖 *chiu*[3] *ˋkiu* nine; a kind of jade; smoky quartz.

8 琉 *ˌliu*[2] a pearl; vitreous, glazed; bright; the lapis-lazuli; a quick tact at seeing things.

珓 *chiao*[4] *kiao*' a pair of stones of a hemispherical shape, which are thrown on the ground by worshipers to divine the answer to their prayers.

9 玲 *ˌling*[2] the gentle tinkling of sonorous gems.

瑲 *ˌts'ang*[1] the tinkle of stones and bells.

玠 *chieh*[4] *kiai*' a small tablet made of jade; it was over one foot long, and held by officials in olden times when in court as an index of their rank.

玳 *tai*[4)] tortoise shell, especially the precious sort from the hawk's bill tortoise.

珍 *chên*[1] *ˌchăn* precious, valuable, important; beautiful; excellent; rare; to esteem.

10 珧 *ˌyao*[2] the iridiscent naker of certain shells used in inlaid work, and for ornamenting bows; a bow thus adorned.

玩 *wan*[2)] to play, to trifle; to take delight in; trinkets or gems for playing with; to toy or play with; to ramble and divert one's self; to enjoy; to test, to try, valuable, rare fine; to practise with.

11 瑜 *ˌyü*[2] luster of gems; a beautiful stone, like jasper, worn by the sons of noblemen; excellencies; good qualities.

12 琠 *t'ien*[4)] name of a gem; ancient ear-ornaments attached to the head-dress or cap, which hung down and covered or stopped the ear, as if to prevent its hearing what was improper.

珙 ʿkung³ a stone scepter or official badge; a precious stone.

琪 ch'i² ˩k'i a valuable stone of a white color.

13 瑁 mei⁴ méi' tortoise-shell; mao' a kind of cover for a scepter or signet, used in ancient times by the monarch in some way to test the batons of the princes.

瑊 mên² ˩mǎn a jaspery stone of a reddish color, probably a cornelian.

珊 ˩shan¹ coral; the fine red kind, which is highly prized.

19 珈 chia¹ ˩kia ornaments attached anciently to the hairpin, or hanging loosely on the head; a kind of fillet or head-band, worn by women.

20 玓 ti¹ tih, the color of a bright pearl to which the reflection of the moon in the water is likened.

25 玷 tien⁴' a flaw, a blot, a blemish; a defect, a spot; to disgrace, to injure; to split; in *Cantonese:* to run against, to hit unintentionally.

29 瑕 hsia² ˩hia split; a flaw; error, fault; a reddish stone; a bad habit; distant; separated; how; severe.

30 珂 ˩k'o¹ a quartzose gem of inferior value like white chalcedony; a seashell of different colors.

琀 han⁴' gems or other things put into the mouth of a corpse.

珦 hsiang⁴ hiang' a kind of gem; an ornament of stone worn by women as a girdle clasp.

璪 ʿtsao³ pendants of precious stones or pearls hung like beads around a coronet, so called because they resemble the vein in the water grass.

瑆 ch'êng² ˩ch'ing a brilliant stone worn at the girdle; it will shine if it be buried six inches, and seems to denote a carbuncle of diamond.

珞 lo⁴ loh, ornaments for the neck.

琱 ˩tiao¹ to engrave gems, to work jade and other stones, to ornament and carve; a sort of fine gem-like stone.

32 璂 ch'i² ˩k'i gems set in the leathern caps or coronets of rulers and nobles as ornaments, so as to resemble stars by their luster and color.

珪 same as 圭 32. 32.

瑾 chin³ kin' the brilliancy of gems, which is intended to set forth their luster, hardness and fine texture.

35 瓊 ch'iung² ˩k'iüng a kind of jade; a sort of red veined marble; excellent, pretty, beautiful, brilliant, as a gem.

37 玦 chüeh² küeh, a broken or half a ring, once used to indicate disrupted friendship, or that an officer was cashiered; a semicircle; personal ornaments.

珬 same as 硃 112. 37.

璞 p'o⁴ p'oh, an unpolished gem; the crust of a gem.

琫 pêng³ ʿpǎng ornaments of gold or gems on the hilt or scabbard of a sword.

琦 ch'i² ˩k'i a valuable stone; a curiosity, a rarity, a plaything; large.

38 瓔 ˩ying¹ a fine pebble suitable to put in a lady's necklace.

40 瑄 hsüan¹ ˩süen a stone insignia or medal of jasper; it was six inches around, and held by courtiers in the Han dynasty, when attending at the imperial sacrifices to Heaven.

琬 yüan³ ʿyuen a round baton-like scepter of jade.

琯 kuan³ ʿkwan a tube of stone made into a flute; a sight tube attached to an azimuth

or theodolite; a beautiful pebble; to burnish metals.

琮 ˏts'ung[1] an ancient badge used in the Cheu dynasty, to denote princely rank, made of jade; it had eight corners with a round hole in the center, and its shape was thought to resemble the earth.

瑢 jung[2] ˎyung gems attached to the girdle.

42 环 same as 珍 96. 9.

44 琚 chü[1] ˎkü ornamental girdle gems.

46 璀 'ts'ui[3] the luster of gems; pearls hanging down.

47 琄 ch'uan[4] chw'en' a ring made of jade.

瑙 'nao[3] cornelian, opal, agate, onyx, jasper.

璪 so[3] 'tsao a stone like a gem, akin to the arragonite; the sound of tinkling gems; a whitish color; the carving over doors; petty.

48 瑳 'ts'o[3] a stone of a brilliant white color like fine milky quartz; white, fresh; gay, adorned; to smile as when one shows white teeth; to look fascinating; to polish.

49 玘 ch'i[3] 'k'i a stone ornament, intended to be hung at the girdle, as a chatelaine.

瑮 chuan[4] chwen' valuable.

50 珮 p'ei[4] péi' a sash with stones attached to it; gems worn by women, girdle ornaments.

51 玕 ˎkan[1] an inferior gem, which resembles a pearl.

52 璣 chi[1] ˎki a pearl not quite globular; a large mirror.

54 珽 't'ing[3] the name of a gem; a flat baton or scepter made of stone held by the emperor in ancient times as a sign of authority.

57 瑞 ti[4'] a piece of whitish jade, once worn on the girdle as a symbol of sincerity.

58 瑑 chuan[4] chwen' an ornament on the top of the tablets or badges held by courtiers in ancient times at an audience; to engrave such ornaments.

60 瑽 ˎts'ung[1] the tinkling of gems or trinkets hanging from the girdle.

61 珌 pi[4] pieh, a glittering gem on a sword of state; an ornament on the end of the sheath.

璁 璨 ˎts'ung[1] a stone of a fine kind, probably the massive turquoise.

62 珹 hsü[1] süh, a cone shell which the Chinese fancy to be a metamorphosis of the eagle.

琖 'chan[3] a wine cup made of jade.

63 瑂 ˎpin[1] ornamented with a mosaic of agate and ivory, or other things inlaid.

66 玫 mei[2] ˎméi a red stone; from whence the red rose has its name; also same as 玟.

璈 ao[2] ˎngao musical instruments in general.

璥 ching[3] 'king a gem, a fine stone used in jewelry.

67 玟 same as 玫; also read ˎwǎn or ˎmin the striae in an agate or jade; an orange colored jasper which was once worn on the girdle by scholars.

70 璇 hsüan[1.2] ˎsüen a revolving gem, a valuable stone, worn as an ornament by ancient monarchs.

72 瑨 chin[4] tsin' a beautiful grained pebble, like cornelian, regarded as a gem of inferior quality.

璟 ching[3] 'kung 'ying[3] the luster of precious stones; brilliant; read 'king is chiefly used in proper names.

珣 hsün[2] ˎsiün a species of gem anciently brought by the tribes from the eastward

which seems have been to branching coral.

琨 *kun*[1] *ˌkwun* a kind of stone resembling a pearl, perhaps the cat's eye or mother-o'-pearl.

75 珠 *ˌchu*[1] a pearl, a bead; a string of beads; pearly, fine, excellent; round and bead-like.

琛 *ch'ên*[1] *ˌch'ăn* a beautiful precious stone; a rarity, such as tribute bearers bring.

欒 *li*[4] *lih*, the luster of a pearl.

琳 *ˌlin*[2] a valuable stone mentioned among the articles of tribute.

77 玼 *tz'ŭ*[2] *ˌts'z'* a flaw in a gem; the luster of a gem; fresh, vigorous.

珷 *'wu*[3] a stone, which like veined jasper, resembles a gem, but is inferior in hardness and luster.

79 璽 *hsi*[1] *ˌhi* a beautiful black stone.

80 瑇 *tai*[4] tortoise-shell, especially the precious sort from the hawk's bill tortoise.

83 珉 *ˌmin*[2] a fine kind of stone, clouded alabaster.

85 球 *ch'iu*[2] *ˌk'iu* a globe, an orb, a sphere, a ball; a cluster, as of grapes; a sonorous kind of jade; a round gem, once used as a token of rank.

琺 *fa*[4] *fah*, the enameled ware of the Chinese.

瑭 *t'ang*[4] *tang'* gold of the purest kind; yellow and beautiful, as a gem.

86 玟 琰 *'yen*[3] a gem of great brilliancy like the topaz; (it was the personal name of the Emperor Kiaking and only the form 玟 is now used).

瑩 *ying*[2] *ˌyung jung*[2] glitter, bright, shining; luster of gems; intelligent, lustrous.

87 瑗 *yüan*[4] *yuen'* a large ring of fine jade, which a prince held in his hands as he approached the throne, to show his rank.

琤 *chêng'* *ˌch'ăng* the tinkling sound of gems or glasses striking together.

89 璽 *hsi*[3] *'si* imperial or national seal, the royal signet, the great seal; the impression of the seal.

94 玩 *wan*[2] *ˌhwan* a sort of tablet or scepter anciently held by dukes as a badge of rank; trappings of a horse.

96 玉 琴 *chio*[1] *kioh*, two gems laid side by side.

ch'in[2] *ˌk'in* a dulcimer, a lute, a harp; to restrain; to control; a singer on a kite.

班 *ˌpan*[1] to confer rewards and places on soldiers; to make known; a troop; a row; a class, a rank, a set; a turn; order, grade; a manager, a classifier of groups of men and of plays.

琶 *p'a*[1] a stringed instrument; a guitar with four strings; it is pear shaped; to draw the hand in when thrumming it.

瑟 *sê*[4] *seh*, a kind of harp; many; stern; elegant and dignified; pure; harsh; massive; to be grave; in *Cantonese:* to walk carefully.

琵 *ˌp'i*[2] a sort of guitar.

瑟 *sê*[4] *seh*, the pure, bright look of a lustrous gem.

102 瑠 *ˌliu*[2] a pearl or something very precious; a vitreous composition used for cups, bangles, and colored glaze; the lapis-lazuli.

璫 *ˌtang*[1] ear-pendants made in short links of pearls or plates of jade; jewel like a chatelaine worn on the girdle or head.

璠 *ˌfan*[2] a precious stone; a veined agate.

106 珀 *po⁴ p'oh*, amber.

107 玻 *po¹ ˏp'o* glass; a vitreous transparent glaze.

108 瓅 *ˏlu²* a valuable gem, allied to the topaz.

109 璿 *hsüan¹·² ˏsüen* a valuable stone worn as an ornament by ancient monarchs.

瑱 *t'ien⁴ʾ* name of a gem; ancient ear-ornaments attached to the head-dress or cap which hung down and covered or stopped the ear, as if to prevent its hearing what was improper.

環 *huan² ˏhvan* a ring; an arch; to link; a bracelet; a sandy beach; to encircle, to go around.

114 璃 *ˏli²* glass, gloss, glare; a vitreous, translucent substance which resembles glass and porcelain, but is different.

瑀 *ˇyü³* a pebble with stripes and coloring, which make it almost as valuable as a gem, a variety of cornelian.

115 琇 *hsiu⁴ siu' yu⁴* a coarse jade or jasper used in making pipe mouths; also read *ˇyiu*.

117 璋 *ˏchang¹* ancient stone ornament used in state ceremonies; a jade play thing.

璄 *ching³ ˇying³* the luster of precious stones.

119 璨 *ts'an⁴ʾ* the luster of a gem; a beautiful stone.

璘 *ˏlin²* a veined appearance, like the striae in agate or marble.

121 瑤 *ˏyao²* a precious kind of green jasper, or quartz colored green; emerald like, green.

124 珝 *hsü³ ˇhü* a sort of precious stone.

璆 *ch'iu² ˏk'iu* a hard jaspery kind of stone hung up to tinkle in the wind; the ringing of jade ornaments.

126 瑛 same as 碤 112. 126.

瑞 *jui⁴ shui'* a good omen; blessing, prosperity; felicitous, auspicious; a favor, a keepsake; a flat stone-signet or baton a foot long which was given to princes on their investiture.

128 珥 *êrh³ ˇrh* ear ornaments; a reflection or ring near the sun, like a parhelion or mock-sun, belonging to.

130 珊 same as 䃣 177. 30.

瑚 *ˏhu²* coral; a vessel to hold grain in imperial sacrifices.

134 璵 *ˏyü²* a striped stone, resembling cornelian, or the cat's-eye.

瓛 *wên⁴ wän'* a cracked porcelain or stone dish; a crack, a flaw.

138 琅 *k'ên⁴ k'än'* a stone or gem marked with veins; *ˏyin* a stone resembling serpentine.

琅 *ˏlang²* a whitish stone, prized as an ornament.

140 璩 *ˏshu¹* a fine gem; an ancient tablet held by feudal princes at audiences; it was made of ivory.

瑛 *ˏying¹* glitter of gems; a crystal, especially a well formed one.

141 琥 *ˇhu³* amber; a signet shaped like a tiger and made of veined stone.

144 珩 *hêng² ˏhäng* girdle pendants; gems on a crown.

145 瓖 *hsiang¹ ˏsiang* ornaments on a horse; enchased hair-pins and head ornaments; a girth.

147 現 *hsien⁴ hien'* now, the present time, apparent; to display; to divulge; to show; at once; plain.

152 琢 *cho² ts'o² choh*, to work jewels; to cut, to work on; to carve; to choose, as good expressions.

璩 *ch'ü² ˏk'ü* an ear-ring.

154 琪 *pei⁴ pêi'* ornament of tortoise-shell; ornaments inlaid.

瓚 *chan⁴ tsan'* a kind of baton used in the Cheu dynasty by a marquis during the state worship; a sort of stone cup shaped like a cythara used for libations.

瑣 *ˋso³* small, minute, trifling, trifles; fragments; fine, petty, troublesome, annoying, connected, chain-like.

瓊 *tu² tuh,* a whitish kind of fine jade.

157 璐 *lu⁴)* a beautiful gem, hung as an ornament from the girdle.

159 琿 *hun² ˏhwun* a fine stone, a pretty gem.

160 璧 *pi⁴ pih,* an auspicious stone; an ancient jade badge of office, made round with a hole in it, and held in the hands at court; to decline.

162 璲 *sui⁴)* gems hung at the girdle of a certain shape for good luck; a chatelaine.

璉 *ˋlien²·⁴* a vase or plate used to hold the rice of a sacrifice in the imperial ancestral temple.

璡 *chin¹ ˏtsin* a stone resembling jade; a man's name.

163 琊 *yeh² ˏyé* an ancient district in Shantung.

瑯 *ˏlang²* a whitish stone, prized as an ornament.

166 理 *ˋli³* reason, right, to manage, to control; to depend on, to regard, to meddle with; a go-between; to work a gem like an agate, according to its veining; to polish, to burnish; veins, striae.

169 瓅 *lan⁴)* the luster or chatoyency of a gem; its quality of reflecting light.

172 瓘 *kuan⁴ kwan'* the name of a valuable stone, a variety of jade.

173 瑀 *shu¹ ˏch'u* a stone whose description allies it to the jasper.

瓀 same as 碝 112. 126.

175 琲 *p'ei³ ˋp'éi* a string of five hundred pearls.

178 瑋 *wei³ ˋwéi* a gem of a red color; a rare or curious relic of former days.

187 瑪 *ˋma³* the cornelian; the agate, veined stones.

194 瑰 *kuei¹ ˋkwei* a pearl; rare, precious, admirable, extraordinary; a perfect pearl of a reddish tint.

201 璜 *huang² ˏhwang* a jade gem of a semicircular shape, hung up as an ornament.

202 璃 *ˏli¹·²* a vitreous, translucent substance; like strass which resembles glass and porcelain, but is different.

212 瓏 *ˏlung²* a gem cut in the form of a dragon and placed on the altar when praying for rain.

97 瓜 *kua¹ ˏkwa* cucumbers, melons, gourds.

20 瓝 *ˏp'ao²* a gourd; drinking utensils are made of the dried shell.

37 瓞 *tieh,²* melons or cucumbers just set on the vines; gherkins; *met.* posterity.

瓠 *ˏhu²* the calabash; the dried shell is used for dippers, spoons, and ladles.

75 瓢 *chiao³ kiao'* a long white crooknecked squash.

108 瓤 *ˏlu²* a gourd.

113 瓢 *ˏp'iao²* a calabash; or a drinking vessel made from it; a gourd ladle.

145 瓤 *ˏjang³* the inside, the core; the pulp of a melon; the nasal cartilage.

160 瓣 *pan⁴)* section of a melon; a slice, the petals, a slip; the carpels or division of an orange.

98 瓦 *ˋwa¹·³* tiles, bricks, flags; pottery; a roof.

8 瓨 *ˏtun¹* an earthen-ware dish shaped like a basin, used in distilling spirits.

9 瓴 ˏling² a long necked jar or amphora; concave tiles for roofing.

12 瓮 same as 甕 98. 172.

23 甌 ou¹ ˎngeu a bowl, a deep cup.

29 瓪 ˋpan³ the lower or under tile made flat for forming channels for the rain.

30 瓵 ˏhan² a water jar with ears by which to carry it.

瓵 ˏt'ung² the upper tiles used on roofs, so called because they are like a tube.

甋 ti² tih, a jar.

甑 p'ou³ ˋp'eu a kind of earthenware jar or gallipot, to hold food.

32 甎 tieu⁴) to steady a thing by putting bricks or other things under it; to shore up; to prop or raise in any way.

甄 chên¹ ˎchăn chien¹ to mold; to model, as a potter does the clay; to fashion; influenced; to examine; to avoid; plain.

38 甖 lou² ˏleu a small long-necked jar, shaped like a bottle; it is usually made of earthenware.

41 甎 same as 磚 112. 41.

42 甞 tang⁴) a large basin or bowl of earthen-ware; the lining or wall inside of a well.

50 瓻 ch'ih¹ ˎch'i an earthen jar or amphora for holding spirits; presents of wine were sent in them, when borrowing or returning books.

51 瓶 ˏp'ing² a bottle, a vase, a water-pitcher.

59 甀 p'êng⁴ p'ăng' a large bellied jar or amphora, containing a barrel or more, used to hold spirits; a pitcher.

66 甓 p'ieh⁴, pieh¹ in Pekingese; a kind of bottle, with a large belly and long neck, used to hold spirits; it is sometimes made of paper, but usually of pewter or porcelain.

70 瓬 ˋfang³ to mold and work clay into shape ready for the oven; sticky clay fit for the potter's use.

73 甑 tsêng¹·⁴ tsăng' a boiler used in distilling; an alembic; a still; a boiler for steaming rice, in two parts, the upper one a wooden bucket fitted on an iron dish; to steam, to distill.

76 瓷 tz'ŭ² ˏts'z erockery, china-ware.

81 甑 ch'an⁴) an earthen pitcher for boiling.

86 甒 ˋwu³ an earthen jar for holding spirits.

101 甬 ˏt'ung² the upper tiles used on roofs, so called because they are like a tube.

115 甃 tsou⁴ tseu' the lining of a well; to repair a well; to lay the brick work in it.

131 甗 ch'ien⁴ k'an' a small covered tub for holding ice, in order to preserve sacrificial meats from becoming tainted during the hot weather.

132 甈 nieh,⁴ an empty and large earthen jar; to burn in the fire, as pottery is; cracked; having flaws.

140 甍 mêng² ˏmung the poles or rafters which uphold the tiles; the ridge pole.

149 甔 tan⁴) a large earthen-ware jar, capable of holding a picul.

154 甖 same as 罌 121. 154.

160 甓 p'i⁴ p'ih, a prettily veined or glazed tile, made to resemble a tortoise shell, and used in paving paths and fancy walls.

172 甕 wêng⁴ wăng' a wine jar; a water amphora; a skylight or orifice.

193 甗 hsien⁴ hien' an earthen vessel without a bottom used in steaming; a hole resembling this kind of vessel.

212 龔 ˏlung² earth built up on which to grind grain; a wooden mill; to sharpen; to grind to flour.

99 甘 ˏkan¹ sweet, voluntary, willing, grateful, happy, refreshing; in *Cantonese:* so; such; to carry food in the mouth as a monkey does.

23 甚 *shên² shǎn³* extremely, very; social delights.

42 嘗 same as 嘗 30. 42.

135 甜 ˏt'ien² sweet, excellent; savory, agreeable, well-tasted; to like.

100 生 *shêng¹* ˏ*shǎng* to produce; to bear; life; unripe; new, unpolished; raw; to arise, to grow, to beget.

27 產 ˊch'an⁴ to produce, to bear; property; an occupation, livelihood; a flageolet.

73 甦 ˏsu¹ to revive, to resuscitate; to collect; to rest or enjoy ease.

100 甡 *shên¹* ˏ*shǎn shêng¹ hsin¹* a multitude of living things moving about together.

102 甥 *shêng¹* ˏ*shǎng* a sister's son; a daughter's husband; relatives of other surnames

152 豨 *sui¹* ˏ*jui* prolific, like swine; luxuriant, as flowers bearing much fruit.

101 用 *yung⁴)* to use, to employ; by; with; to put forth; to avail of; expense, emanation; because of, hence, from.

甩 *shuai¹* ˏ*shwai* to throw away, as worthless; to discard, to reject.

1 甬 ˊ*yung³* passing through; a lane; middle; a raised path; bursting forth; the ear by which a bell is upheld.

甫 ˊ*fu³* great; many; a head; just now; to begin; the first; an appellation or style taken by men by which their friends call them; large, fine, good, numerous; I; myself.

4 甪 *lu⁴ luh*, a wild animal; a surname; in *Cantonese:* to let go, to loosen; to take off the grasp; come off, parted, slipped, severed.

40 甯 *ning⁴)* regarded as identical with 寧 but written in this form out of respect; a surname; Ningpo.

102 田 ˏ*t'ien²* a field, sand, ground; lands; a plantation of; to hunt; to cultivate; to arrange for planting.

由 *yu²* ˏ*yin* from, by, through; to let; a way, a means; to permit; to enter by; to proceed to; to follow; still further.

甲 *chia³ kiah*, to begin; armour; finger nails; to excel; a cuirass; the first of the ten stems.

申 *shên¹* ˏ*shǎn* to explain, to repeat; 3 to 5 p.m.; to extend, to increase; to state to a superior, or enjoin on an inferior.

1 畀 *pi⁴)* to give, to confer on; to distribute amongst; see also 卑 24. 102.

畱 same as 留 102. 18.

町 ˊ*t'ing³* a raised path or dike through or between fields for passengers; a piece of waste land; a neglected corner; a lane, an alley; a parcel of land.

畏 *wei⁴ wéi³* to fear, to dread, awe, fear; to venerate, to stand in awe of; to respect; a right fear; devotion for; timidity; to put to death judicially.

4 畀 *fu² fuh*, a devil's head; this character is used in Buddhist prayers instead of *kwéi* 鬼.

7 畊 same as 耕 127. 7.

8 畝 *mu³* ˊ*meu* the Chinese acre; fields, arable land; to mark out fields.

甿 *mêng²* ˏ*mang²* farmers, field-laborers who have little education, and are rude in

speech as if they were 懵懵 dunder-heads; also same as 氓.

畝 *mu*³ ʿ*men* a Chinese acre; fields, arable land; to mark out fields.

9 界 *chieh*⁴ *kiai*ʾ a boundary, a frontier, a limit; a terminus; to sunder; a world; a sphere, a division, a condition.

畛 *chěn*³ ʿ*chǎn* raised path between fields; dykes; a border; to come before the gods; the origin; to terminate, as life.

畜 ˏ*yü*² a field which has been ploughed three successive seasons; to cultivate a field.

12 異 *i*⁴ʾ different from, strange, odd, admirable, rare, unusual, extraordinary; to divide, to separate; to marvel at; perverse, heterodox; to oppose.

冀 *chi*⁴ *ki*ʾ to hope, to desire; eager for, desirous; to expect.

17 畫 same as 畫 102. 129.

18 留 ˏ*liu*² to keep, to detain, to leave; to stop a guest; to delay; slow; a long time, leisurely.

19 男 ˏ*nan*² the male of the human species; a man; a son; a baron.

20 甸 *tien*⁴ʾ anciently a royal domain around the capital; frontier lands; to rule, to cultivate; to extend, to hunt, to stretch out.

畇 *yün*² ˏ*yun* cultivated land laid out in regular plats.

24 畢 same as 24. 102.

畔 *pan*⁴ʾ a path dividing fields, a landmark; a side or bank; to resist,—as sumptuary laws respecting dress.

畢 *pi*⁴ *pih*, end, close, at last; completed, to finish; over, terminated; all, entirely; trestle used in sacrifices; a document; a bird net.

28 畚 *pěn*³ ʿ*pǎn* a basket or hod for containing earth, manure, or grass, used by brick layers and farmers.

29 畈 *fan*⁴ʾ a plain, a field; a farmstead, a hamlet.

畷 *chō*¹ *choh*, raised dykes, six feet wide, to go from one field to another.

30 畐 *fu*² *fuh*, to be full; to fill; a roll of cloth.

畇 *kou*¹ ˏ*keu* the bank of a field raised above the level, on which vegetables are grown.

略 畧 *liao*⁴ *lioh*, *lüo*⁴ *lio*³ a boundary; a little; to visit; to mark off fields; to share with others; to plan, to counsel; astute, to abridge, to diminish, a resumé, a sketch; a path, a rule; rafter, slightly; to slight, to offend, to sharpen, to kill.

32 畦 *ch'i*² ˏ*hi* *hsi*¹ small plots of ground; the labors of the fields; ˏ*kwéi* a low wall around a field.

畛 *shêng*⁴ *shing*ʾ the raised paths between different patches of grain in a large field, available for walking.

33 疇 *ch'ou*² ˏ*ch'eu* a cultivated field; to till; to continue successively; to classify; a mate, a class; who; formerly; to aid.

35 畟 *chi*² *tsih*, a share or plough used at the commencement of spring; ˏ*ni* to point out; used as a final particle in writing Sanscrit words.

畯 *tsun*⁴ʾ a landlord, a proprietor; an officer who had oversight of the fields.

37 畸 *chi*¹ ˏ*ki* odds and ends; bits of waste land; land left after marking out a square; poor land; an overplus.

40 畹 *yüan*³ ʿ*yuen* a long field measuring twenty or thirty *meu*.

41 畤 *chih*[3] *'chi* a terrace or tumulus on which the ancient emperors worshiped the five Shangti.

42 畛 *ch'uo*[4] to plough or harrow the ground.

當 *ˏtang*[1] to suit; right, proper, to pawn; opportune, convenient or just; adequate, competent; to screen, to manage, to decide; as, then; to act, to be; equal to; to make, to bear; to take the responsibility; *tang*[3] to pledge, to pawn, to consider as; safely, properly, favorable.

47 畱 same as 畜 140. 47.

畎 same as 畎 102. 94.

52 畿 *ch'i*[2] *ˏki* the demesne which in ancient times pertained to the Emperor; the court; a limit or border; a high threshold.

62 畺 same as 域 32. 30.

66 畋 *ˏt'ien*[2] to prepare a field for cultivation; to hunt for a living.

72 畼 *ch'ang*[4] a broad barren plot of ground or country.

94 畎 *ch'üan*[3] *'k'üen* a small drain between fields; to flow, as a current; to be diffused, as good instruction.

95 畜 *ch'u*[4] *hsü*[1] *ch'uh*, domesticated animals; cattle; to hoard; to store up; to rear, to feed, to herd together; to nourish; to collect; to detain; to obey, as a child.

102 畺 *chiang*[1] *ˏkiang* a boundary, a frontier, a limit; to draw a limit; to bound.

畺 *ˏlei*[2] fields parted off by dikes; the space occupied by a field or plat.

疊 *tieh*,[2] folds or layers; to pile up; to redouble; to reiterate; to complicate; to fear.

117 疃 *t'uan*[3] *'tw'an* waste land near a city; an alley in a town; a long street in the country forming a hamlet; paths made and frequented by wild beasts.

119 疄 *ˏlin*[2] a path crossing a field, and raised above the level in order to retain the soil, as at the base of hills.

124 畧 *ˏliu*[3] to burn over the stubble on a field, as when preparing the ground for planting.

126 畹 same as 㽞 32. 126.

129 畫 *hua*[4] *hwa*[3] to draw, or paint; a picture; a mark, a line, a division; to map, to mark out a plan of; *huah*, to paint, to sketch; to limit, to devise.

165 番 *ˏfan*[1] a time, a turn; wild, barbarous; to repeat, to duplicate; to send; to change, to reckon; a dollar; *ˏpo* warlike; *ˏpan* name of a district.

166 疃 same as 疃 102. 117.

177 暵 *han*[4] ploughed fields where wheat is sown.

103 疋 *p'i*[3] *p'ih*, a piece, a bale; a classifier of pieces of cloth; *ˏsu* sufficient; to record; *'ya* for 雅 correct, elegant, exact; cultivated.

8 疏 / 75 疎 *su*[2] *ˏshu*[1] distant, far; open, wide apart, coarse; sleazy, remiss, free, careless; to divide, to part with; to enlarge, to manage; *shu*[3] to state to a superior; to discuss.

102 疐 *chih*[4] *chi*[3] hindered, embarrassed; to stumble over; *ti*[3] the stem of a fruit; the place or scar of the stem.

111 疑 *ˏi*[2] to suspect; doubt; suspicious, to guess; to surmise; to fear; to dislike; hesitating; corrupt; perverse, tricky.

104 疒 *ni*[1-4] *nih*, *tsih*, sickness; to recline, as a sick man; disease which makes one take to his bed.

1 痉 *p'ei*[1] ˏ*p'éi* a disease not yet developed; the pain of dyspepsia.

疔 ˏ*ting*[1] a pimple, an ulcer, a chancre, a bubo; syphilitic sores; boils with a nail-like head.

病 *ping*[4)] illness, disease, defect, fault; sickness, longing for, sad, sorrow, dislike, distress, misery.

疽 *chü*[1] ˏ*tsü* an old sore; deeply rooted faults; a deep-seated ulcer, like a carbuncle or anthrax.

痙 *hsieh*[4] *sieh*, a dysentery.

疟 *hsia*[4] *hia*[4)] a diarrhoea.

2 疥 *chiao*[3] ˊ*kiao* a colic with gripes.

4 痄 *cha*[4)] a running sore; a chronic, severe disease.

疲 *fa*[4] *fah*, weary, without energy; lassitude, arising from heat; lean, lank.

疠 ˊ*nai*[3] sick, tired, weary, worn out; in *Cantonese:* to tie up, to fasten on; to belong to.

疢 *chin*[4] *kin*[4)] a chronic disease; long ailing, disheartened.

5 疣 *chin*[1] ˏ*kin* a disease; a sharp pain.

疙 *ko*[1] *koh*, pimples, boils; a sore; silly, idiotic; *yih*, bewildered, foolish, out of one's head.

7 痖 ˊ*ya*[3] dumb (from sickness); unable to speak; dull, faded, as a pale color; a cracked sound, as of a bell; hoarse wheezing.

8 痎 *chieh*[1] ˏ*kiai* an intermittent or tertian ague.

瘟 ˊ*t'an*[3] disease; to vex, to punish; a ringworm; an epidemic.

9 疮 *ch'uang*[1] ˏ*chw'ang* any sore, or ulcer; an abscess; an eruption; a cut, a wound.

疥 *chieh*[4] *kiai*[4)] the itch, a scratch, a little sore; an itching place; to scratch.

瘵 same as 癩 104. 154.

疹 *chên*[3] ˊ*chǎn* the measles; eruptions, pimples; sore lips or fever sores.

疾 *hou*[2] ˏ*heu* a spot, a pimple, a wart.

11 痊 *ch'üan*[2] ˏ*ts'üen* to cure, convalescent; recovered from sickness; cured; well.

瘉 ˊ*yü*[4] to be cured; convalescent; disease; a functional disorder of the body; clever, upright.

12 痳 *hsien*[1] ˏ*hien* a disease resembling bronchitis.

15 疼 *t'êng*[2] ˏ*t'ǎng* pain, sore; ache; love; affection, to have a fondness for.

18 痢 *la*[1] *lah*, poison, pain; a hurt; a sore; a scar; severe, grievous, a pain; in *Cantonese:* *ts'ik*, a fullness of the stomach; twinges of pains, rheumatic pains.

痢 *li*[4)] a purging, dysentery, or flux.

19 痂 *chia*[1] ˏ*kia cha*[1] the scab or skin which grows over a sore.

癆 *lao*[2)] emaciated, consumptive, declining; wasting away from toil or anxiety; poisonous drugs.

20 疱 *p'ao*[4)] a pustule on the face, a blister coming out suddenly.

24 瘁 *ts'ui*[4)] diseased; wearied; decrepit by age, service, or ailments; infirmities of age.

痺 *pi*[4)] rheumatism; weakness or paralysis, arising from dampness; enlargement of an organ; numbness of a limb.

25 痞 *tien*[4] the fever and ague, intermittent fever.

28 疲 *ch'ieh⁴ Kieh*, weakness, strength all gone; lassitude, debility; infirm.

29 疢 *yu⁴ yiu'* a shaking of the head caused by old age or palsy.

疰 *fan⁴)* to vomit food; to faint and relieve the stomach; bad people.

瘕 *chia³ 'kia* a disease of the bowels, arising from cancer, worms, or concretions; a disease of the lungs, difficulty of breathing; croupy; a flaw, a defect.

瘦 *shou⁴ shen'* thin, lean, emaciated; poor.

30 痞 *'p'i³* pain; a stoppage, or constipation; weak; a stitch in the side, palpitation or sudden fainting.

疴 *ˌo¹ k'o⁴* sickness, pain.

疢 *chih³ 'chi* a bruise; a swelling caused by a blow or knock, which does not break the skin.

痌 *ˌt'ung¹* an ulcer suppurating; groaning.

痀 *chü¹ ˌkü* a crooked back, a curved spine; a hunch back.

痃 same as 痼 104. 31.

瘴 *ˌtan¹* disease arising from over work; worn out, wearied with; ulcerated, vitiated, as the blood; discontented, angry.

31 痐 *hui² ˌhwui* a long, intestinal worm; the tape-worm.

痼 *ku⁴)* a chronic, incurable complaint, as leprosy, gout, palsy.

32 痘 *ˌyai²* stupid, silly-looking.

35 痠 *suan¹ ˌswan* aching, painful.

36 瘡 *ˌt'an¹* jaded, ill, worn out, as a horse; *'shi* reckless, vicious, like a libertine; also read *to¹*.

37 瘞 *i⁴)* a retired place; to throw on the ground, as in worshiping the dead; the gods of the streams or the moon; to gather up the sacrifices; fine.

瘍 *huan⁴ hwan'* palsy, paralysis; sick, ailing, looking ill.

瘈 *chi⁴ ki'* wild, incoherent; agitated, nervous; mad, as a dog.

瘍 *ˌi²* a wound or bruise made by a stick; an ulcer, a sore; to hurt, to wound.

38 瘻 *lou⁴ leu'* a swelling with a hard core in it; a purulent tumor, a running ulcer.

痿 *wei³ ˌwéi* paralysis of the legs, arising from dampness; stiffness of the extremities; weak, lame, impotent.

癭 *'ying³* bronchocele or goitre; a wen or ganglionic swelling on the neck, of which five sorts are distinguished.

39 痚 *hsiao¹ ˌhiao* a difficulty in breathing; asthmatic; coughing.

痓 *chi⁴ ki'* frightened, nervous, uneasy; starting, as in sleep.

40 痀 *ˌt'o²* humpbacked; having a diseased and crooked spine.

瘖 *kuan³ 'kwan* exhausted, worn out, weak; sick from grief or disheartened by failure.

41 痔 *chih⁴ chi'* hemorrhoids, piles; ulcers in the rectum; which gnaw it like insects.

42 療 *liao⁴)* to cure; the practise of medicine, to heal.

43 疣 *yu² ˌyiu* a swelling or gathering; a wen or big wart; ganglionic swelling in the neck.

44 瘺 *lou⁴ leu'* an ulcer, a swelling, a fistula; a purulent tumor, or running ulcer.

46 疝 *shan³)* wind in the stomach; rupture in the bowels, or hernia; a mode of the pulse; swelling of the testes.

48 疘 *ˌkung¹* the prolapsus of the rectum; piles.

瘥 *ˌts'o² ch'ai⁴* a disease, like an influenza; a slight epidemic; to get well of an indisposition.

49 疤 ˏpa¹ a scar, a cicatrix; disease of the joints.

50 癩 tai⁴ˀ the whites; a disease of women; chiˀ a dysentery or bloody flux; a diarrhoea or great violence; the head half covered with sores.

癌 ˏwan² numbness in the hands or feet; a running sore or ring-worm that will not heal.

57 痱 feiˀ⁴ féiˀ prickly heat, pimples, eruptions on the skin.

漲 changˀ⁴ dropsical swellings, presenting puffy, hard places.

60 癡 tsungˀ⁴ a disease of young children like fits or convulsions, caused by indigestion.

癥 chêng¹ ˏching a swelling or hardness of the abdomen, supposed to proceed from calculi or derangement of the pulse and viscera.

61 痣 chih⁴ chiˀ a mole; black or red spots on the body.

瘜 hsi³ sih, a polypus.

63 瘺 ˏp'ien¹ the body half paralyzed.

64 瘴 naˀ⁴ disease; ill; in *Canton:* a scab.

66 瘢 pieh,¹ to suppress; a burst swelling; an ulcer or tumour which has begun to suppurate.

嗽 sou⁴ seuˀ su⁴ to clear the throat; to cough; to expectorate; to hack; a cough.

70 瘀 yüˀ⁴ chronic disease; extravasated, blood, like that settled in a bruise or sore; a bruise; a contusion.

72 疸 tanˀ⁴ a disease which turns the eyes yellow and the urine red and makes one hungry and sleepy.

瘍 ˏyang² an ulcer, a sore.

73 瘡 kuei⁴ kwéiˀ very sick; a grievous disease; ˏwéi to halloo; in *Cantonese:* very tired, worn out, exhausted, weak, weary.

痕 kêng³ ˀkăng disease; a sickness; in *Cantonese:* to stick out, to press into or on; to emboss, to inchase.

74 痏 wei³ ˀwéi a bruise, a contusion.

痭 pêng¹ ˏpăng dropsy, swelling of the stomach; an issue of blood, dysmenorrhoea; ˏp'ăng a puffy or dropsical swelling of the flesh.

75 瘧 sê⁴ seh, an ague.

瘰 ˀsang³ the glanders in horses; the horse jaundice.

痳 ˏlin² a disease of the bladder or ureter; gravel, stone; strangury or dysury.

痲 ˏma²·³ the smallpox; numbness; paralysis; the torpor of the tongue after tasting hot things.

76 瘲 chüeh² küeh, the hiccough; a disagreement in the humors of the system, which is thought to cause paralysis.

瘲 same as 104. 66. 75.

77 症 chêng⁴ chingˀ illness, sickness; the causes of disease; a chronic malady originating in organic disturbance.

疵 tz'ŭ¹ ˏts'z' fault of temper, failing, fault; scab of a sore; a malady, an infirmity, an imperfection, as a hair-mole; an eccentricity; petty jealousy.

瘰 li⁴ lih, large, scrofulous swellings on the neck; humors on the ganglions of the neck.

79 疫 i⁴ yi⁴ yih, an epidemic, plague; a pestilence.

80 痗 meiˀ⁴ méiˀ anxiety causing illness; disease induced by care; fading, as color of a dress.

83 疧 ˀti³ disease; sickness caused by constipation; afflicted, sorrowing; also written 疧 shiˀ.

85 痧 ˏsha¹ the cholera.

86 疢 ch'ên⁴ ch'ăn' a fever which breaks out in sores; a fastidious appetite, longing for delicacies.

痵 chêng¹ ˏching a disease of the bones, with rheumatic pains.

痰 ˏt'an² phlegm; mucus from the lungs.

瘚 chiao¹ ˏtsiao thin, shriveled, lean; peaked and cadaverous.

95 痃 hsien² ˏhien indigestion, dyspepsia accompanied with heart-burn.

96 斑 ˏpan¹ a blotch; discolored spots such as come before smallpox breaks out; purple spots.

99 疳 ˏkan¹ a spreading sore, venereal sores; a disease of children; arising from bad treatment or indigested food; atrophy.

101 痛 t'ung⁴' pain, painful, very, extremely; an ache; acute feelings, distressed; a sign of superlative, painfully; to commiserate; with energy.

痛 ˏp'u¹ sickness, weakness; atrophy, wasting; internal obstruction; fu' to make ill.

102 瘤 ˏliu² a tumour, a wen, goitre; an excrescence or swelling.

瘨 ˏp'an¹ in Canton, the placenta; in Peking, it means a falling womb.

103 癡 same as 痴 104. 111.

105 癈 fei¹ féi' chronic, incurable.

107 疲 ˏp'i² tired, jaded, lassitude; inability; loss of strength.

108 瘟 wên¹ ˏwăn an epidemic; a pestilence; a giddiness; to wish the plague on one, as in anger; wuh, melancholy, reserved.

瘧 ˏlu² a kind of ulcer.

109 癲 ˏtien¹ crazed, deranged, mad after; infatuated, silly, wild; in convulsion, fits; afflicted with.

瘝 kuan¹ ˏkwan diseased, infirm, incapable; incompetent; to distress; to make void or useless.

癯 ch'ü² ˏk'ü thin, emaciated; cadaverous, ghost-like; ghastly, lean.

111 疾 chi² tsih, sickness, disorder; illness; quick; a trouble, calamities, afflictions; urgent, pressing, prompt, infelicitous, unlucky; to be angry; to envy; to hate, to dislike.

痴 ch'ih¹ ˏch'i foolish, simple, idiotic; inapt, luckless; lustful; out of one's head.

113 瘵 chi² chai' weary; sick; consumption; weakness.

115 癢 t'u¹ t'uh, itching of the head; a sore head; the scald head; sores covering the scalp.

瘃 chiu⁴ tsiu' to shrivel and heal up, as a sore.

瘲 ˏsu¹ sickness; a caries or softening of bones.

116 痓 ch'iang¹ ˏk'iang a disease of the throat like quinsy, or as if something was sticking in it; empty, as a valley.

117 瘴 chang⁴' malaria, miasma; noxious exhalations, that cause general sickness.

118 癤 chieh¹ tsieh, a sore, an ulcer, a tumor; a small sore, a pimple.

120 瘰 ˋlo³ a fester; glands of the ears swelling; the king's evil; strumous enlargements.

123 痒 ˋyang³ an itching sore; to itch, a sore, an ulcer; to be ill; in a bad plight; ˏsiang a wound or pain in the head.

124 瘳 ch'ou¹ ˏch'eu convalescent, well, cured; to reform, as by teaching; an injury.

125 痒 ˋlao³ the itch.

瘏 ˏt'u² a horse worn out by travel.

126 痂 ˏnai¹ weary, sick; sordid, ill-looking, exhausted, seedy.

130 瘠 *chi² tsih*, lean as a stick, emaciated; poor, as barren land; to impoverish; to retrench, to restrict.

瘸 *ch'üeh² ˏk'ié ch'ieh²* lameness; lame; to limp; to halt.

消 *hsiao¹ ˏsiao* excessive thirst.

癵 *lüan² ˏlüen* a contraction of the hands and feet, as when palsied; thin; emaciated.

132 癟 *pieh,³* decay; distorted; toothless; feeble and unable to fly; empty, as a dry hose; dried up.

134 瘐 *ˋyü³* a prisoner dying from cold and hunger; sick; weak; to treat prisoners badly.

瘍 *hsieh¹ siéˋ* a diarrhœa, a purging ailment; to itch.

137 瘢 *pan² ˏp'an* a scar, mark (of small pox); a cicatrix.

138 痕 *hên² ˏhän* scars, ripples, wrinkles; a cicatrix; a mark, a trace left; a flaw, a crack; to itch.

140 瘩 *ta² tah,* a knot; a sore; a scab, a boil.

瘼 *mo⁴ moh,* sickness; distress; to cause disease by hard usage.

癘 *li⁴ˋ* a pestilential malaria; a plague sore; virulent; foul ulcers; swelling and sores; to encourage; to kill, as birds.

141 瘡 *ˏcha¹* the scab on a healing sore; 痂瘡 a cicatrix, a scar.

瘧 *yao⁴ nioh, nio⁴ niao⁴ yo⁴* fever and ague; influenza.

142 瘙 *sao⁴ˋ* a sore, a pustule; an itching; to itch.

145 瘯 *ˏsui¹* weak; feeble, as from long sickness.

151 痘 *tou⁴ teuˋ* the smallpox.

152 瘃 *chu² chuh,* sores arising from cold.

154 癩 *lai⁴ˋ* a sore head; itch; pustular, rough, as the skin; a virulent chronic eruption, like the scabies or leprosy.

癜 *fên² ˏfän* pimples or boils caused by fever; fever sores.

160 瘈 *shên¹ ˏshän* a shivering bitter ailment such as the ague induces.

癖 *p'i³ p'ih,* spitting of phlegm; indigestion; any derangement of the circulation of the humours or blood, giving rise to boils, cancers, etc; a morbid appetite; a craving for food, an inordinate fancy for things.

166 腫 *ˋchung³* a swelled leg; a dropsical disease of the legs.

167 瘋 *ch'in¹ ˏk'in* a severe chill or ague; a great shivering.

168 脹 same as 脹 130. 168.

169 癇 *hsien² ˏhien* convulsions in children, like those arising from worms; epileptic fits.

170 癌 *ˋyin³* a disease of the heart; besotted with.

瘵 *ch'u⁴ˋ* a scar; stupid, not comprehending things.

痾 *ˏo¹* sickness, pain.

癃 *ˏlung²* infirm; weak in the back from age.

癮 *ˋyin³* a rash, an eruption; a blister, a pimple; confirmed in, victimized; craving, longing for, bound by habit, especially of using opium.

172 癰 *ˏyung¹* a sore, an ulcer, an abscess; a malignant boil; an imposthume caused by the stoppage of the humours, which then discharge offensively.

癱 *ˏt'an¹* paralysis, palsy; a numbness or stiffness of the tendons, thought to arise from damp and cold.

173 癩 *lei³ ˋléi* small pimples or blisters, which smart much.

癨 *huo⁴ˋ hwoh, ho⁴* a kind of colic or cholera.

175 痱 *fei⁴ féiˋ* a rheumatic sickness; a fiery swelling, an ulcer like a carbuncle; a dropsical

swelling or fattiness in the feet.

180 瘖 *yin*[1] dumb, whether born so or become so by disease.

181 癲 same as 104. 154.

癲 *tien*[1] mad, madness; convulsions, fits; crazed, deranged; infatuated; silly, wild; afflicted with.

癪 *t'ui*[1] a pain in the groin, a fit of strangury, or a spasm caused by the stone.

182 瘋 *fêng*[1] *fung* insane, insanity; paralysis; leprosy, scrofula.

184 癢 *'yang*[3] an itching sore; to itch; to scratch.

189 瘡 *'kao*[3] a scabby itching disease.

194 瘣 *hui*[4] *'hwui* disease in trees which causes protuberance to grow on the trunk; woody knobs out of which no branches grow.

195 癬 *hsüan*[3] *'sien* a skin disease, ringworm; tetter, scald-head; scrofulous or leprous sores; scabby eruptions.

201 癀 *huang*[2] *hwang* the yellow jaundice.

208 癙 *'shu*[3] sick, from grief; a settled melancholy; a disorder of the mind, fearful, as a mouse in his hole.

210 癠 *chi*[4] *tsi'* sick, ailing, diseased; a dwarfed, stunted or half developed thing.

105 癶 *po*[4] *poh*, two persons standing back to back; to progress.

37 癸 *kuei*[3] *'kwéi* to consider, to belong to; the last of the ten stems, which belongs to the north and to water.

57 發 *fa*[1] *fah*, to send; to spring up; to issue; to have, to show, as a disease; to go to; to rise; to leak out; the spring; a shot.

151 登 *têng*[1] *tăng* to ascend; to place higher; to step up; to advance; to attain, to commence, to start, to ripen, to complete; to record, to note; as soon as; specially; see 151. 105.

106 白 *pai*[2] *po*[2] *poh*, white; clear, obvious, immaculate, disinterested; to manifest.

1 百 *pai*[3] *po*[2] *poh*, a hundred; many; all, numerous, everybody; the whole.

皂 same as 阜 106. 24.

8 皎 *chiao*[3] *'kiao* the bright, white face of the moon; an immaculate, pure white; effulgent, splendid, as the sun.

10 皃 *mao*[4] manner, form, appearance; the face; like, similar to; to draw a likeness.

20 的 *ti*[1] *tih*, sign of the possessive; clear, evident, bright; real; an important circumstance; in *Cantonese*: a small quantity; a diminutive.

24 皁 *tsao*[4] police runners; a black, or very dark gray color; lictors, underlings; runners who execute commands; grain in the milk; very early in the morning; a manger or pen; a stud of twelve horses.

29 皈 *kuei*[1] *kwéi* to conform to law, to comply with; used by the Buddhists in the sense of 歸.

30 皓 *hao*[4] light, bright, white, luminous, resplendent, glistering; *hwui* the hair turning white and falling off.

37 皋 *kao*[1] to stand on a high place and praise or bless; to announce, to harangue; to whine; high, eminent; a marshy bank.

40 皖 *huan*[3] *'hwan* bright, luminous, as a star.

66 皦 *chiao*[3] *'kiao* white and brilliant, like a fine gem, as the opal.

75 皪 *li*[4] *lih*, the luster of a pearl.

皙 *hsi*[1.3] *sih*, clear, bright, to distinguish, to discriminate; a pale or white face.

81 皆 *chieh*[1] *kiai* all, the whole of; all at once; manifold.

87 皜 *chio² tsioh*, a pure white; clean, nice, fair.

96 皇 *huang² ˏhwang* imperial, august, majestic, supreme, a sovereign; to go and come; bright; rapid; grand, admirable.

102 皤 *ˏp'o² po¹* white, plain; gray, like old men; abundant.

106 皓 same as 皎 106. 8.

皠 *hao⁴)* bright; reflecting light, brilliant.

皛 *hsiao³ ˊhiao* three dishes, composed of turnips, rice and sugar candy.

132 皦 same as 皎 106. 106.

151 皚 *ai² ˏngai* whiteness, as of snow.

189 皜 *ˊkao³* clear, pure, white; hoary, as hair.

198 皫 *ˊp'iao³* to molt; to change color, as feathers do when the bird molts; to whiten.

107 皮 *ˏp'i²* skin, hide, leather; bark; a case; a cover, a wrapper; the tare; reputation, character.

1 皴 *ˏts'u¹* the skin chapped and cracked, as in winter.

8 皸 *chan³ ˊchen* to tear off, as a placard; to peel off, as a scab, the scurf skin, the epidermis; *tan⁴)* the skin of the face chapped and sore.

20 皰 *p'ao⁴)* a pustule on the face; a blister coming out suddenly.

27 皯 *ˊyen³* the scar of a wound or sore.

30 皲 *ta¹ tah*, the skin loosely hanging on the body.

皸 *ˏchao¹* the white skin which grows over a scar.

皺 *chi¹ kih*, black spots on the skin; the blackness of the skin.

33 皺 same as 皺 207.

35 皴 *ts'un¹ ˏts'iün* the skin wrinkled or hardened, as from labor; chapped, shriveled; a mode of painting in raised figures or coarse outline.

47 皸 *la⁴ lah*, chapped skin, very common in northern China.

48 皺 same as 縐 119. 162.

58 皺 *lu⁴ luh*, the skin shriveled.

69 皺 *ch'ai¹ ts'eh, ch'ê⁴* the wrinkles on the face.

72 皺 *pao⁴ poh*, to swell up suddenly, as a pustule; the skin breaking, as from chilblains.

皺 *ch'io⁴ ts'ioh*, the old bark of tree; a rough, corrugated bark, like the hemlock or fir; applied to wrinkled skin of old men.

皺 *han⁴)* leather coverings put over the sleeves when practicing archery.

75 皺 same as 107. 141.

77 皺 *tzŭ⁴ tsz'⁴)* the skin shriveled and furrowed by age.

81 皺 *ˊp'i³* a crack in wood; to split, as wood does in dry weather.

140 皺 *chou⁴ tseu⁴)* wrinkles, frowns, wrinkled, as the skin from age; furrowed, as the surface of a country with valleys; frowning; creased.

141 皺 *ˏcha¹* discoloration or cracks of the skin; pustules; a pimple.

159 皺 *chün¹ ˏkiün* the skin chapped and wrinkled, as from cold, disease, or neglect.

108 皿 *ˊmin³* crockery, earthenware; utensils and vessels used in eating; bowls, plates.

1 盃 *pei¹ ˏpéi* a cup, a tumbler, a glass; in *Cantonese:* to coax, to flatter.

2 盅 *chung¹ ˏch'ung* a cup; a bowl, usually with a cover.

7 盂 盌 *ˏyü²* a cup, a basin.

11 益 *yi² i² yih*, to pour in more; to benefit; advantage; to add to; to increase, to advance, to promote; full, superabundant; restorative, as a tonic; more, in higher degree.

18 盆 *p'ên² ˏp'ăn* a cup, basin, jar, tub, a bowl, an ancient measure for grain; a jar on which persons beat time.

28 盍 *ho² hoh*, to unite in order to attain one purpose; to cover; why not? used for *kai'* 蓋.

29 盉 *po⁴ poh*, a large dish for eating from.

盈 *ˏying²* full, overflowing, excess, overplus; completed; arrogant, audacious; to overpass.

30 盒 *hai³* an amphora.

ho² hoh, a small box; to cover.

31 囚皿 *wên¹ ˏwăn* to feed a prisoner; benevolent, kind, compassionate.

32 鹽 *ˏyen²* salt, saltish, saline; *yen'* to salt.

chou¹ ˏchou to strike; to pluck out; the winding lines of hills.

36 盌 *'wan³* a bowl, a deep dish; a bowl-full.

37 盍 same as 盍 108. 28.

盎 *ang⁴)* a basin, a dish, a water jug; overflowing, sleek.

52 盭 *li'* incurable; violent, as a disease; extravagant; truculent, perverse; to oppose; a green color; a thick skin.

58 盡 *lu⁴ luh*, to let a thing drip; to exhaust; to strain off; a casket for holding a seal.

62 盛 *ch'êng² shêng⁴ shing'* to put into; to contain; to deposit, to be complete; a cup; a vessel full; plentiful, rich, great, abundant; prosperous; superlative, excellent, fine.

盞 *'chan³* classifier of lamps; a wine saucer; a cup for oil.

72 盟 *mêng³ ˏmăng ming²* an oath, to vow, to swear; to ratify the treaties; an alliance; a contract; among the Mongols, a *chulkan* or tribe.

76 盜 *tao⁴)* to rob, to pilfer, to steal; to covet and take by fraud or force; to plunder; a robber; a pirate.

85 湯 *t'ang¹·⁴ tang'* tossing about, unsteady; a bath; a tub for bathing; large, great; moved, disturbed; to shove a boat over the mud; to propel a boat by oars.

盜 same as 108. 76.

潘 *'p'an³* the afternoon meal or dinner; synonym of 餔 to feed.

盪 *chiao³ 'kiao* a small boiler or kettle; to stir up water and make it muddy; to roil.

86 盔 *k'uei¹ ˏkw'éi* a helmet; general term for vessels; a basin; a block on which caps are ironed; a casque, a morion.

盡 *chin⁴ tsin'* the extreme, the utmost; an empty vessel, as a brazier from which everything is burned out; to exhaust, to use all; to indulge, as excessive grief; ended; the last; finished, empty; all; fully, entirely.

101 簠 *'fu³* a basket, square outside and round within, used to hold boiled grain in government worship.

115 盉 *huo⁴ hwo'* to mix and season, as a cook; dishes for mixing food.

121 盤 *'ku³* a coarse, earthen utensil made in Chihli for boiling meat and vegetables; it is the cheapest kind of pottery; in other places it is made of copper.

123 盖 same as 蓋 108. 140.

131 鹽 *'ku³* a salt pond in Shansi; temporary; for the time.

監 *chien*[1] *kien*[3] to inspect; a prison; to imprison; to examine carefully; to revise another's acts; an office, a bureau; to control by inspection; ˏ*kien* to oversee; to visit subjects; to superintend, to compel; a jail, a prison.

134 盥 *kuan*[3.4] *kwan*[3] to wash the hands before worship; to wash in a basin.

137 盤 ˎ*p'an*[2] a tub, a dish, a plate; a basin; coiled up; curved; a press, a frame or machine; the pelvis; a market, a game, an affair.

140 蓋 *kai*[4] a cover, to build; a roof; to include; to be, is; to screen; to conceal; for, since, now, then; used for 盍 *hoh*, to cover.

141 盧 ˎ*lu*[2] a vessel for containing rice, a pan to hold fire; a grog shop; black; a wild tribe that occupied anciently some parts of Hupeh; a kind of hound.

164 盦 *an*[1] ˏ*ngan* a cover of a dish or tripod; to put on a cover.

200 盧 ˎ*mo*[2] a cup for water; a drinking vessel, a basin.

109 目 *mu*[4] *muh*, the eye, to name, an index; a director, a principal man, a leader, a list or summary; squares on a chessboard; the mind, the perception.

1 䀮 *tou*[1] ˏ*teu* sunken or hollow eyes; deep-set eyes, arising from high eyebrows; unwashed eyes; also read ˏ*leu*.

䀹 ˋ*mien*[3] to half shut the eye, to look at askance, to ogle, to cast glances.

4 眽 *mo*[4] *meh*, to look around one, to take a survey of; to look at each other, to ogle.

眨 *cha*[3] *chah*, *chan*[3] to wink, to blink; to move the eyes about.

7 盱 *hsü*[3] ˏ*hü* to open the eyes wide, as in doubting wonder; to gaze at surprised; to raise the eyebrows, to hope for; doubtful; vexed.

8 盲 *mêng*[2] ˎ*mung* blind from any cause; an eye without an intelligent pupil; blinded in heart, deceived, easily deluded.

9 眾 same as 143. 9.

睐 *lai*[4] to squint; the pupil of the eye distorted; to glance at.

眕 *chên*[3] ˋ*chǎn* to restrain anger and not show it in the eye.

瞵 same as 看 109. 64.

瞉 *hou*[2] ˎ*heu* half blind, as an old man, or when a cataract is forming.

10 眺 *t'iao*[4] to look aslant, to glance or peep at.

睆 *huang*[4] *hwang*[3] to look at.

睨 ˋ*i*[4] to glance the eye, as monkeys do; the slanting rays of the sun; in *Fuchou*: to scrutinize, to examine.

12 睅 *hsi*[4] *hi*[3] to look at in anger.

13 瞞 ˎ*man*[3] to blind, to deceive; a flat eye; to impose on; dull; to conceal the truth.

14 睿 *jui*[4] perspicacious, clever, bright and quick of perception, shrewd, discreet, astute; able to detect subtle causes; the divine sagacity of sages; profound.

眈 ˏ*tan*[1] to look at a thing and yet be thinking of something distant; to obstruct, to prevent.

瞑 *min*[2] ˎ*ming* to close the eyes, as in death; dull, indistinct vision.

18 盼 *p'an*[4] to hope, to expect, to glance at, to look towards; a clear, piercing eye; languishing eye of a female.

瞵 *la*[1] *lah*, the eye distorted from any cause; a cast in the eye.

20 眇 *mei*[4] *méi'* the eyes growing long sighted through age; to see dimly, long in time, vanishing; to eye askance.

矇 *hu*[1] *huh*, to see obscurely, as on first awaking; early morning, at dawn.

21 眞 *chēn*[1] *ˌchǎn* true, real, genuine, pure; divinity, immortality; spiritual; not secondary.

22 眶 *k'uang*[4] *kw'ang'* the hollow of the eye; the corner or canthus of the eye.

23 眍 *k'ou*[1] *ˌk'eu* a deep sunken eye, such as the southern Chinese often have; *ˌngeu* deep sunken eyes, as of one wasted with illness.

瞎 *ni*[4] *nih*, to blink the eyes; to half shut the eyes.

24 直 *chih*,[2] straight, upright, correct, proper; direct; exactly; only, merely, purposely; suitable; to proceed; to look ahead.

真 same as 眞 109. 21.

矗 *ch'u*[4] *ch'uh*, upright; to raise; eminent; luxuriant growth; lofty as a peak.

睟 *tsui*[4] *sui'* a clear, bright, pure eye; to look straight at; the angles or canthi of the eye.

盾 *shun*[3] *'tun*[4] a shield, a buckler, to scamper and hide away; to escape; a rupee.

睥 *pi*[4] to look askance; the eyes glancing about; to spy out a chance.

25 眈 *ch'an*[4] *ch'en'* to spy or peep; to look at sideways; to eye another privily.

26 睠 *chüan*[4] *küen'* to turn the eyes back upon fondly.

27 睚 *ai*[4] the outer corner of the eye; to raise the eye and stare at.

29 眼 *ˌp'an*[2] an eye which shows much white, turned up or awry.

督 *tu*[1] *tuh*, to direct, to rule, to correct; to examine closely, to lead, to encourage; to command; to follow and see how an order has been performed; to warn; to reprove; an overseer, a superior.

瞎 *hsia*[4] *hia'* to look at carefully and leisurely; to watch with interest, as a vessel manœuvring.

瞍 *sou*[3] *'seu* blind from having no pupil, as in amaurosis; an old man whose sight is poor and step feeble.

30 瞷 *ssŭ*[1] *ˌsz'* to peep, to steal a glance at, to pry and see; to get ready and wait for.

瞌 *chia*[1] *kiah*, eyes dim and tired; eyes blinking and dull; sleepy.

瞋 *ˌi*[2] to look straight on, to gaze at fixedly.

瞄 *lüeh*[4] *lioh*, to look aside at; to glance at; to ogle.

31 瞤 *k'un*[4] *kw'un'* in *Pekingese:* to nod, as a watchman on his post; to take a nap, to sleep.

32 瞭 *k'ou*[1] *ˌk'eu* a deep sunken eye, such as the southern Chinese often have.

睦 *mu*[4] *muh*, a benignant, loving eye; friendly, cordial, kind; harmonious; to agree; affable; concord; to make or keep peace with.

睡 *shui*[4] to sleep; to nod or doze in one's chair.

瞠 same as 瞪 109. 105.

34 瞢 *fēng*[1] *ˌfung* the eyelids drawn together from disease or otherwise, so that they open slightly.

35 瞡 *chün*[4] *tsun*, to look at carefully.

瞡 *lêng*[4] *ˌlǎng* to stare at; to look ahead.

36 瞪 *yüan*[1] *ˌyuen* an eye without expression or brightness; empty; vacant.

眵 *ch'ih*[1] ˏ*ch'i* blear eyed, sore eyes.

37 眣 *tieh*,[2] the eye ball very protuberant, like some varieties of gold fish; *chih*, the eyes unsteady resulting from imperfect vision or near sightedness.

眷 *chüan*[4] *küen*' affection for; to love; a family; relations; gracious.

眹 *chên*[2] ʿ*chǎn* the pupil of the eye.

眸 *p'o*[4] *p'oh*, the eyesight somewhat indistinct, as from nearsightedness.

睫 *chieh*[4] *tsieh*, the eyelashes; *chah*, used for 眨 to wink.

40 眝 *chu*[4]' to stare at.

睆 *huan*[3] ʿ*hwan* bright, as a star; arrived at maturity, as a fruit; smooth, even, as a well-planed board; a fine rolling eye; to look around; beautifully formed or molded.

瞬 same as 瞬 109. 136.

瞎 *hsia*[2] *hiah*, blind; ignorance; recklessly; heedless; in *Shanghai:* like, resembling.

42 省 *shêng*[3] ʿ*shǎng* a province; to save, to avoid; to spare, frugal; to abridge, *hsing*[3] to enquire; to look after; to inspect; watchful; to awaken; a fault.

眇 ʿ*miao*[3] one eye small or contracted and deep sunk; to look at with one eye; to glance at; to take aim; small, subtle; all, nothing more or better.

瞭 ʿ*liao*[3] good eyesight; a clear, bright eye; farsighted; distinct vision.

44 眉 *mei*[2] ˏ*méi* the eyebrows; old, aged; edge of a well.

瞵 *tsou*[4] *tseu*' to knit the eyebrows, whether in anger or to screen the eye.

矚 *chu*[2,3] *chuh*, to look earnestly; to fix the eyes on.

45 眩 ʿ*tun*[3] to nap, to doze; affected sleep; dull, heavy eyes; half asleep.

50 睎 *hsi*[1] *hi* to long for, to look afar to; to remember kindly; to look askance.

51 睪 *yi*[4] *yih*, to spy, to be on the look-out for offenders; to lead on; *nieh*, to stop and see what one will do.

52 眑 ʿ*yao*[3] a vacant look; deep, as a large house; any blemish on the face.

57 睇 *t'i*[4] *ti*' to gaze at, to stare, to look at boldly and disrespectfully; in *Cantonese:* ʿ*tei* to keep watch of; to see.

61 睥 *pi*[4]' to look straight ahead; looking angrily; humbling or feeling ashamed.

曖 *ai*[4] *ngai*' dull, hidden.

瞅 *ch'ou*[3] ʿ*ts'eu* to look, to see; to gaze intently.

64 看 *k'an*' to look, to see; to observe; to examine; similarly; likeness; equivalent; ˏ*k'an* to watch.

睿 *chih*[4] *chi*' fine bright eyes; to pass before the eyes, to get a sight of.

66 瞥 *p'ieh*,[1,4] to look at slightly; to glance at.

瞍 *sa*[2] *sah*, the eye, to light on; to glance at.

瞀 *mou*[4] *meu*' to look at closely; to go with the head low, as nearsighted people do; to look down; dim, indistinct vision; disheveled, as hair; dull, ignorant.

瞰 *k'an*[4]' to spy, to watch, to try to find out; to look down at.

69 眣 *hsin*[1] ˏ*hin* to see indistinctly, as nearsighted persons when they look at anything fixedly; joyful.

70 眇 ʿ*fang*[3] indistinct.

72 眴 same as 瞬 109. 136.

睅 *han*[4)] protuberant eyes, such as near-sighted people often have.

睧 *hun*[1] ˏ*hwun* dull eyes; mind set on one object and unable to appreciate others.

睼 same as 睇 109. 57.

73 瞪 *tsêng*[1] ˏ*tsăng* dim eyes, small or poor.

75 相 *hsiang*[1] ˏ*siang* mutual, with; to harmonize; to examine, to inspect; looking among trees; reciprocally; *siang*ˋ to assist, to help, to select, to direct, to encourage, to look at; a minister of state.

昧 *mei*[4] *méi*ˋ indistinctness of vision; color blind; unable clearly to distinguish the various colors.

77 眥 *chi*[4] ˏ*tsz*ˋ *tzŭ*[1] the canthus or corner of the eye; ˏ*chai* to look at fixedly; to regard angrily.

79 瞖 *i*[4)] a film in the eye, a cataract.

82 眊 *mao*[4)] a small pupil; dim-sighted, dull; old; bewildered.

83 眡 *shih*[4] *shi*ˋ to see, to inspect, to observe, to compare and regard; to display.

眠 ˎ*mien*[2] to shut the eyes, to sleep; to hang down the head; bewildered.

85 矇 *t'êng*[2] ˎ*t'ăng* fine eyes.

86 睒 *shan*[3] ˋ*shen* to glance at; to peep; to dart, to flash.

瞧 *ch'iao*[2] ˎ*ts'iao* to look, to see; to look at hastily; to glance at.

87 瞬 *chiao*[4] *tsiao*ˋ to close the eyes, as in sleep; an angry look.

睜 *chêng*[1] ˏ*chăng* to stare; to open the eyes.

93 眸 *mou*[2] ˎ*men miu*[2] the pupil of the eye; the eye.

95 眩 *hsüan*[2] ˎ*hüen* looking furtively; confused vision, dizzy; in confusion; mistaken, deceived by, as one deluded by mirage, or thing at a distance.

100 眚 *shêng*[3] ˋ*shăng* to lessen, to circumscribe; meagre, emaciated; a disease of the eye; a crime, a fault, an inadvertent offence.

103 睫 *chieh*[4] *ts'ieh*, the eye-lashes; *chah*, to wink.

105 睽 *k'uei*[2] ˏ*kw'éi* a cast in the eye; a dull, lifeless eye; to look at angrily; to stare; placed outside of, unusual, strange.

瞪 *têng*[4] *tăng*ˋ ˏ*chăng* to open the eyes wide, to stare; to fix the eye on; to look one through.

108 瞌 *k'o*[2] *k'oh*, *ho*[2] sleepy from fatigue.

瞪 *ch'êng*[1] ˏ*ch'ing* to stare at sternly; to look at in anger.

瞜 ˎ*lu*[2] the pupil of the eye; to see.

109 眼 *chü*[4] *kü*ˋ to look to the right and left; to look, as if seeking a trail.

瞋 *ch'ên*[1] ˏ*ch'ăn* to stare (with anger or dislike); to glare at.

瞿 *ch'ü*[2] ˎ*k'ü* the timid look of a bird; to examine hurriedly, to glance at; to stare at wildly; heedless; sparing, economical.

矍 *ch'io*[4] *kwoh*, to look right and left in alarm; to glance the eyes about in trepidation.

113 眎 *shih*[4] *shi*ˋ to see, to inspect, to observe; to take knowledge of; to display.

瞟 ˋ*p'iao*[3] to look askance or crosseyed; one eye diseased or gone; small eyes.

114 瞝 *ch'ih*[1] ˏ*ch'i* to examine things in a series; to go from a country to another to examine its customs.

115 瞅 *ch'ou*[3] ˋ*ts'eu* to look at steadily; to gaze intently.

116 瞏 *hsüeh*[2] *hüeh*, deep set eyes; to look or glance at, as a falcon after his prey; to spy about.

瞍 *sou*[3] *ʿseu* blind from having no pupil, as in amaurosis; an old man whose sight is poor and step feeble.

117 瞕 *chang*[4)] cataract; a *screen* in the eye.

瞳 *ˌt'ung*[2] pupil of the eye; to stare at; a vacant look; a silly stare.

119 眯 *ʿmi*[1] blinded; closed; to dislike; sand or dust in the eye, obscuring the vision; the nightmare.

125 睹 *ʿtu*[3] to look, to see, to observe; perceived, manifested.

130 睊 *chüan*[1] *ˌküen* to look at with displeasure; to look at askance; with dislike; reciprocal dislike.

135 睒 *kua*[4] *kwah*, to look at angrily; dim eyesight.

136 瞬 *shun*[4)] to wink; to flash, to glance at; sparkling eyes, as a child's at seeing a dainty; *ˌhüen* dizzy, brilliant.

138 眼 *ʿyen*[3] the eye; numerative of wells; a hole, a limit; *ʿkan* protuberant, bulging, as a cart hub.

140 苜 *tieh*[4], the eyes squinting or distorted; also read *muh*,.

矇 *méng*[2] *ˌmung* dull, blind, dim-sighted, week eyes; ignorant, unlearned, untaught.

瞃 *ch'ou*[3] *ʿts'eu* to look at steadily; to gaze intently.

瞙 *mo*[4] *moh*, the eyesight obscured, as by a pterygium, or a thickening of the cornea.

瞢 *mêng*[2] *mung'* dream, vision, a phantasm; *ˌmung* dimness of vision; dark, obscure; to feel ashamed, mournful.

145 睪 睪 *ch'iung*[2] *ˌk'iüng* gazing at in great fright, as Belshazzar did at the writing; alone, without help or resource.

147 睍 *hsien*[3] *ʿhien* to look at with fear; protuberant eyes; to view slightly, to regard.

149 瞻 *chan*[1] *ˌchen* to look up, to reverence; to regard very respectfully.

瞚 *fên*[4] *fǎn'* to sleep; to feel sleepy.

154 瞶 *hui*[4] *hwui'* eyes nearly gone, dull sighted; scarcely able to see, as very old people.

165 睬 *ʿts'ai*[3] to notice, to pay attention; to greet.

168 脹 *ch'ang*[4)] losing one's senses, acting as if giddy; large eyes.

169 瞷 *k'an*[4)] to spy, to watch, to try to find out; to look down at.

瞷 *hsien*[3] *ʿhien* to watch narrowly; to spy or watch one; the eyes turned so as to show their whites, as in convulsion; the white of the eye.

瞤 *ˌjun*[2] the eye twitching from a nervous or muscular affection, which physiognomists carefully notice; a palpitation of the flesh; *shun'* to wink, to blink.

172 睢 *ˌsui*[1] to look upwards; to gaze at.

174 睛 *ching*[1] *ˌtsing* the pupil of the eye; the iris; a square iris is regarded as a sign of long life.

195 瞳 *ˌyü*[2] a horse with white rings around the eyes like a fish's eye, at the edge of the cornea.

198 瞵 *ˌli*[2] to stare at, to look at angrily.

200 瞫 *ˌma*[2] to look at long; eyes weary and blurred with looking.

207 瞽 *ʿku*[3] an eye without a pupil, blind; a musician; a band master.

110 矛 *mou*[2] *ˌmeu* a spear; a lance with a narrow head.

9 矜 *ching*[1] *ˌking* to pity, to regret; regretful; careful, sparing; boastful, conceited; to respect, to value.

13 矞 *hsüeh*[2] *yuh*, to bore through with an awl; over full; flying, fluttering, agitated; hurrying about, as horses.

130 矟 *so*[4] *shoh*, harpoon; a great spear.

111 矢 *shih*[2] *ʿshi* an arrow; to vow, to swear; a javelin; direct, openly, to arrange, to resolve; in *mathematics*, the versed sine.

28 矣 *ʿỳ*[3] final particle; affirmation.

30 知 *chih*[1] *ˏchi* to know, to perceive; to tell; to appreciate, to manage, as one who knows; to inform; an intimate friend; a fellow; wisdom; to remember; healed.

矯 *chiao*[1] *ʿkiao* an arrow issuing from the bow; straight; to bend to; to rectify; to correct; to falsify; to simulate, to usurp; martial, strong, obstinate; deceitful.

32 矬 *ˏts'o*[2] a dwarf, dwarfish, stunted; short, squat.

38 矮 *ai*[3] a dwarf; low, short, diminutive, squat.

44 矱 *chüeh*[4] *küeh*, short, as a dress; a garment reaching only to the hips; curtailed.

48 矩 *chü*[4] *ʿkü* a square; a rule; usage; correct; a law, a custom; a pattern, exact, constant; to adjust; an angle.

57 矧 *shên*[4] *ʿshăn* a particle that prolongs the thought to another point; still more; how much more; still less; to laugh in a boisterous way.

73 矰 *tsêng*[1] *ˏtsăng* a kind of dart or short javelin; an arrow used in hunting birds, with the cross-bow, having a mark tied to it.

140 矱 *huo*[4] *hwoh*, a measure; a marking-line; to adjust by a line, to get the dimensions by a rod.

151 短 *tuan*[3] *ʿtwan* short; low; to shorten; brief, contracted; shortcomings, failures, few; to curtail; to be in fault.

112 石 *shih*[2], a stone; rocks; a measure; firm, decided; barren.

1 碰 *p'êng*[4] *p'ăng*[3] to run against, to collide, to try, to see how a thing is; to meet unexpectedly, a thump; experimentally; on trial.

矴 *ting*[4] ballast to steady a boat; a stone which serves to anchor a boat; a grapnel.

砠 *chü*[1] *ˏtsü* rocks thinly covered with earth; a road full of small stones and rough for travelling.

2 砉 *ho*[3] *hwoh*, the ripping sound heard when tearing the skin off an animal.

3 石 *tan*[4] picul.

砫 *ʿchu*[3] a stone tablet dedicated to ancestors in the family temple.

4 砭 *ˏpien*[1] a stone probe, used to puncture sores.

5 砉 *k'u*[1] *k'uh*, fatigued; to fag at; hard and strong.

7 砸 *ʿya*[1] rough ground.

8 砊 *ˏmang*[2] a crude saltpeter.

硫 *k'ang*[4] the sound of stones striking against each other.

硫 *ˏliu*[2] sulphur, brimstone.

9 碖 *ˏlun*[2] rocks standing in a dangerous position.

砎 *chiek*[4] *kiai*[3] hard, like stone; rocky; firm, immovable.

10 砎 *wu*[4] *wuh*, a stone that is insecurely placed.

硯 *hsien*[1] *ˏsien* a fine pebble, inferior to a gem, such as red jasper or rose quartz.

12 碁 same as 棊 75. 12.

磏 *ˏlien*[2] a coarse kind of red sand stone, not fine enough for polishing; hypocritical, spurious; reddish.

磑 *chui*[4] *ch'ui*[3] to fall of itself; to crash down.

14 磔 *ch'üeh*[4] *k'ioh*, a hill covered with large boulders; crash

of stones rushing against each other, or of water dashing over the rocks.

18 砌 *ch'i*[4] *ts'i'* to raise in layers (as a wall); to lay, as tiles or bricks; to pave; to fit in; to lay regularly; a stone step; ornamented tiles used in steps.

砉 *lüeh*[4] *lioh*, to sharpen, to grind.

硎 *hsing*[2] *ˌhing* a whetstone; a square stone for sharpening tools.

19 礋 same as 壩 32. 19.

20 砲 *p'ao*[4] a ballista used to throw great stones; a cannon; an explosion; fireworks.

22 砸 *tsa*[5] *tsah*, to strike; to rap on, to hit; to knock and shiver.

24 碎 *sui*[4] fragments, broken, odd bits; endings; petty, troublesome; broken in spirit; to smash or pound fine.

碑 *pei*[1] *ˌpéi* a stone tablet (large); a grave-stone; a pillar to which victims were anciently tied.

25 砧 *chên*[1] *ˌchǎn* a block on which to beat clothes; an anvil; a stone with which athletes exercise their strength by lifting it.

27 礪 *li*[4] a coarse kind of sandstone; gritstone; large untrimmed stones good for pavements; whetstones.

28 磣 *ch'ên*[3] *ˋch'ǎn* sand mixed with things, as in grain or dishes; gritty; offensive.

30 砢 *ˋlo*[3] stones piled up.

硐 *ˌt'ung*[2] to rub or smooth.

磑 *o*[4] *ngoh*, stones piled up in a dangerous way.

嶪 *ˌyen*[2] hazardous, like rocks in danger of falling; critical, imminent; to fit; agreeing, exact; happily, lofty.

磾 *ˌti*[1] a mineral used in dyeing silk black; a sort of iron-alum or massive alum shale.

硈 *chieh*[1] *k'ioh*, firm, solid; abruptly; heavy.

硌 *lo*[4] *loh*, *ko*[4] large boulders on hills; an inferior stone.

磄 *ˌt'ang*[2] a stone on the bank; a strange, supernatural stone.

硞 same as 礐 112. 14.

碉 *ˌtiao*[1] a stone house, common in the western and northern provinces; they are rude structures.

磰 *shan*[4] *shen'* white porcelain clay.

磒 *yün*[3] *ˋyun* to roll down, to fall with a crash; to fall from a height, or from the sky.

31 硇 *ˌnao*[2] a mineral found in the salt lakes in Tibet; it is impure salammoniac, with traces of sulphur.

32 磋 *ˋts'o*[3] broken stones; the rubbish of rocks; the best kind of orpiment or hartall.

磽 *ch'iao*[1] *ˌk'iao* stony or arid soil; poor, gravelly land; upland, dry fields.

硾 *chui*[4] to press things down, as with stones; to add weights on a thing; to pound; to ram down; sagged, loaded; hanging down.

磬 *k'êng* *ˌk'ǎng* the tinkling noise of stones; stones dashing against each other.

34 硥 *ˌhang*[1] a rammer; to ram ground; to drive piles; rumbling noise of stones, as when they are rolling down.

37 砆 *ˌfu*[1] a redidsh stone that looks like a gem, but inferior in beauty and value; a second class gem, like veined jasper or red-white cornelian.

硤 *hsia*[4] *hiah*, an ancient town in Hupeh.

碕 *ch'i*[2] *ˌk'i* a craggy shore; winding and stony banks; a stone bridge or jetty.

38 砮 ʿnu³ a kind of flint which is chipped for arrow-heads; they are said to come from the Amoor River.

40 砣 ˌt'o⁴ weights; a stone roller; the weight on a steelyard; a pilot's lead.

磕 ˌhung¹ the sound of rocks falling, applied to such as are thrown down on people; or rolling from hills, as in a land slide.

碗 ʿwan³ a basin, bowl, or cup; a deep dish; a bowl-full (unauthorized).

碇 ˋting⁴ ballast to steady a boat; a stone which serves to anchor a boat; a grapnel.

41 碍 ˋai⁴ ngai² to obstruct, to interfere with; to hinder, to embarrass; to limit, to impede, to restrain, to irritate; an objection.

磚 chuan¹ ˌchwen bricks, tiles, or flags; pressed cakes.

42 砂 ˌsha¹ sand; pebbles, gravel; gritty.

44 碾 ʿnien³ a stone roller turned on an axle by a lever to clean husk from grain, or the seed from cotton, or to make flour; to roll, to triturate.

46 確 ˌts'ui¹ a high mountain.

47 磑 same as 磑 96. 47.

磬 k'eng¹ ˌk'ăng the tinkling of stones; stones dashing against each other.

48 矼 chiang¹ ˌkiang a bridge of stepping stones; a stone foot-bridge; reliable.

磋 ˌts'o¹ to polish, to work on, as bones or ivory; to rub and polish; to correct carefully; to work at.

51 矸 han⁴ a stony hill with clean, bare rocks.

砰 p'ing¹ ˌp'ăng a rumbling noise; the crash of stones; the crashing roar of a falling rock.

研 ˌyen² to rub, to grind or triturate, to powder; to calender cloth; to search into carefully; thoroughly; fully; earnestly; yen² an ink-stone; in *Cantonese:* to draw a fiddle bow.

52 磯 chi¹ ˌki steps; an impediment; a pier or jetty to protect a bank; shallows; an eddy, an obstacle; to rub.

53 礦 ʿkung³ a mine; the ore of iron, lead, gold or other metals.

58 碌 lu⁴ luh, uneven, rocky; small; busy, toilsome, laborious; a green colored stone; green jasper; a chunk of wood.

59 磅 same as 碰 112. 1.

62 磯 o² ˌngo a rocky cliff.

63 碥 ʿpien³ to step on a horse-block when getting into a carriage.

碾 shan⁴ shen² to polish a gem; to calender cloth; to slip, as when walking.

64 碧 ch'ê⁴ ch'eh, to drive off an ill-omened bird, which is building its nest near.

66 礁 ao² ˌngao a stony surface, covered with pebbles.

67 砹 ˌmin² a fine kind of stone, clouded alabaster.

69 礜 same as 礜 46. 81.

70 磅 ˌp'ang¹ the noise of stones crashing down; in *Cantonese:* a pound.

72 碭 tang⁴ a beautiful stone of brilliant colors, with striae or veins running through it; to overrun, to exceed.

碏 ch'üeh⁴ ts'ioh, hsi² stones of many colors, a variegated stone; to respect.

碈 ˌmin² a pebble; a fine kind of stone; clouded alabaster.

73 磳 tsêng¹ ˌtsăng rocky, stony, as the surface of the land; a dangerous stone, one threatening to fall.

碣 *chieh*[2] *kieh*, a stone tablet; a stone pillar; a high isolated peak.

硬 *ying*[4] hard, stiff, firm, not pliable; unbending; not soft but solid; obstinate, perverse; sharp; to harden; powerful and wilful.

74 硼 *p'êng*[1.2] ˏ*p'ăng* a mineral; natural borax.

75 硃 ˏ*chu*[1] vermilion, cinnabar; imperial, because the emperor uses red ink in offical writings.

碟 *tieh*,[2] plates, saucers; a dish, a platter, flat and broad; *sheh*, to cure or tan leather.

磉 ʿ*sang*[3] the stone foundation or plinth of a pillar.

礫 *li*[4] *lih*, small stones, gravel, shingle; coarse pebbly sand.

礬 ˏ*fan*[2] alum; to tan leather in lime and copperas.

礎 ʿ*ch'u*[3] the base of a pillar; the stone on which it rests; a pedestal.

76 砍 ʿ*k'an*[3] to cut, to chop, to fell; to stone; a mortar or small vase.

77 砒 *tz'ŭ*[1] ˏ*ts'z'* the native trisulphide of arsenic or orpiment.

砦 same as 寨 40. 12.

砥 ʿ*wu*[3] a stone, which like veined jasper, resembles a gem, but is inferior in hardness and lustre.

79 碫 *tuan*[4] *twan'* a rough coarse stone for whetstones; a term for emery or corundum; otherwise read ˏ*hia*.

磬 *ch'ing*[4] *k'ing'* musical stone used as a bell; to hang up; to give the reins to, to gallop; a dulcimer made of glass or stone.

礮 ʿ*yin*[3] the sound of thunder.

80 碡 *tu*[4] *tuh*, *chu*[4] a stone roller, used by farmers for rolling down the fields when sown.

81 砒 礜 *p'i*[1] arsenic; it is applied to ulcers.

83 砥 *chih*[3] ʿ*chi* a fine grinding stone; even; smooth; to observe the rules of decorum; to level; to equalize.

85 砅 same as 濂 85. 27.

泵 *tun*[4] to drool, to droop down; to sound; to hang down, as a weight; ʿ*tăn* to pound, to strike, to rap; to lower; to let down; ˏ*tăm* to stamp, to paw; to press on, to crush; (unauthorized).

砯 ˏ*p'ing*[1] the rushing sound of the billows against a cliff.

礥 *ch'ü*[2] ˏ*k'ü* a veined stone; resembling adularia, used for the opaque white buttons of officers of the sixth rank.

碴 *t'a*[4] *t'ah*, a mortar for pounding and hulling rice in; to beat; large brown, unglazed jars to warm or hold things.

碆 ˏ*p'o*[2] stones like flint or obsidian, which can be used for spear or arrow-heads.

86 礁 *chiao*[1] ˏ*tsiao* half-tide rocks; rocky islets near the coast; rocks in a stream, or stones placed for fording.

89 礦 *ch'uang*[3] *chw'ang'* to rub or wash things by sand or brick-dust, as by putting sand in a bottle to clean it.

92 砑 *ya*[4] to grind; to polish, as by a calendering stone.

95 磁 *tz'ŭ*[2] ˏ*ts'z'* chinaware, porcelain; loadstone; crockery.

96 碧 *pi*[4] *pih*, blue or green stones, jade, jasper.

99 碪 same as 砧 112. 25; read ˏ*han* peaked, like an upright stone; hilly.

102 碨 *wei*[1] ˏ*wéi* uneven, rough ground caused by stones.

礓 *chiang*[1] ˏ*kiang* gravel, small stones.

礌 *lei¹ léi'* to roll stones down hill; a rocky rough appearance.

礩 *ˌp'an²* a kind of flint fit for arrowheads.

103 礙 *ai⁴ ngai'* to obstruct, to interfere with, to hinder, to embarrass, to oppose, to impede, to limit, to restrain, to irritate; an objection.

105 磴 *têng⁴ tăng'* stone steps, stairs; lofty, projecting rocks leading up hills.

107 破 *p'o⁴)* to break, to tear, to discover, to ruin, to defeat, to detect; to solve, to explain; understood, as a plot; to guess, as a riddle.

108 磕 *k'o¹ k'oh,* to knock, to bump; the sound of stones striking together; to hit against, to run against.

109 磌 *ˌt'ien²* the noise of stones falling with a crash; the plinth or base of a pillar.

112 磊 *lei³ ˈléi* rocks or stones piled up; a heap of stones; to throw stones into a heap.

116 硿 *ˌk'ung¹* a mineral which seems to be an ore of copper or perhaps copperas; the sound of stones falling.

117 砬 *li⁴ lih,* a mineral used as an antidote to poisons; the sound of ringing stones.

119 磷 *ˌlin²* water flowing over stones; to grind or abrade stones; thin; shingle; *ˌling* lofty; eminent.

124 磟 *lu⁴ luh,* a stone roller, used for smoothing gravel walks and paths.

磕 *t'a⁴ t'ah,* large, brown, unglazed jars to warm or hold things; (unauthorized).

磟 *la¹ lah,* the cracking sound of things breaking; a stony appearance.

126 碘 *juan³ ˈjwan* a variety of opaque, whitish quartz like massive chalcedony, with pieces of cornelian interspersed in it, which can be worked into ornaments.

129 磟 *lu⁴ luh,* gravel.

130 硝 *hsiao¹ ˌsiao* salpetre, nitre; niter; saline efflorescence; to use salts; to tan.

磣 *ˌt'o²* a stone roller; a weight or ball on the end of cords; the weight on a steel-yard; a pilot's lead.

134 礜 *yü⁴)* a white ore of arsenic, which kills rats and fattens silk worms.

礜 *ch'üeh⁴ k'ioh,* a hill covered with large boulders; crash of stones rushing against each other, or of water dashing over the rocks.

碣 *hsi¹ sih,* the stone on which a pillar rests.

137 磐 *ˌp'an²* a large rock, a foundation stone; a conspicuous rock, like the Tarpeian; firm, stable; immovable.

138 硍 *k'ên⁴ k'ăn'* a stone with a crack, flaw, or seam in it; the rumbling noise of stones; loud noise of bells.

硠 *ˌlang²* the sound of stones or waves.

140 硭 *ˌmang²* wang² a mineral soil or shale which furnishes, when leeched, an impure salpetre, sometimes mixed with nitrate of soda and alumina.

礞 *mêng² ˌmung* a shaly bole, or a kind of micaceous schist of a fine quality, prescribed in cases of derangement or fits.

礴 *po⁴ poh,* opened out; to repress; stuffed.

礤 *mieh⁴ meh,* pebbly; hard, solid.

礤 *ts'a¹ ts'ah,* a coarse stone; to rub, to grind.

141 磇 *hsia⁴ hia,* a stone split through; clefts in rocks.

147 硯 *yen⁴)* a Chinese ink-slab; to rub; the smooth stone on which the Chinese rub their ink.

149 磕 ˏhung the noise of stones striking together in the water, as when a torrent rushes down a gorge.

磣 ʿtan³ a mineral from Sz'ch'uen, described as having a liquid or juice like gall.

151 磑 wei⁴ ʿk'ai an instrument for breaking stones or other things to pieces; a mill; to triturate or break; to accumulate; solid.

154 磧 chi² tsih, rocks under water, halftide rocks; stony places that check the current.

礥 hsien² ˏhien difficult, hard to bring forth.

159 磚 ch'é¹ ˏch'é a white veined adularia of which the buttons for the sixth grade are made.

162 磓 ˏtui¹ to collect stones to build artificial rock work; to cart stones down from a hill top; ˏchui the sound of dashing stones.

167 磤 ˏyin² high and dangerous cliffs, running along one after the other, a ridge.

168 磨 chêng⁴ chăng' to burnish, to rub metal bright; to stop up.

172 碓 tui⁴) a pestle; a foot-pestle, commonly used to hull rice; to pound in a mortar; one beat of the pestle; a heap.

礶 kuan⁴ kwan' a jar, a gallipot, a crock; a cruse; a pitcher.

確 ch'üeh⁴ k'ioh, certainly, really, truly, resolute, fixed; hard, firm, solid; a rock rising prominently.

磔 tsa² tsah, a high peak.

173 礔 shuang¹ ˏshwang an unauthorised character used in the name 砒礔 for arsenic shale.

175 礱 same as 磨 112. 200.

181 碩 shih,⁴ great, corpulent; full, ripe; eminent, highminded; to fill.

187 碼 ʿma³ the cornelian; weights; a yard; in *Batavia*: the farm of taxes.

礮 礮 p'ao⁴) a cannon, a ballista used to throw great stones; an explosion, fireworks.

188 磆 hua¹ hwah, a mineral, talcose slate or soapstone; lardstone, potstone, steatite.

194 磈 wei⁴ ʿwéi dangerous; rough and stony, as a road.

197 礌 ʿlu³ sand, pebbles, shingle; gravel; fine stones on a beach.

200 磨 ˏmo² to grind, to rub; a stone, a mill; to polish, to reduce to powder; to sharpen; distressed; trials; to examine.

202 磺 huang² ˏhwang sulphur; read ˏkw'ang the ore or gangue of metal, especially iron in copper; hard, obdurate.

212 礱 ˏlung² earth built up on which to grind grain; a wooden mill; to sharpen, to grind to flour.

113 示 shih⁴ shi' a proclamation, a letter, an edict, to compare, to show; not same as 示 145.

1 祖 ʿtsu³ ancestors; origin; a grand-father; a progenitor; the founder, as of a family; to imitate an ancestor; to do like; to be accustomed to; to honor or propitiate wayside gods.

3 祉 same as 祉 112. 3.

4 祚 ʿlü³ the emperor's sacrifice to heaven and the hills.

祚 tsu⁴) the happiness derived from wealth, emoluments or office; felicity; a year of one's life; to confer, to bestow.

祓 ch'êng² ˏjăng happiness; to approach to.

5 礼 same as 禮 113. 151.

8 禀 *ping*[3] *'pin*[3] to state; to receive, a petition; to make known one's case to a superior; to announce, to ask of; a report, endowment, disposition.

禪 *shan*[4] *shen'* to sacrifice or to worship Heaven; to yield; to abdicate in favor of.

9 祔 *fu*[4'] to worship ancestors recently buried, with those more remote, all in the same hall; to inter in the family tomb.

祿 *hou*[2] *ˌheu* to pray for blessing; to offer sacrifices in order to obtain blessings.

10 祧 *ˌt'iao*[1] to move or replace the family tablets; the earliest ancestral shrine, the founders of the race.

祝 *chu*[4] *chuh*, praises, thanksgivings; to pray; to be obliged for; joined to, allied to; to reiterate; to cut off; the origin; to afflict, as by taking away one's friends.

12 祺 *ch'i*[2] *ˌk'i* fortunate, lucky; felicitous, composed, tranquil.

17 祟 *sui*[4'] gambols, pranks (of spirits); calamities sent from heaven, which men cannot prevent; an evil spirit, a ghost, a wraith.

20 礿 *yo*[4] *yoh*, a worship held by the emperors of the Hia dynasty near the vernal equinox; the vernal sacrifice.

祶 *ˌt'ao*[2] happiness; divine, spiritual, pertaining to the gods.

27 禳 *'yen*[3] to pray for happiness; to implore the gods.

28 祛 *ch'ü*[1] *ˌk'ü* to dissipate or expel noxious influences or malaria; to avert; to disperse.

29 祓 *fo*[4] *fuh*, to remove evil, to deprecate sickness; to cleanse impurity, to wash away; a sort of Buddhist baptism employed to obtain blessings.

祲 *chin*[1] *ˌtsin* to influence, to act on; a malign halo around the sun; abundant, full.

30 祠 *tz'ŭ*[2] *ˌts'z* temple of ancestors; to sacrifice; the spring; to obtain the request prayed for.

祐 *yu*[4] *yiu'* to protect, to shield; to defend, as the gods or spirits; divine care and protection; heavenly kindness.

祫 *hsia*[4] *hiah*, a general worship by relatives, of their remote or near ancestors, made triennially by the emperor and princes; the sacrifices mingling in the temple.

禍 *huo*[4] *hwo'* calamity, misfortune, adversity, evil, misery, suffering; to curse, to injure.

祜 *'hu*[4] happiness, prosperity; protection; liberality.

禪 *ch'an*[3] *ˌshen* meditation, abstraction, contemplation; the Buddhists; *shen'* to level an area for an altar, to sacrifice to the hills and fountains; to resign the throne to another family.

禧 *hsi*[3] *ˌhi* auspicious, felicitous, blissful; happy; favored by the gods; to announce or pray to them.

禂 same as 禱 113. 33.

32 社 *shê*[4] *shé'* a sacrifice; an altar; a parish; the god who rules over a particular spot; a village, a hamlet; society or company of persons.

禋 *yin*[1] to worship with a pure intention and clean sacrifices, such as the Emperor alone makes.

33 禱 *'tao*[3] to pray, to entreat, to supplicate; to request, in the language of courtesy.

35 祾 *ˌling*[2] a sacrifice at the royal tombs; the blessing of the gods or the ancestral manes.

37 祆 *hsien*[1] *ˌhien* a term for heaven or god among the Persians.

祆 ˏyao¹ supernatural sights and ominous prodigies sent by the gods for crimes.

祥 ˏyang¹ a misfortune from above; a punitive calamity, a visitation, a judgment, a retribution; to punish; unhappily, unluckily.

禊 hsi⁴ hi⁴ a sacrifice or worship observed in spring and autumn; it was designed to avert bad harvests and other evils.

49 祀 ssŭ⁴ sz⁴ to sacrifice to the departed; sacrificial; to set up and worship a god; in the *Shang* dynasty, a year; like, as if.

50 禘 ti⁴ the religious ceremonies observed by the sovereign twice a year in honor of his ancestors and predecessors, both remote and near.

52 禨 chi¹ ˏki an auspicious prognostic; also an omen of evil; felicitous, opportune; ki⁴ to bathe, and then drink as a precaution.

58 祿 lu⁴ luh, blessedness, happiness; official emoluments, salary, rations, pay; prosperity; dignity; a sacrificial feast.

60 禦 yü⁴ to oppose, to stop, to hinder; to withstand, to resist; to stop by satisfying, to bring to an end; to cause to desist; to prevent; to worship.

61 祕 p'i⁴ pi⁴ secret, mysterious, abstruse; supernatural, divine; private; reticent, reserved, inspired, possessed; scientific.

62 禝 ˏkai¹ an ancient tune, played as warning to guests in olden time, lest they drank too much; it seems also to have marked the time and step of the guests.

65 祎 kuei³ ˊkwei to worship the five mountains by sacrificing upon them; synonym of 虔 and 禔.

69 祈 ch'i² ˏk'i to pray, to call upon, to invoke; to recompense; to request, to beg, to trouble, to intreat; multitudes; to offer sacrifice and supplicate the gods for happiness.

70 祊 pêng¹ ˏpăng the space within at the side of the ancestral temple gate, where in early days the gods or lares were worshiped; a sacrifice.

72 禳 ˏyang² wayside gods; spirits which infest roads and highways; to drive out demons or noxious influences from the house at new year.

祜 cha¹ the imperial thanksgiving made to earth at the end of the year for crops.

禔 ˏt'i² rest, repose; at peace, in accord with; happiness; also read ˏshi and used for ˏchi 祇 but.

73 禬 kuei⁴ kwéi⁴ to pray that the shades of a man may not harass one, but be cut off from the house; to call on the gods; to pray alone.

75 祝 ˏchu¹ to curse.

祼 kuan⁴ kwan⁴ to pour out libations before the dead; to pour out and drink wine.

禁 chin⁴ kin⁴ to forbid, to prohibit, to hinder, to warn against, to regulate, to restrain; imperial, governmental, a cup or tray for wine; an instrument of music; ˊkin to bear; to endure, to withstand.

禖 mei² ˏméi a sacrifice or special worship held by the emperor in the spring to supplicate heaven for a son.

77 祉 ch'ih³ ˊchi happiness, enduring contentment.

祟 ˏch'ai² to burn faggots in sacrifice.

79 祋 tai⁴ a short spear or halberd; a defence or screen of sheep's hide let down suddenly from the walls to scare cattle or horses coming into the town.

83 祇 *ch'i*[2] *ʿk'i* rest, repose; great; the god or spirit which animates the earth.

祇 *chi*[3] *ʿchi* respect, awe, veneration; to invocate; only, but, yet.

86 禜 *yung*[4] a sacrifice offered to the gods of the hills and fountains, and to the heavenly bodies, in times of drought and pestilence.

89 禰 *ʿmi*[3] a father when enshrined in the ancestral temple; an ancestral shrine.

102 神 *shên*[2] *ʿshăn* spirits, divine or humane; spiritual; a god; the gods; the human spirit; supernatural, wonderful; very.

禩 *i*[4] the years of the emperor's life or reign.

福 *fu*[4] *fuh*, happiness, blessings, prosperity; favors; sacrificial meats.

105 祭 *chi*[4] *tsi*[3] to sacrifice, to offer up; to bring an oblation, to approach the gods; a limit.

109 禛 *chên*[1] *ʿchăn* to be blessed because of truth in worship or prayer.

112 祏 *shih*[2] a stone shrine placed in the family temple to keep the ancestral tablet safe in case of fire.

114 禮 *ʿli*[2] favorable, lucky prognostics.

123 祥 *hsiang*[2] *ʿsiang* an auspicious omen; good fortune; happiness, felicity.

禚 *chao*[1] *choh*, ancient name of a city in Shantung.

141 禠 *ssŭ*[1] *ʿsz'* happiness.

145 禳 *ʿjang*[2] to fast and pray as the Taoists do in order to avert calamity; to deprecate evil.

146 票 *p'iao*[4] a ticket, a certificate, a bill, an evidence of authority; a money order; a warrant; a beacon; to make a signal with fire, scintillating; light, waving.

禫 *ʿt'an*[3] a sacrifice offered at the end of the twenty-seven months, or the three years' mourning for a parent, when the garments are put off.

151 禮 *ʿli*[3] rites; politeness; presents, propriety; etiquette, ceremony, decorum, manners, courtesy, offerings; a step, an act.

154 禶 *tsan*[4] to implore, to pray.

禷 *lai*[4] remiss in sacrificing; to destroy; to fall into, or involve in ruin.

禎 *chên*[1] *ʿching* a favourable prognostic; lucky, felicitous.

161 祳 *shên*[1] *shun*[3] flesh offered to the gods of the land by the emperor, and afterwards divided among his family; raw flesh.

163 祁 *ch'i*[2] *ʿk'i* full, abundant; very; large; numerous; at ease; leisurely; gracefully; constant; multitudes.

178 禕 *ʿi*[1] excellent; to admire a thing for its beauty; precious, rare, like a pearl.

187 禡 *ma*[3] a sacrifice offered to the god of War or Mars, when reaching the borders of the enemy's country, in order to propitiate a victory; it was offered on horseback; in *Cantonese:* the day after the full and new moons.

214 禴 *yo*[4] *yoh*, the summer sacrifice; see 礿.

114 内

jou[3] *ʿjeu* a step, the track of an animal's paws; to track, to step.

8 离 *ʿli*[2] a weird beast, a bogie; bright; elegant; to scatter; to oppose.

9 禽 *ch'in*[2] *ʿk'in* birds generally.

30 禹 *ʿyü*[3] loose, free; the reputed founder of the Hia dynasty; in epitaphs, one who receives a kingdom and perfects his work.

102 禺 ˏyü² a monkey; to start, as an affair; the space of a *li* in the *Cheu* dynasty.

134 䝞 *fei⁴ fêi'* an animal like the ape said to be twelve feet high.

115 禾 *ho² ˏhwo* crops in general; growing grain; paddy; wheat, corn.

1 秠 *p'ei¹ ˏp'éi* a kind of black millet, the variety which has two seeds within one glume used in making spirits offered in the ancestral worship of princes.

租 ˏ*tsu¹* to rent, to hire, a tax; income; to lease.

2 种 ˏ*ch'ung²* tender and sprouting, like the blade of grain; delicate.

3 秅 same as 蕘 140. 32.

4 秅 ˏ*ch'a²* a mode of reckoning grain when reaped, one ˏ*ch'a* being equal to four hundred *'ping* 秉 or handfuls; 烏秅 name of a part of ancient Bactria.

秭 *tzŭ³ 'tsz'* to number up, to multiply greatly; a bundle of 200 handfuls of grain; a great weight, 3,800 tons; the ninth place in notation or a hundred millions.

秀 *hsiu⁴ siu'* fine, elegant, beautiful; shoots; to seed; to fill the ear; fair, adorned; grain in seed which then bends in an easy, graceful way; first, best; accomplished, cultivated.

7 穉 *ya⁴)* a variety of rice; the ear of grain.

秅 same as 耘 127. 7.

8 秅 ˏ*mang²* blasted grain; grain turned black as if with ergot or rust.

秔 *kêng¹ ˏkăng* a kind of rice, common rice.

稕 *chun⁴)* a bundle of straw; grass or hay tied in faggots.

稟 *ling³ 'lin* to give grain to the poor and to students; to provide food or pay, to nourish.

穜 *chan⁴ chen'* a sheaf of grain; grain bound up in any way after it has been cut.

9 稐 ˏ*lun²* to bind grain in sheaves; a sheaf; to plough.

稐 ˏ*lai²* wheat.

稍 same as 稍 115. 39.

稌 ˏ*t'u²* an old name for a kind of glutinous rice used for making thick liquor.

10 禿 *t'u¹ t'uh*, blunt, bald, bare; striped, the hair entirely gone; to injure; in *Shanghai*: all, also.

稅 *shui⁴)* revenue, taxes, duties; the rent for houses or land; to bequeath; to leave by will; to put up at; to halt, as at a post; *tui'* to dress in mourning; read *chwen'* black, as clothes.

12 稘 same as 綦 74. 12.

稴 ˏ*lien²* a term for white rice and green grain; rice which is not glutinous and does not stick.

20 秧 *tiao⁴)* the full, ripe ear of grain hanging down; to hang up.

24 稡 ˏ*tsui⁴)* to collect, to bring together; *tsuh*, grain in the milk.

稗 *pai⁴)* tares; small; minute; cockle, cheat, chess; weeds found among grain; a kind of panic; dissemblers, hypocrites.

28 私 *ssŭ¹ ˏsz'* private; selfish; illicit; clandestine; personal, illiberal, treasonable; plebeian; members of the family; a brother-in-law.

穇 ˏ*shan¹* a marshy grass resembling a *panicum*, it has large clasping leaves like rice, and bears a reddish grain like canary-seed.

30 穡 *sê*[4] *seh*, to reap, to gather; saving; husbandry, culture; grain ready for the sickle.

程 *ch'êng*[2] ˏ*ch'ing* to travel; a stage; a pattern; a regulation; a limit; a period; a measure; to estimate; a touch in assaying silver; an order, a series; a road; a post; a leopard.

秸 *chieh*[1] *kiah*, stalks; to husk grain; clean, usual, customary.

稭 *ho*[1] *hoh*, a sort of grass or grain smaller than millet.

稠 *ch'ou*[2] ˏ*ch'eu* thick, close, together; dense; stiff; grain growing rank and close.

31 稛 *k'un*[3] ʿ*ku'un* to bind, as a sheaf or bundle of sticks; full, well provided with; to plait finely; to join securely; to bind evenly; as a whip handle is corded.

32 稑 *lu*[4] *luh*, grain sown late, which yet ripens early in the season.

33 耤 *chia*[1] ˏ*kia* to plow.

35 稷 ˏ*tsung*[1] to collect or assemble together; a cock of grain containing forty 秉 or handfuls; a run of thread of eighty 縷 hanks; about 320 piculs.

稜 *lêng*[2] ˏ*lăng* a corner, an angle; a classifier of fields; the awe or influence of a god; grain; water-chestnuts.

36 移 ˏ*i*[2] to remove, to change, to forward to; to transplant, to transmit, to dispatch, to display; to praise; to convey, as an infection; great.

37 秩 *chih*,[4] orderly, regularly, in a series; a station, a post; usual, clear; a decennium or increase of ten years in one's life.

秦 *ch'in*[2] ˏ*ts'in* a fine kind of rice; name of a dynasty; the Roman empire.

秧 ˏ*yang*[1] first shoots of grain; grain in the blade; young plants, especially of rice; country, rural.

稕 same as 稍 115. 57.

38 稑 ʿ*sui*[3] ʿ*jwa* a name for four handfuls of grain; wrinkled.

稑 *jua*[3] ʿ*jwa* ʿ*sui*[3] four handfuls of grain; in Shensi, to push, to crowd on one; in *Pekingese*; rumpled, wrinkled, full of folds.

39 耔 *tzŭ*[1] ˏ*tsz'* to hoe up earth around the roots of plants.

稃 ˏ*fu*[1] bran of rice; the capsule or pericarp of a seed; the calyx or glumes of gramineous flowers.

40 稼 *chia*[1] *kia*ʾ to sow, to plant; farming; wild, self-sown; grain, cereals; the spike of grain; a sheaf.

42 秒 ʿ*miao*[3] the beard of grain; minute; a second in degree; a ten-thousandth.

44 秜 ˏ*ni*[2] rice which was self-sown, and this year has grown up.

稺 same as 稚 115. 172.

46 秈 *hsien*[1] ˏ*sien* a kind of rice.

47 稆 *huang*[1] ˏ*hwang* grain not ripening; it is immature and therefore empty eared.

48 秬 *chü*[3] ʿ*kü* a variety of the panicled millet, from which was distilled a fragrant spirit anciently used in sacrifice.

粱 *ch'iung*[2] ˏ*k'iŭng* to reap grain when ripe; grain fully ripe and ready to cut.

50 稀 *hsi*[1] ˏ*hi* open, apart; few, thin, watery; spongy, light; careless; very, fully; scattered.

51 秆 ʿ*kan*[3] the culm of grain; straw; stubble.

秤 *ch'êng*[3] *ch'ing*ʾ balances, scales; a weight of 15 catties; *yao*[4] to weigh.

53 糠 ˏ*k'ang*[1] chaff or skin of grain; poor, chaffy, despicable;

troublesome; in epitaphs, denotes being remiss in duties.

穬 *'kung*[3] the awn on barley, wheat, or other grains or grasses; unripe rice or paddy.

54 穟 *ting*[4)] grain, as rice or wheat, standing upright and full eared; the culm of grain; in *Cantonese:* the stem of a fruit.

57 稊 *ʿt'i*[2] tares found among rice or wheat; it is a species of panic grass; weeds, cockles, tares.

58 秉 *'ping*[3] to grasp, to maintain; natural, to seize, to uphold; decided; a handful of grain.

59 穆 *mu*[4] *muh,* grain; respect; pleasant, majestic, beautiful; to revere, to gratify; the waving, graceful appearance of grain.

61 秘 *pi*[4)] divine, supernatural; secret, private, reticent, reserved; inspired, possessed; abstruse, scientific.

稔 *jên*[4] *'jăn* corn ears, ripe grain, matured, practised in; familiar with; a harvest or season; a year; laid up, accumulated.

穗 *'tsung*[3] a bundle or sheaf of grain.

穩 *wên*[3] *'wăn* firm, safe; rest, repose; constant, secure, immovable; to rest; confidence; implicit; to heap up grain on the thrashing floor; a sheaf or faggot; *yin'* to follow; to rely on another.

穗 *sui*[4)] ears of corn or spike of wheat; the head of a grass; elegant, graceful.

63 稨 *'pien*[3] a trailing bean, considered as one of the best kinds.

68 科 *ʿk'o*[1] class, series, examination; practise, as in medicine; to estimate, a rule, a line.

71 穊 *chi*[4] *ki'* to plough deep for sowing; plants set out close; rice or grain thick set.

72 稈 *'kan*[3] the culm of grain; straw; stubble; used as a classifier of spears, guns, etc.

73 稗 *i*[4)] an old name for very white rice.

稗 *kêng*[1] *ʿkăng* a kind of rice.

75 秣 *mo*[4] *moh,* to feed a horse with straw; fodder, rations, provender.

秫 *shu*[4] *shuh,* a sort of millet whose glutinous seeds serve to make spirits.

稌 *to*[4)] a heap or stack of grain.

稞 *k'o*[1)] wheat; grain deprived of its husk.

77 穢 *hui*[4] *wéi'* dirt, filth; unclean; wickedness; obscene, indecent, noisome, vile, rank, detestable; to defile, to debauch; weeds growing disorderly among grain.

79 穀 *ku*[1.3] *kuh,* grain, cereals; real, solid; good, virtuous, lucky; to connect; emoluments, income, salary, living; while alive; to nourish; in *medicine* fecal matter.

81 秕 *pei*[4] *'pi* empty grain, blasted, withered or unformed grain; grain that has not grown to its full size.

82 秏 same as 耗 127. 82.

83 秷 *chih*[1] *ʿchi* grain beginning to ripe; to transplant rice.

86 秋 *ch'iu*[1] *ʿts'iu* autumn; harvest time; the return of the year; a season; a period; unhappy; sorrowful.

穧 *chiu*[4] *tsiu'* to shrink up small, to divide or sort.

87 穇 *sui*[4)] grain in its fullness and beauty, when it hangs down in its ripeness.

稱 *ch'eng*[1] *ʿch'ing* to weigh; to designate; to style; to call; to say; to remark, or report, to compliment, to commend; to plead an excuse; to feign; name, appellation; compared with; suitable.

稻 *chio*[3] *tsioh*, to sow wheat between the rice, as is done on uplands; small; early ripe.

89 稱 same as 稱 115. 87.

93 稱 same as 稱 115. 172.

94 稽 *chi*[1] *ˏki* to examine, to compare, to bow; to study out, to investigate; to agree with; to detain, to embarrass; to reach to; to cultivate; *ʿk'i* to bow down on the ground.

102 稷 *chi*[2,4] *tsih*, panicled millet; quick.

106 稭 *chieh*[1] *kiah*, *chia*[1] *ch'iai*[3] the straw or stalks of corn or hemp; grain still in the straw, but with the outer sheaths removed; clean, usual, customary.

107 稗 *ˏp'i*[2] the rent on land paid in kind by dividing the crops with the landlord; an income from fields; the culms of grain.

109 稙 *chih*[1], the grain first sown; the first grain that comes up; the wife first married.

113 稘 *chi*[4] *tsi'* a variety of panicled millet; a small coarse grain resembling sorghum, with a hard or solid stem.

115 稀 *li*[4] *lih*, rare, seldom met with.

117 種 *ˏt'ung*[2] grain which though sown the first, is gathered last; late, autumnal grain.

126 稓 *no*[4] the grain of the glutinous rice; it is used chiefly in pastry, and for distilling; sticky; persistent in.

130 稍 *chüan*[1] *ˏküen* the stalks of rice or wheat; wheat straw.

稍 *ʿshao*[1] tip of a branch; gradually, slowly, slightly, partially; for the most part; even, small; grain gradually expanding.

稍 *chiu*[4] *tsiu'* the rice fully ripe, and ready to cut.

133 稑 same as 稑 64. 133.

134 稸 *yü*[4] the waving, fine appearance of a thick field of grain, the crop of grain.

稸 *ch'uang*[2] *ˏch'wang* grain that is half grown or withered; to cut the stalks of grain.

稻 *tao*[4] rice, paddy; rice when growing in the field.

138 稂 *ˏlang*[2] a useless grass growing in rice fields, much resembling the grain; a common sort of panic grass.

140 稠 *ˏch'u*[2] the stalk of the small spiked millet; the straw of the panicled millet.

稌 same as 稌 115. 47.

稃 *ˏjung*[2] fragrant, the aroma of rice; the tops of grain.

穫 *huo*[1] *hwoh*, to cut grain in the autumn; to reap the crops; to gather the roots and stubble for fuel; a reaping; harvest; to treat harshly.

141 稻 *ˏcha*[1] red upland rice called 赤稻.

145 穰 *ˏjang*[2] the culm or stalk of grain; grain in fruit; luxuriant, abundant, fruitful; ten billions.

154 積 *chi*[2] *tsih*, to accumulate, to collect, to gather, as to store up grain; to pile upon, to hoard; to add, to increase; *ʿtsz'* stores of grain; to pile it in stacks on the floor.

穧 *ts'uan*[2] *ʿtsw'an* to gather grain and stack it, or make it into cocks as is done with sorghum.

穄 *chi*[2] *tsih*, grain piled up on the floor for thrashing.

161 穠 *ˏnung*[2] thick, close set, like grain.

162 穗 *sui*[4] the fine appearance of flowering and ripening grain.

稻 *tao*[4] to choose; to remove the husk from grain and make it ready for food; rice with six spikelets.

166 種 *ʿchung*[3] seed; kind, sort; to select or use, as seed; a

kernel; *chung*[4] to sow or plant; to cultivate; to rise; to propagate, to spread abroad; to beget.

172 稚 *chih*[4] *chi*' young grain; grain sown late or self-sowed; small, tender, young, delicate; self-conceited, haughty.

189 稿 ʿ*kao*[3] straw, a draft, original copy, minute; a proof, as of a printer; the culm of grain.

195 穌 ˏ*su*[1] to collect, as a sheaf of grain; to rest; tranquil; to cease from; joy; to resuscitate; to revive; to rise from the dead.

198 穲 ˏ*li*[2] grain growing in rows, as when it is in the blade.

穮 ˏ*piao*[1] to hoe fields; to clear them of weeds; ˏ*pao* empty grain, unfilled seeds.

200 穈 *mên*[2] ˏ*mǎn* a variety of millet with reddish culms; congee.

203 穉 *mei*[4] *méi*' grain injured and mildewed by the rain; smutty grain, covered with black spots.

210 穄 *chi*[4] *tsi*' to cut grain, and lay it in a swath by the hand, afterwards to be bound and stacked.

212 穠 ˏ*lung*[2] to reap grain and scatter the handfuls to dry; smut in grain.

213 穭 same as 秋 115. 86.

116 穴 *hsüeh*[2] *hüeh*, a hole, a den, a cave, a grot, a pit; an open grave; to dig a hole; empty.

4 窄 *chai*[3] *tseh*, narrow, compressed; contracted; straitened; insufficient; mean, illiberal; unusual, limited; less than the full import or quantity.

窆 *pien*[4)] to put a coffin into the grave.

5 窊 *wa*[4] *wah*, a deep, cavernous hollow, a large hole, as in a hill; to explore with the hand in a dark hole.

究 *chiu*[1] *kiu*' to investigate, at last, after all, to scheme; to hate, deep; to lay bare; to search out.

7 穽 *ching*[3.4] *tsing*' a pit-fall, a hole; a pit to catch beasts in; to fall into a hole.

9 窠 ˏ*ch'a*[2] deep and retired, as the further rooms in a mansion.

10 窕 *tiao*[4)] secluded, reserved, elegant, refined.

11 窬 ˏ*yü*[2] a small door or hole cut in a wainscot, a lattice partition or side wall; a small door for daily use, within a large gateway, the latter being opened on great occasions; to bore a hole in a wall, as burglars do.

17 窟 *k'u*[4] *k'uh*, something just appearing in a hole, as a mouse peeping out; a hole.

18 窃 *ch'ieh*[4] *ts'ieh*, to steal, to pilfer; clandestine, underhand, privately; I, my, I did so, I was there; unfit for, usurped, tinged with light.

23 窟 *yü*[4)] a cave in a hill; a hole or den.

24 窣 *su*[4] *suh*, to rush out of a den.

26 窮 *chiao*[4] *kiao*' a pit, a cavern, a cellar, a vault.

28 宏 ˏ*hung*[2] a large mansion; a vast hall.

29 窡 *cho*[1] *choh*, looking out from a hole; coming out of a cave.

30 窩 ˏ*wo*[1] a nest, den, cave, hole or lair; a depression on the body; a warm nest-like thing; a lonely house; to shelter thieves; in *Pekingese:* a class of workmen.

窘 *chiung*[1] ʿ*kiün* straitened, embarrassed, afflicted, pressed, enfeebled; to persecute; still, as before.

窖 *chiao*[4] *kiao*' a pit, a cavern, a cellar; a vault.

31 窗 same as 聰 91. 61.

36 穸 *hsi*[4] *sih*, the long dark night; the gloomy tomb.

38 窶 same as 寠 40. 38.

44 窟 *k'u*[1] *k'uh*, a hole, a cave, a cavern, a cellar; a hut.

45 窀 *ˏchun*[1] to inter with respect.

48 空 *k'ung*[1] a hole, a tunnel, void, vacant, empty, great; the firmament; time, leisure, poor, broken; unprejudiced, abstraction, ecstasy; shadows, dreams, dew; *k'ung*[3] to separate, to exhaust, a deficiency.

52 窈 *ˊyao*[3] deep, profound, retired, still; obscure, tranquil, easy; composed, said of high-bred ladies.

57 穹 *ch'iung*[2] *ˏk'iüng* high; lofty; heaven; to stop up a hole; empty, spacious; eminent.

61 窓 same as 牕 91. 61.

66 竅 *ch'iao*[4] *k'iao*[3] a hole, an opening, an orifice; a pore, an interstice, a cavity, hollow, the mind; the accent or rhythm of a language.

75 窕 *t'iao*[4] deep, profound as a cave; distant.

巢 *ˏk'o*[1] a hole; a nest made in a cliff or underground; a burrow; the roost of a pheasant; hollow.

76 窾 *k'uan*[3] *ˊkw'an* hollow; dried up; inexperienced, ignorant.

82 竄 *ts'ui*[4] *ch'ui*[3] to dig and search for ore; to dig a hole in which to secrete things; noise of a mouse.

84 氣 *p'i*[4] to break wind.

85 濡 *ch'in*[4] *ts'in*[3] to soak, to moisten.

深 *ˏt'an*[1] spread out thin, like gold leaf or a large sheet of paper; flat and thin; in *Fuhchau*: large rocks; boulders.

92 穿 *ch'uan*[1] *ˏchw'en* to dress; to bore, to insert; to perforate; to chisel a hole; to break, as a boil; to leak out, as a secret; to stretch, as the hand.

94 突 *t'u*[1] *tuh*, to beat, to knock; to bolt, sudden, precipitate, abrupt, audacious, insolent, offensive; to despise; interchanged with 禿 bald.

97 窊 *ˏwa*[1] the bottom of a cavity; a depression in a level place, a spot where the ground is low; a puddle; a hoof print.

窳 *ˊyü*[3] a vase with a crack or hole; filthy, dirty; listless, inefficient, useless; weak; sickly.

105 窘 *chêng*[1] *ˏchăng* broad, open; the echo in a wide house; painted silk.

108 窳 *ˏlan*[2] thin, a mere surface; boulders, rocks.

109 窈 *ˊyao*[3] deep, sunken eyes; extensive; deep, as a house.

眞 same as 塡 32. 109.

110 窩 *chü*[2] *hüeh*, *hsüeh*[2] empty, vacant, as the mind of an anchorite should be of wordly cares and desires.

121 窰 *ˏyao*[2] a kiln, a pottery; a pit for burning bricks; a

123 窯 furnace for porcelain; a brothel; a den of a place.

133 窒 *chih*[4] to impede, to hamper; to stop up; to close, to fill; to obstruct; solid; to pare off.

134 窩 *ˊt'an*[3] a small pit or recess in the bottom or the end of a large cave, entered from the side.

147 窺 *k'uei*[2] *ˏkw'éi* to peep, to spy, to look furtively at; to observe on the sly; to put the left foot forward; to peep through a crack or hole.

窺 *ch'êng*[1] *ˏch'ing* to look at; a carnation color; dyed the second time.

154 竇 *tou*[4] *teu*[3] a hole, a burrow; an aqueduct, a drain; an error by which some one is disappointed; loss, waste, damage; to dig a hole or channel through a bank or wall.

158 窮 窮 *ch'iung*[2] *ˏk'iüng* to exhaust; poor; poverty; abandoned; to search out; to investigate; termination, end.

162 邃 *sui*[4] a deep apartment far in the rear; quite in the rear, as the banner of a rear guard.

165 竊 *ch'ieh*[4] *ts'ieh*, clandestine, private, to steal; to pilfer; privately; I, my; I did so; I was there; unfit for, usurped; tinged with light.

170 窿 *ˏlung*[2] a hole; the expanse of heaven; the vault of heaven; a cavity, an orifice.

180 窨 *yin*[4] a cellar; a store-room or treasury entered from the cellar, and often extending beyond the house.

196 窵 *tiao*[4] a bird's nest; deep; very; to go far into a recess; in *Shanghai*: a bird.

205 竈 *tsao*[4] a furnace, a fireplace, a stove; a place for cooking; a kitchen-range; a bunch of grass or kindlings for fuel; to light the fire.

208 竄 *ts'uan*[4] *tsw'an*[3] to burrow; to sneak off; weak; to hide; to seduce; to kill; to change; to correct; furtively; petty; pusillanimous.

212 竈 *ˇlung*[3] a hole, an aperture; a cave; empty, hollow.

117 立 *li*[4] *lih*, erect; to arrange; speedily; established, fixed, upright; to succeed to; to appoint; reached, arrived; just, now, soon.

8 竢 *hai*[4] to raise up.

10 竟 *ching*[4] *king*[3] then, at last, finally, after all; to exhaust, to finish; end; only.

25 站 *chan*[4] to stand up, to stop; a stage; a day's travel.

28 竑 *ˏhung*[2] to measure, to judge of, to estimate.

30 竒 same as 奇 37. 30.

35 竣 *chün*[4] *ˏts'iün* to stop work from having finished the task; to finish; completed; to stand still, to wait aside; to retire after ending the affair; done.

40 竚 same as 佇 9. 40.

61 竢 *ˇt'ien*[3] to stand in a respectful attitude, waiting for one.

72 章 *ˏchang*[1] rules, laws; a section, a chapter; a piece of music; clear; variegated; courteous; elegant.

73 竲 *tsêng*[1] *ˏtsăng* a hut in the woods, made of branches and sticks, used by the ancient kings, before they built palaces; a pig-sty; a watch tower for the one who watches fields.

竭 *chieh*[2] *kieh*, the highest degree; extreme; to exhaust; wanting; gone, finished.

75 竦 *ˇsung*[3] to shudder; horror, awe, fear; moved, horrified; to stand as if bound, stiff and precise; to bring forward, as good people for office; respect, fear.

87 竫 *ching*[4] *tsing*[3] to stand at ease; still, quiet.

102 竜 *ˏlung*[2] a contracted form of 龍; also to rise, to issue forth.

111 竢 *ssŭ*[4] *sz'*[3] to wait upon; to expect, to look; to await; to prepare for; until.

117 竝 same as 并 51. 51.

竟 *ching*[4] *king*[3] to strive, to wrangle; to contend, to force, to rival in zeal for, to emulate; strong, violent; envious, testy; great; abundant.

126 端 *tuan*[1] *ˏtwan* upright, decent; a beginning; strait, direct, correct, grave; to examine into the cause; commencing, the origin, the head, elementary principles; a classifier of subjects, a mystery, and a piece of silk.

131 豎 *shu*[4] upright; to establish; a page, a low officer, an attendant; a eunuch; to erect; well-principled, chaste; perpendicular; lengthwise.

166 童 *ˌt'ung*[2] a slave boy; a bachelor; a boy, a lad, a girl, a virgin; a student, undefiled, pure, young.

174 靖 *ching*[4] *tsing*[4] to regulate; order, peace, concord; to plan, to think on; to keep in order; gentle influence; to clear, as the sea from pirates.

118 竹

chu[2] *chuh*, the bamboo.

3 笙 *chu*[4] the nut to which the strings of a lute are fastened, and by which they are tuned.

4 笮 *tsê*[1] *tseh*, a quiver made of plaited bamboos; a hawser to assist boats to cross a river; the short rafters or ceiling under the tiling of a roof; to brand or tattoo as a punishment; narrow; to squeeze; to go out hastily; to strain and clarify spirit.

第 *tzŭ*[3] *'tsz'* a bed-mat; applied to the boards also, and to the bed-stead.

7 竺 *chu*[2] *chuh*, a sort of bamboo; the name of India in Buddhist books.

笪 *hu*[4] a windle or reel on which to wind silk; a bamboo hook or skewer on which to hang meat.

竽 *ˌyŭ*[2] an ancient reed organ having 36 tubes, meeting in a bulb, and blown through a mouth piece; it leads other instruments, and a chief of banditti is also metaphorically called by the same term.

8 笐 same as 統 118. 75.

笑 *chiao*[3] *'kiao* a rope made of bamboo splints; a rude musical instrument with sixteen tubes, made on the principle of the pandaean pipes.

9 簽 *ch'ien*[1] *ˌts'ien* slips of wood; a warrant; bamboo slips for drawing lots; a sort of cage; the written response of an oracle; to subscribe; to write one's name; to sign.

笭 *ˌling*[2] a kind of bamboo tray carried in carts.

箂 *ˌlai*[2] a variety of bamboo; in *Fuchau:* a kind of hamper or open basket without a bale, having cords, and used by coolies.

篋 *ch'in*[4] *ts'in*[4] an implement used in making ink; a marker or pen made of bamboo to draw lines.

符 *ˌfu*[2] spells, charms; a tally, or check; to agree with, to compare, to verify; a seal in two pieces, which when joined proves its genuineness by matching.

筏 *fa*[2] *fah*, a raft for crossing a river; a pontoon.

篇 *ˌpien*[1] a bamboo sledge or car for conveying earth.

篌 *hou*[2] *ˌheu* a musical instrument with 25 strings.

10 笮 *ˌyao*[2] the laths or scantling laid on the top of rafters to retain the mud in which the tiles are laid; in *Cantonese:* divining block made from bamboo roots.

筅 *hsien*[3] *'sien* a small bamboo broom used by cooks to clean the rice boiler.

篼 *tou*[1] *ˌteu* a horse-trough or bucket to give the animal drink; a basket to muzzle it; a classifier of trees.

11 筌 *ch'üan*[2] *ˌts'üen* a bamboo trap or creel for catching fish or crabs; the entrance is guarded by points converging inwards.

12 箕 *chi*[1] *ˌki* winnowing basket; a sieve; name of a star; rain.

蹀 *tieh*,[4] a fine sieve or fan which farmers use to winnow grain.

13 簨 *kou*[1] ˏ*ken* a bamboo frame or hamper for drying clothes over a fire; a *chauffe-lit*; a basket.

18 箚 *cha*[2] *chah*, a despatch from a superior; a paper; a diploma; to write out, as a list of prices; to puncture; to embroider.

箭 *chien*[4] *tsien*' an arrow; an archer; a bow-shot; to dart out quickly; swift as an arrow; a slender bamboo fit for arrows; the peduncle of certain orchids.

箾 *hsiao*[1] ˏ*siao* an instrument of music like the pandaean pipes with 23 or 16 short, unequal tubes inserted in a frame; the ends of a bow.

箾 same as 18. 118.

箾 *tsé*[2] *tseh*, the crashing splitting sound of breaking things to pieces.

19 笋 *li*[4] *lih*, a scrubby variety of bamboo full of spines, good for hedges; bamboo roots; spines or thorns on plants.

筋 same as 笋 118. 125.

筋 *chia*[1] ˏ*kia* a small whistle made of reed, without holes for the fingers, used among the nomads; a flageolet.

筋 same as 笋 118. 19.

20 笏 *hu*[1] *hwuh*, a tablet nearly three feet long, made of ivory, gem, wood, or bamboo, held before the breast by courtiers at audiences, even down to the Ming dynasty; it was first designed for taking notes on; in *Fuchau*: a cake of ink.

22 箧 *ch'ieh*[4] *k'ieh*, a trunk to contain books and writings; a portefeuille; a chest; a carpet bag, a reticule; a pannier.

筐 *k'uang*[1] ˏ*kw'ang* a basket without a cover; the bottom of a bed; to put into baskets.

簣 *kuei*[4] *kw'éi*' a basket, a wicker hod for carrying earth; bamboo arrows.

篚 *fei*[3] ˊ*féi* bamboo baskets, round or oval, and having a cover and short legs.

24 簿 *po*[4] *poh*, a simple ancient game played with six sticks in twelve squares.

簞 same as 罩 122. 24.

簞 *pei*[1] ˏ*péi* a basket or creel for fishing; a bamboo float; a basket to inclose fish to drag astern; thin.

26 節 *chieh*[2] *tsieh*, a joint; a period; a feast day; a knot; a verse, a section; the capital of a pillar; a term, a patent, credentials; continence in not remarrying; to mark; to regulate; lofty; pure.

28 篸 ˏ*ts'an*[1] bamboos varying in length; the tubes in a pandaean pipe; an open basket or tray.

29 笈 *chi*[2] *kih*, a box or satchel.

30 笥 *ssŭ*[4] *sz*'' a hamper; a square basket or trunk.

笥 ˊ*ko*[3] the shaft of an arrow; the name of a place.

答 *ta*[2] *tah*, to reply, to answer; to recompense; to echo; to feel obligation; suitable, congenial; thick, coarse; a bamboo hawser for dragging boats.

筒 ˏ*t'ung*[3] a tube, a case; a pipe open at both ends; a hollow bamboo; a musical instrument made from a long and knotless bamboo.

筩 *kua*[3] ˊ*kwa* a shallow splint tray; a spool for winding silk.

筲 ˏ*t'iao*[2] a broom made of reeds; to sweep; divining-blocks made of bamboo roots.

笱 *kou*³ *ʿkeu* a conical or cylindrical trap, made of bamboo for catching shrimps and minnows; it is dragged along the bottom.

笸 *ʿp'o* a basket tray, about four inches deep used to carry grain in a cart.

笰 *k'u*⁴ a variety of bamboo; a basket or net for catching fish.

笞 *ch'ih*² *ˏch'i* a bamboo-stick; to flog the hand, or beat the mouth with a rattan, or a ferule; to correct, to scourge, to bastinado.

筥 *chü*³ *ʿkü* a round osier basket holding about half a peck; to put things into a basket.

籲 *ˏyen*² a temporary breast work designed to protect archers or spearmen; a fence to prevent trespassers.

簞 *ˏtan*¹ a small round open basket of different sizes, for holding rice when steamed, or after it is cooked; a round hat-box; fine bamboo splints.

箴 *chên*¹ *ˏchän* a probe; custom, rule; a needle; to pierce; to warn, to exhort.

篔 *yün*² *ˏyun* a variety of bamboo, cultivated for its large, long-jointed culms.

31 笓 *na*⁴ *nah*, a rope or hawser made of bamboo withes to tow boats; to mend a hedge.

箇 *ko*⁴ the culm of the bamboo; a classifier for thing, piece, particle, article.

箘 *ch'ün*² *ˏk'iün* a fine sort of black bamboo used for arrows; bamboo shoots; in *chess*, to cry Check!

32 筠 *yün*² *ˏyun* the hard siliceous skin of the bamboo.

筀 *kuei*¹ *kwéi*¹ a fine kind of bamboo; its sprouts are not eaten; and a wound from it is dangerous; the joints are two feet long, which makes them much in demand for opium pipes.

箠 *ʿchui*³ joints of the bamboo; to flog; to punish; a riding switch; drooping bamboos.

簺 *sai*⁴ to beat in the large game of chess of 360 pieces by confining an opponent within four squares; a fish-weir made of interlaced bamboos; used for *seh*, 塞 to confine in bounds.

篹 *chin*¹ *ˏkin* a fine variety of bamboo with a white skin, having the joints near each other.

33 籌 *ch'ou*² *ˏch'eu* to reckon, to plan; a tally; to calculate; to arrange; a time; a lot; a ticket; fifteen minutes.

37 笑 *hsiao*⁴ *siao*¹ to laugh, to ridicule; to be pleased; to smile; glad; jolly.

筴 *ch'ieh*⁴ *ts'eh*, to divine by slips or straws; *kiah*, to take under the arm.

38 簍 *lou*³ *ʿleu* a bamboo basket, a hamper, an oil-basket woven of withes, and covered with layers of paper pasted inside and out.

筍 *ju*² *ˏjü* the tender epidermis or scurf skin of the bamboo, it is used as oakum, and occasionally exhibited as a sudorific.

籯 *ˏying*² a basket or hamper hung up in a kitchen to hold the chopsticks.

39 筗 same as 籠 118. 64.

40 筦 *kuan*³ *ʿkwan* the rope by which bells and drums are suspended; to direct; a pipe; a key; a shuttle; *yuen*¹ *juan*³ a bamboo basket or utensil; the case, the tare.

簆 *k'ou*⁴ *k'eu*¹ the reed or slaie of a loom, made of bamboo.

宛 *wan*³ *ʿyuen* a bamboo basket.

管 *kuan*³ *ʿkwan* a tube; a reed, a flageolet; to rule, to control, to dominate; classifier of flutes, guns, quills, and other tubular things.

41 等 *tĕng*[3] *'tăng* to wait; class, grade, quality, sort; equal; a comparison, an order, like; a sign of plural; others; to wait, to permit, to let; to graduate.

蔣 *ch'iang*[4] *ts'iang*[3] to split bamboos without paring away the joints or nodes; a mat.

42 簝 *ˌliao*[2] a bamboo trencher on which the beef was placed by the sacrificial officer, and the blood in another dish, during the state worship in the Cheu dynasty.

44 筍 *sun*[3] *'siün* bamboo shoots (edible); a sprout, as of asparagus; a dove tail, conical, pointed; projecting; *ˌyun* a variety of fine bamboo whose flexible splints make fine mats.

屏 *'ping*[3] a bamboo mat or covering behind a carriage to keep off the dust.

45 笔 *tun*[4] a kind of round bin like a great hamper, made of coarse matting with an osier bottom to contain grain; it is prepared in the barn.

48 筮 *shih*[1] *ˌshi* to divine with stems of the millfoil or mayweed.

筑 *chu*[2] *chuh*, a crooked dulcimer, shaped like a rude harp.

箋 *ˌcha*[3] *ˌtsz'* tones of a pipe; a basket for charcoal.

49 笆 *ˌpa*[1] a fence; a species of bamboo with spines or abortive branches, used for hedges.

簨 *hsün*[3] *'siün* the cross-beam of the frame on which bells or drums are hung in temples.

50 篩 *'shai*[1] a sieve, a strainer; to sift; an immense reed, a hundred feet long and 25 feet in diameter, used for skiffs.

帚 same as 帚 50. 14.

箒 *nieh*,[1] a short, coarse bamboo wisp, used to scrub saucepans and boilers of the food sticking on them.

51 竿 *ˌkan*[1] a bamboo stick; cane, rod, pole, handle, shaft, staff.

幹 *'kan*[3] a slender variety of bamboo, fit for arrows.

笄 *chi*[1] *ˌki* a broad hair-pin laid across the back of the head so as to bind on and support the coiffure; marriageable; a girl at the age of fifteen or sixteen; to do up the hair.

53 簾 *ˌlien*[2] a curtain, a door screen of cloth, matting, or bamboo splints; window screens.

54 筵 *ˌyen*[2] a mat, an entertainment; a banquet; a bamboo or grass mat spread out; a mat nicely prepared for a feast, used before tables and chairs were introduced.

55 笄 *ˌfan*[2] an osier basket, with a small mouth and covered with silk; in olden time brides placed millet and dates in one, and carried it on meeting their husbands.

筭 same as 算 118. 109.

57 第 *ti*[4] order, series; a literary degree; a class; a mansion, a house; but, yet; merely, however; this; that.

第 *fu*[2] *fuh*, the bamboo screen or curtain at the back-door of a carriage; to trim an arrow or dart.

58 篲 *sui*[4] a bamboo besom, one with which to sweep fields of their stubble.

篆 *chuan*[4] *chwen*[3] the seal character; a seal; any complicated form of characters resembling birds, fishes, or other things; to call or name; bands or bells.

60 篩 *ˌshai*[1] to sift; a sieve of wire, bamboo, or thread; to strain.

61 筷 *k'uai*[4] *kw'ai*[3] chop-sticks.

62 箋 *chien*[1] *ˌtsien* note paper with pictures or water-lines marked on it; a note, a billet; a document or writing, a tablet

or slip on which to make memoranda.

63 篇 ˌp'ien¹ a page, a leaf, a section; a slip of bamboo used to carve writing on; books, publications; a bamboo for punishing; bamboo shoots.

簡 hu⁴⁾ fishing weirs made of bamboo, on which cords are strung so as to entrap the fish at turn of tide.

64 箍 ˌku¹ a hoop; to hoop; a circlet, a fillet; to draw tight, as a belt; to surround, as by a wall.

笆 ˌp'a² a bamboo rake with five teeth or more, used to get grass out of the mire.

錯 tsu⁴ tsoh, to spear or hook up terrapins in the mud with fishgrains.

鉗 ch'ien² ˌk'ien tweezers, nippers; to gag; to lock, to fasten or clasp; to forbid, to put on the screws.

籀 chou⁴ cheu' the seal character; name of the inventor of this form of the characters; to study.

籜 t'o² t'oh, the sheath which envelopes the joints of the bamboo; the first leaves of bamboo shoots; a shoot growing from the roots, like a sucker.

66 籔 sou³ 'seu a basket or bamboo vessel to wash rice; a flat basket; an old measure of sixteen 斗 pecks.

簌 su⁴ suh, a fine sieve; to sift close, thickset, as leaves on a tree.

68 斛 hu¹ huh, a *bamboo bushel;* a large box adapted for holding rice.

69 簖 ˌshai¹ a sieve of wire, bamboo, or thread; to sift, to strain.

斷 tuan⁴ tuan' an involved weir of bamboo stakes, arranged across a stream or canal to catch crabs or fish.

70 簏 shih² ˌshi a kind of bamboo; a clothes-rack; tih, a spittoon.

簇 tsu⁴ 'ts'uh small bamboos; a frame work or whisk, on which silkworms spin their cocoons; an arrow-head barb; a crowd of people, a group; ts'eu' thick, vigorous growth.

72 笪 ta¹ tah, a coarse mat, used on beds; a coarse basket; a stroke; a star seen in the daytime; in *Cantonese:* a patch; a daub; spots, areas.

筍 sun³ 'siün bamboo shoots (edible); a sprout, as of asparagus; a tenon, a dovetail; conical, pointed; projecting; ˌyun a variety of fine bamboo whose flexible splints make fine mats.

筍 hsün³ 'siün the cross-beam of the frame on which bells or drums are hung in temples; a species of tree.

篁 hsing¹ ˌsing the curtain of a cart; to screen from the stars.

73 篋 ch'ü⁴ k'üh, a bamboo frame having its surface made of thin splints doubled in bows, to furnish silkworms more surface on which to spin their cocoons.

篡 ts'ui⁴⁾ a bamboo brush or scrub; a whisk used by cooks to clean pans.

簪 ˌtsan¹ flat hair pins; a branch; to put on the head; quick, brisk; to collect; a clasp or pin to confine the hair.

74 箙 fu¹ fuh, a quiver made of shagreen or hide to hold bow and arrows.

75 笨 pên⁴ pän' stupid; clumsy, unyieldy; a ship's deck; doltish, dull of apprehension, slow but honest; sluggish, as a ship; dull, not sharp; the inner scurf of the bamboo.

篊 hang²⁾ bamboo poles on which clothes are hung; a row of bamboos; a rude fiddle, made by raising the skin of the bamboo in strips; a small

tree whose seeds like peas are used as food.

策 *ts'ê*[4] *ts'eh*, a plan; to scheme; a book; a proposition; writings; a means; an expedient; a whip; to switch; a divining slip.

籠 same as 籠 118. 64.

築 *chu*[2] *chuh*, to build mud walls, or houses; to ram down the earth; to make chunam pavements; to raise; to erect; to gather; to build dykes or intrenchments; to flap the wings.

篠 *hsiao*[3] *'siao* a dwarf variety of the bamboo, useful for arrows and organ tubes; a pipe.

䈥 *ˏlin*[2] a variety of slender bamboo, whose young shoots are very sweet.

篥 *li*[4] *lih*, bamboos used for spears or to pole boats; a long flageolet used to call horses together.

76 簸 *po*[4)] a wicker dust-pan.

簸 same as 簸 118.66.

81 笓 篦 *pi*[2)] a fine-toothed comb; to comb; a net or crawl for catching crabs; to lead.

82 笔 *pi*[3] *pih*, a pen, a pencil, to write, to compose; style; penmanship.

83 篦 *'min*[3] the outer skin of bamboo; a brush for smoothing the hair.

85 簰 簿 *ˏp'ai*[2] a raft of wood or bamboo.

pu[4)] a memorandum book, a register, a tablet, an account book; to record; *poh*, a door-curtain, a tray for silk worms to lay their cocoons; to urge.

蕩 *tang*[4)] a large species of reed or bamboo whose joints are six or ten feet apart.

藤 *t'êng*[2] *ˏt'ăng* cane, rattans; vines, creepers, and trailing plants.

籓 *ˏfan*[2] a dust basket or fan to separate chaff; to cover, to screen from view; a refuse basket.

箔 *po*[4] *poh*, a door-screen, made of splints.

87 笊 *chao*[4)] a bamboo skimmer; a ladle; a nest in a cave or under a shelter.

箏 *chêng*[1] *ˏchăng* a kite; a musical instrument; having twelve brass strings, and played with a plectrum.

89 爾 *nieh*,[4] a small basket; nippers.

97 笛 *ˏku*[1] an ancient trumpet, or a kind of musical instrument blown at the end; a whistle in a whip; a bamboo good for switches.

100 笙 *shêng*[1] *ˏshăng* a musical instrument, pipes; small; slender.

101 筩 *ˏt'ung*[2] a measure made of bamboo; a cup, a pipe; a creel.

102 笛 *ti*[2] *tih*, a flute.

筆 *pi*[4] *pih*, a wicker edge; an inclosure hedged in by bamboo.

簹 *ˏtang*[1] breeches, trowsers; coverings for the legs; the crutch of a pair of trowsers.

箅 *pi*[4)] a round withe or ring on which to place a boiler to keep it upright.

103 筻 *sha*[4] *shah*, an old and formal term for a fan, which Wu Wang is said to have invented.

105 簸 *fei*[4] *féi*[3] a mat made of rushes for spreading on beds or floors.

簦 *têng*[1] *ˏtăng* a long handled bamboo umbrella; a bamboo mat shade or screen, like those used by hucksters to shade their stalls.

106 篁 *huang*[2] *ˏhwang* bamboo sprouts which are too old for eating; a clump of bamboo.

107 簸 *po*[3] a winnowing fan; to winnow or shake grain.

108 簠 same as 盂 108. 101.

簋 *ˏlan*[2] a basket.

簋 *kuei*[3] *ʿkwéi* a round shaped basket or vessel, woven of fine splints, used for holding grain at sacrifices, made square within, and reckoned to hold twelve 升 pints.

簏 *ˏlu*[2] a small rush from which baskets can be made; a large basket with a handle or bale; shaft of a spear.

109 箐 *ching*[1] *ˏtsing* fishing baskets; also read *ʿsing*.

算 *suan*[4] *swan*[3] the Chinese abacus or counting-board; to reckon; to guess; scheme; to cypher; to estimate, to regard; a plan, a calculation; slip of wood like counters to reckon with; a myriad.

篡 *ts'uan*[4] *chw'en*[3] to rebel against a sovereign and usurp his throne; to abolish a dynasty; to seize a criminal.

篹 *suan*[4] *chwen*[3] to provide and make ready a meal; to narrate, to detail, to particularize; a sort of bamboo platter used in worship, having carvings on it.

簅 *mi*[2] *mieh*, bamboo skin; small; splints for baskets.

簦 *mi*[4] *mih*, a covering for the front of a carriage.

箱 *hsiang*[1] *ˏsiang* a box, trunk, chest, coffer, or casket; *met*, a cart; a closet or storeroom; a granary; a room, a side apartment.

簰 *huo*[4] *woh*, a four-sided reel for winding silk.

113 籞 *yü*[4] to stretch a bamboo rope along the street where the emperor goes, to restrain the crowd; weirs to inclose a place to rear fish.

114 篱 *ˏli*[2] a skimmer used by cooks, it is shaped like a scoop.

115 箱 *ˏshao*[1] a small basket used in cooking, which holds the rice to steam it; a rudder, a tiller.

116 箜 *ˏk'ung*[1] a lute used in ancient times when worshipping.

117 笠 *li*[4] *lih*, a rain hat of bamboo leaves or splints; a conical hat of straw; a hamper, an open basket; a cover.

122 籮 *ˏlo*[2] a bamboo basket, a sieve.

124 篆 *t'a*[1] *tah*, a window; one sash or window frame.

籊 *ti*[2] *tih*, long tapering bamboos suitable for fishing-poles.

125 筊 *ʿlao*[3] a basket or hamper made of osier or bamboo splints which turns up and forms a kind of box with trays.

箸 *chu*[4] chopsticks; to take up food with them.

127 籍 *chi*[2] *tsih*, a list, a book for records; one's native place; a register of the people; the place for registration; to enrol.

128 篆 *ˏts'ung*[2] a wicker basket or creel shaped like a pot, with a small mouth.

129 筆 *pi*[3] *pih*, a pen, a pencil; to write, to compose; style; drawing, penmanship.

簫 *hsiao*[1] *ˏsiao* a kind of flageolet; the ends of a bow.

130 筋 *chin*[1] *ˏkin* tendons, muscles; inclination; sinews, veins, nerves; strong; related to by blood.

箙 *ˏhu*[2] a quiver made of hide.

筲 *ˏshao*[1] a bucket; a basket, or hamper larger than a peck, and used to hold cooked rice.

135 筈 *kua*[1] *kwah*, the butt or notch of the arrow where it is placed on the string.

138 **箕** *ˏlang²* young bamboos; a basket; a screen for carriages.

140 **篘** *ts'ou¹ ˏts'eu* a vat or strainer like a basket, made to hold the mash when straining off the liquor.

箬 *jo⁴ joh,* the cuticle of the bamboo; a slender variety of the bamboo; in *Fuchau;* many, how many.

141 **簴** *ch'ü³ ˊk'ü* posts carved with dragons, forming part of a bell-frame in olden time, so called because they supported the bell, drum or cymbal.

篪 *ch'ih²* *ˏch'i* a sort of bamboo flute with seven holes, whose sound resembles children's crying.

144 **笐** *ˏhang²* a coarse mat, made of bamboo splints, to spread on the ground.

146 **簟** *tien⁴ tan⁴* a fine bamboo mat, woven from small slips or threads, and often worked with figures; a tall beautiful bamboo; the reed mouth-piece of a pipe.

147 **筧** *chien³ ˊkien* a bamboo spout or flume to bring water on fields.

149 **管** *ˏyen²* a kind of clarinet eighteen inches long, having 23 holes.

簷 *ˏyen²* the eaves of a house; the boards or beams which uphold the eaves; *tan¹* to carry.

151 **笠** *tou⁴ teu¹* a sacrificial vessel, that which holds the meat.

154 **簀** same as 簀 118. 22.

簀 *tse¹ tseh,* mat of a bed; splints or slips; a mat used as a seat where an officer was placed in his rank; luxuriant; slender reeds for binding.

籟 *lai⁴* a musical pipe with three reeds; the tubes of an instrument; an ingenious arrangement of musical tubes like an organ; a whizzing, creaking, or moaning sound.

籯 *ˏying²* a strong box or safe, made of bamboo.

159 **範** *fan⁴* a mould; a pattern; rule, custom, a law; standard; to imitate.

簬 *lu⁴* a slender, lithe sort of bamboo, fit for darts or arrows.

162 **簰** *chua¹ ˏchwa* a switch made of a twig, used when riding.

簒 *chou⁴ ts'eu³* an attendant, a maid-servant; a concubine; equal to.

篷 *p'êng² ˏp'ăng* any kind of sail, or awning; mats to serve as roof or covering for boats, stagings, etc.; interchanged with 棚.

籩 *ˏpien¹* a flat basket of fine splints made like a dish with a rim, to contain fruits offered in worship.

篴 *ti² tih, chu²* a fife or flute.

籧 *ch'ü² ˏk'ü* a kind of coarse strong bamboo matting, used for fish weirs and palings.

163 **筇** *ch'iung² ˏk'iüng* a variety of bamboo with many large knots, fit for making a staff for an old man to lean on.

167 **籙** *lu⁴ luh,* a map, chart; a notabene, as of events, recipes, etc.

籛 *chien¹ ˏtsien* a man who is said to have lived in the Shang and Cheu dynasties to the age of 767 years, and then vanished.

169 **簡** *chien³ ˊkien* to abridge, to survey; a note; documents; to examine, to choose, to mark; discriminating, laconic, terse; great, sincere; impetuous; a classifier of folios or sheets of papers; sound of drums.

籣 *ˏlan²* a wooden quiver for carrying a cross-bow on the back.

170 篠 ˌch'u² a mat rolled up.

172 篧 hu⁴ a sort of creel shaped like a crowl used for catching fish, woven of bamboo.

籬 ˌli⁴ a hedge, a fence; to inclose; a small basket; a skimmer; a tray.

174 箐 ching¹ ˌtsing fishing baskets; ts'ien³ a sort of basket or cage; a crossbow of bamboo; fine, delicate bamboos.

179 籤 ch'ien¹ ˌts'ien a slip, a lot on which names or characters are written; a warrant, a ticket having an officer's name on it, and answering to a license to sell a thing; sharp; to pass through a hole, as a thread; interchanged with 簽.

187 篤 tu³ tuh, true, real, genuine, pure, unmixed; sincere, honest, firm, to augment, to establish, to consolidate, to give importance to; generous.

189 篙 ˌkao¹ a tall bamboo, or pole with which to push boats along.

198 簏 lu⁴ luh, a box for cosmetics, a dressing box.

201 簧 huang² ˌhwang a kind of flute, or pipes; the metallic tongue in tubes of the sǎng or reed organ; a spring, a catch in a lock; anything very delicate in a machine.

212 籠 ˌlung² a cage; a basket; a quiver, to monopolize; to cover, to rest on.

214 籥 yo⁴ yoh, yüeh⁴ a satchel or basket; a fife or flute.

籲 same as 籲 214. 181.

119 米

ˋmi³ rice; seeds; millet, maize, grass; kernel; food; small things; in *Cantonese:* do not; not.

1 粗 ˌts'u¹ large, open, coarse, vulgar; rough; uncleaned; dirty, as rice just thrashed; rude, boisterous; indecent, gross, vile; harsh; partially.

3 秕 shên¹ ˌshǎn the oil made from the hemp seed; the refuse of flour; the settling of gruel.

9 糇 hou² ˌhen dry provisions.

12 糍 ch'i² ˌk'i a thin and sweet kind of cake.

13 糊 mên⁴ mǎn³ gruel or congee stiffened and cold.

18 粉 fên³ ˋfǎn flour, powder; to whitewash, or color; pus; in fragments; fine; meal; to adorn, as with pigment.

24 粹 sui⁴ unmixed, pure; complete; alike, mere, all of the same sort.

粺 pai⁴ good white rice, or millet, well washed and hulled, which is usually reckoned to be three-fourths of the paddy, but of millet equal only to three-fifths.

25 粘 ˌnien² chan¹ paste; adhesive; to paste; glutinous, viscid; in *Pekingese:* to fade, to wither, as flowers.

27 糲 li⁴ coarse food, refuse rice; husks and grain mixed; unhulled or uncleaned rice.

28 糝 ˋsan³ rice mixed in meat soup, and boiled to a porridge; applied also to buckwheat flour; a hash of minced meat and rice fried in balls; mixed, blended.

30 糟 same as 饎 184. 33.

糖 ˌt'ang² sugar, candy, honey; sweet.

31 粵 yüeh⁴ yueh, initial particle; in; to say; verily, really; to examine; the region south of the Méi-ling; Canton.

糰 same as 糰 119. 41.

35 糉 same as 粽 119. 40.

38 粧 ju³ ˋjü cakes baked of rice flour and honey, used for dessert, and made in many forms.

糉 *ch'i⁴ ts'i'* in *Fuhchau:* flour made from rice; (unauthorized).

39 籽 *tzŭ³ 'tsz'* the seeds of rice, wheat, and other grains.

粹 *po⁴ puh,* the grits and bran of rice after it has been hulled.

40 粽 *tsung⁴'* three-cornered millet dumplings, with meat, fruit, or sweetmeats inside.

41 漿 *ch'iang⁴ ts'iang'* paste made of flour.

糰 *t'uan² ˌtw'an* dumplings or doughnuts made of flour or glutinous rice; a round cake,

42 炒 *ˌsha¹* the first and coarse kind of sugar.

44 糈 *hsüeh⁴ sieh, hsio⁴* the grits of rice or corn which remain after hulling or pounding.

46 籼 *hsien¹ ˌsien* common rice when growing.

48 粔 *chü⁴ kü'* cakes or krullers of rice flour, made in the shape of rings, and steamed.

53 粧 *chuang¹ ˌchwang* a lady's toilet; to pretend; to adorn the head and paint the eyes; to rouge; to feign, to appear in a disguise; ornamented, dressed up.

糠 *ˌk'ang¹* the husk of grain, chaff, poor, despicable.

糧 *ˌla¹* the spikes of grain.

57 粥 *chou¹ chuh, chu¹* rice water, congee; gruel, porridge.

糨 same as 糊 119. 117.

61 糅 *lien⁴ lüen'* to cook congee very thick into a kind of porridge.

63 糒 *'pien³* to parch paddy in order to get out the kernel.

66 粆 *'mi³* to soothe, to pacify, to like; to settle, to establish.

糝 *'san³* flour cakes fried crisp.

72 糒 *shih² ˌshi* in *Fuhchau:* cakes of the glutinous rice eaten at the winter solstice (unauthorised).

73 粳 *ching¹ ˌkăng kêng¹* rice produced on dry soil; rice which is not glutinous; the kernel is white and long.

糟 *ˌtsao¹* rotten; dregs; grains; the sediment; remains of malt; the grain left after distilling spirits.

75 粿 *kuo³ 'kwo* to cleanse rice; rice diet; rice cakes boiled in oil, or steamed, and then laid upon each other; *'kwa* the best of grain, which has been hulled.

糅 *jou³ 'jeu* mixed, as grain of different kind, or as feathers; to eat.

76 粢 *tzŭ¹ ˌtsz'* a term for clean millet, but includes also glutinous rice, as sacrificial cakes are made of both, by steaming the grain.

78 粲 *ts'an⁴'* half a peck 斗 of grain; a meal, a feast; many, much, a multitude; bright, clear, fine white rice; excellent; to laugh; smiling; pure; three women together.

79 穀 same as 穀 115. 79.

粲 *sa¹ sah,* to send off prisoners or criminals as one scatters rice, to their exile.

80 梅 *mei² ˌméi* the cakes of leaven, used in fermenting the grain before distilling.

81 粃 *pieh³ 'pi* blasted, withered or unformed grain; grain that has not grown to its full size.

85 粱 *ˌliang²* millet.

99 糂 *'san³* rice mixed in meat soup, and boiled to a porridge; applied also to buckwheat flour; a hash of minced meat and rice fried in balls; mixed, blended.

101 糒 *pi⁴'* dried rations such as are taken on a march; dried food.

102 糞 *fên⁴ fǎn³* ordure, filth, dung; manure; to remove dirt, to clean up; to hoe earth around plants; vile, bad.

106 粕 *p'o⁴ p'oh*, the grains or dregs of liquor.

114 糊 *ch'ih¹ ʿch'i* glutinous, pasty, sticky; to stick on; to attach, or glue on.

117 粒 *li⁴ lih*, a grain of rice, food, specially rice; a kernel; a classifier of small things like beads, buttons, pearls, etc.

糊 *chiang⁴ kiang³* flour and water, paste, starch; to starch.

123 糕 *ʿkao¹* a kind of pudding; a bait; cake, pastry.

124 糴 *ti² tih*, to buy rice, or grain; to lay in rice; hurrying.

糶 *t'iao⁴⁾* to sell grain, to dispose of bread stuffs.

130 糊 *ʿhu²* paste; to stick together; to seek a living; foolish; incoherent; careless, untrustworthy.

糟 *chiu⁴ tsiu³* the rice fully ripe, and ready to cut.

糈 *hsü¹ ʿsü* rations; fine rice used in offerings to the gods; income, official salary.

132 糗 *ch'iu³ ʿk'iu* burnt, parched; rice grits, or grain broken coarsely.

136 粦 same as 燐 86. 119.

粼 *ʿlin²* pure water, such as flows from hills.

138 糧 *ʿliang²* grain, corn, food generally, rations, provisions, taxes in grain or kind.

140 粧 same as 粧 119. 53.

糢 *ʿmo¹* dimness, indistinct.

糵 *nieh⁴ yeh*, grain which has sprouted; leaven or barm used in making spirits.

145 糰 *niang⁴⁾* mixed, blended.

146 粟 *su² suh*, maize, Indian corn; small sand; rice in the husk, paddy; millet; panic; small sand; rent in kind, tithes.

粞 *ssŭ³ ʿsi* the broken rice left in the mortar after hulling.

162 糙 *ʿchui¹* flour cakes or dumplings; soft and sticky; adhesive; to stick; to adhere.

糙 *ts'ao⁴⁾* paddy which has only been hulled, and not cleaned; rudely, unworkmanlike; unbleached, darkish, as brown paper or sugar.

166 糧 *ʿliang²* grain; taxes; pay of troops; rations, food, provisions.

168 糧 *ʿchang¹* food, particularly fine white rice.

169 糲 *lan⁴⁾* rice gruel made thick and glutinous.

173 糯 *no⁴⁾* the grain of the glutinous rice (Oryza glutinosa), also called old man's rice; sticky; persistent in.

174 精 *ching¹ ʿtsing* pure, clear, fine, semen; selected, mature; unmixed, delicate, subtle; accustomed to, expert at, devoted to; smart, quick; ready; essential, ethereal; an apparition, a form taken by spirits.

200 糜 *ʿmi²* rice gruel, thin congee; macerated, dissolved by the action of fire or water; scum; entirely.

120 糸

mi⁴ mih, fine floss; anything small, delicate; connected; the threads from five worms are reckoned to make half a 忍.

1 紜 *fou² ʿfeu* new and lustrous silk clothes; white garments.

組 *ʿtsu³* fringe; tassels; a stamp; a band, fillet, tape, or braid, with which to tie the dress or hair.

紐 *ʿniu³* the knot; to tie; a fastening; a point of junction.

紲 *hsieh⁴ sieh*, a halter to secure an animal; to fasten with cords; a bow-rack; to remove.

2 素 *su*[4] white; plain; heretofore; unornamented; simple, coarse; contented in; formerly, usually; at first; *soh* to search into; to seek.

糾 *chiu*[3] *ʿkiu* a threefold cord; to twist or wind up; to collect, to cabal, to combine for unlawful purposes; to head a sedition; to station, to examine, to inform, to prohibit.

3 紈 *huan*[2] *ˌhwan* white; unsullied and lustrous, as white silk; plain; fine, close, as a fabric.

4 系 *hsi*[4] *hi*[3] to connect, relation to the clue, link or passage which join things; succeeding.

縣 *hsien*[4] *hien*[3] a district; a magistrate; to bind, to suspend, to show to

纛 *tu*[1] *tuh*, *tao*[4] a banner or streamer carrying a feather, used to show the way at a funeral; a large triangular standard, carried before the general-in-chief to mark his presence.

5 糾 same as 糾 120. 2.

紙 *shih*[1] *ˌshi* coarse thread for weaving; a sort of sleazy sarsnet made of poor silk.

紇 *ho*[4] *hoh*, the ends of a fringe; tassels; *koh*, a knot.

6 紓 *ˌshu*[1] slow, remiss; insensibly, little by little, to relax; to free from.

7 絙 *hêng*[2] *ˌhăng* a large rope; a long string; hasty, quick.

紆 *ˌyü*[1] to wind or twist; to distort; to pervert justice; foolish, inexpert; a cord; crooked, bent; weak in the middle, said of an arrow whose shaft is too small.

紜 *yün*[2] *ˌyun* confused, ravelled, tangled; perturbed, perplexing; mixed up, embroiled with.

8 綡 *ˌliang*[2] the strings of an official cap; the throat-clasp.

纏 *ˌt'an*[2] a rattan cord or string for binding; a bandage or inner girdle; *ˌch'en* a single garment; to bind, to wrap.

絞 *chiao*[3] *ʿkiao* twist, to strangle, to bind around; to wrap; to turn, as a crank or windlass; unceremonious; blunt; *ˌhiao* silk of bluish yellow color; a sash, a bandage.

9 紟 *chin*[1] *ˌkin* a sash; a tape or string to fasten the dress; a kind of silk.

綸 *lün*[2] *ˌlun*[2] to wind silk, to classify; to compare, to adjust; to know; to bind a cord, to twist silk.

紝 *jên*[4] *jăn*[3] to lay the warp of a piece; to wind off the threads for it; to weave, to make a pattern with threads.

紾 *chên*[3] *ʿchăn* to twist, to bind; to revolve; a revolution; a single thin garment; crooked, obstinate.

綆 *ʿpien*[3] to sew clothes, to make a seam; to lift up the dress.

緥 *ʿpao*[3] a swaddling-cloth, a froth; it is made so as to strap the child on the back, and is chiefly used in the southern provinces.

紼 *pi*[4] to harness a horse, to make him ready to carry his load; *fuh*, a rest in front of the carriage placed so as to allow the rider to lean forward.

緱 *kou*[1] *ˌkeu* cord used to wrap the hilt of a sword in order to grasp it better.

10 絖 *k'uang*[4] *kwang*[3] the fine floss which has not been sorted; fine silky cotton not spun; in *Cantonese:* a loop; to latch; to fasten two doors with a string; to brush against, to run over one in the street.

統 *ʿt'ung*[3] a head, a leader; general; first of a subject; a hint; entire, the whole; to rule, to control; followers;

a classifier of tablets; the end of a clue or beginning of a thread.

絻 *wên*[4] *wăn*' mourning clothes; the ropes held by mourners, which hang from the bier or catafalque; *mien*' a crown.

11 緉 *'liang*[3] a pair of shoes; a string for tying shoes.

納 *na*[4] *nah*, within; to give; to receive; to enter; to take; to collect, to insert, to be appointed, to pay to the government.

12 綦 *ch'i*[2] *ˌk'i* a dark gray color, the natural hue of some silks, worn only by women; variegated; shoe latchets or ties; strict; very, the highest, the utmost of.

縑 *chien*[1] *ˌkien* a kind of thick lustring, woven with double threads and close so as to shed rain.

13 絅 *ch'iung*[3] *'k'iüng* a single garment, one of a plain color without lining; a cloak, a mantle; to drag one along quickly; a jerk.

14 紞 *'tan*[3] the sound or roll of a drum; a silken fringe worn on the sides of a crown, or on a coronet in ancient times, to cover the ears.

索 *so*[3] *soh*, to drag, to extort; to bind; stalks or leaves of plants whose fibres furnish strings; a cord twine; reins; to tie up; to get; to obtain, to demand; to inquire, scattered; *sih*, to seek, to ask.

15 終 *ˌchung*[1] the end; to die; the whole; the utmost; a cycle of 12 years.

17 絀 *ch'u*[1] *ch'uh*, crimson silk; to baste; to sew badly; withdrawn, as notes from circulation; something in the way.

18 絜 *chieh*[2,4] *kieh*, *hsieh*[2] a marking-line; the end of a hempen thread; to rule, to measure; to repress; to reduce to order.

紉 *jên*[1,4] *jăn*' to thread, as a needle; to join fibres together, and make a thread; to sew; to stitch; *ˌnin* a cord; to twist a thread.

紛 *fên*[1] *ˌfăn* confused; bustle; numerous; hurry; to mix up; a variegated ribbon.

綝 *'t'an*[3] a marsh grass useful for making brooms; the tender sprouts of a plant, used to dye a brown salmon color or grayish yellow.

20 約 *yo*[1] *yüeh*[4] *yoh*, *yao*[4] to bind; a bond, an agreement; to moderate, to spare; to economize; to restrict; to bend down; a treaty; a contract; a confederation; to divide; brief, condensed; nearly.

綯 *ˌt'ao*[2] to bind up; to braid cord, to twist; a strand.

24 絆 *pan*[4'] a loop, to trip up; a lasso to catch horses; to stumble; to restrict, to hamper, to entangle; an obligation.

綽 *ch'o*[4] *ch'oh*, *ch'ao*[1] slow, leisurely; wide, roomy; indefinite, vague; many; liberal, generous; large; spacious.

26 綣 *ch'üan*[4] *k'üen*' bound with silken cords; confederate; connected, as by friendship, or as men in a ring, or parasites.

27 緣 *yüan*[4] *ˌyuen* silk of a reddish yellow or orange; a light red color.

纏 same as 120. 53.

28 紘 *ˌhung*[2] the cord or band which passes under the chin to keep the cap on the head; a string on which musical stones are hung in the wind; to connect; to fasten; the rope which springs the net upon birds.

絫 *lei*[3] *'léi* to add to; a weight equal to ten millet seeds, or one-tenth of a *ˌshu* 銖.

29 級 *chi*[2] *kih*, steps, degrees; a grade; classed, sorted; series, story in a pagoda; classifier of decapitated heads; in *music* a scale of the notes.

紱 *fu*[3] *fuh*, a ribbon or tape to hold a seal; a sash.

綅 *ch'in*[1] *ˏts'in* red fringe of silk worn on a helmet crest as a kind of uniform; it hung down on the neck.

綬 *shou*[4] *shew'* the cord or ribbon on a seal to carry it; a tent or curtain cord; ties for a knee-pad.

綴 *cho*[4] *chui'* to baste or sew together; to connect; to carry on; to put a stop to; mixed; variegated.

緅 *tsou*[1] *ˏtseu* silk first dyed thrice, and then twice dipped in black, making a dark puce color; a purplish tint.

30 紐 *k'ou*[4] *k'eu'* a button made of thread or cord wound like a ball; to fasten; to loop, to tie up and fasten.

給 *kei*[3] *kih*, to give; to; for; to receive, to allow one the opportunity; to afford; *chi*[3] to issue, to supply, to provide, to affix, as a seal; for, instead, towards; *k'ieh*, loquacious, earnest words.

絧 *ˏt'ung*[2] a sort of cloth.

紹 *shao*[3] to connect, to join; to lead; to tie together; to hand down, as a trade; in co-relation with; to imitate a predecessor.

絇 *ch'ü*[2] *ˏk'ü* thread or cord used to ornament shoes; a band once used to fasten on shoes; the blunt figured toes of shoes, which are likened to a head and robe.

紿 *'t'ai*[2] silk thread raveled; tangled; dilatory: to doubt, to jeer at.

繰 *sao*[3] *'tsao* silk of a reddish color like crimson.

結 *chieh*[2] *kieh*, to tie; a knot; fixed, formed; an engagement or contract; united, fixed, curved; to stiffen; to decide; to set, as a fruit.

絡 *lao*[4] *loh*, *lo*[4] a net; silk or hemp thread; blood vessels which diverge from the great veins; joined, continuous; to bind, to tie up; to encompass.

綹 *'liu*[3] a strand, a lock, a tress; a skein of silk containing ten or twenty threads.

緘 *chien*[1] *ˏkien hsien*[2] cords used to bind a coffin or hamper; to tie up, to sew up, to bind; to close, to seal; to fill up cracks; a letter sealed.

綢 *ch'ou*[2] *ˏch'eu* thin silk; pongee; to bind, to twine; to hang with ornaments; thick; stiff.

繕 *shan*[4] *shen'* to mend; to put in order; to brighten up; to prepare; to copy; to write out; to state correctly; a scrivener.

緝 *chi*[4] *ts'ih*, to pursue, to seize; to bind; to twist a cord; to join, to continue; to succeed; to come after; continuous; in *Pekingese:* to hem; to sew; a seam.

31 絪 *ˏyin*[1] a warm, genial aura; hempen cloth.

綑 *k'un*[3] *'kw'un* to bind, to cord up, to tie on, to plait; a bundle, as of straw, rattan, etc.; to weave, to put on a band; a coil, a roll.

32 繞 *'jao*[4] to wind silk; same as 遶 162. 32.

絓 *kua*[4] *kwa'* the coarse silk obtained from refuse cocoons; a knotted cord to fasten a horse; to stop, to impede, as by a net.

縶 *chih*,[4] to tie up or fetter an animal; to connect, to secure; a cord, a shackle.

纆 *mo*[4] *moh*, a cord of two or three strands; a string of hemp.

34 絳 *chiang⁴ kiang'* deep red, crimson; rosy.

35 綾 *ˌling²* damask silk; thin silk with one glossy surface, like satin.

37 紩 *chih,¹* to stitch, to seam; to sew.

綃 same as 袴 145. 37.

綺 *ch'i³ 'k'i* an open worked, variegated kind of silk, with crisscross figures, used for summer dresses; its wear was once regulated by sumptuary laws.

38 縷 *'lü³* hempen or silken threads not yet spun; a knot; a forfeit of cloth; to arrange facts in a statement.

絮 *hsü⁴ sü'* gossamer; talkative, prosy; coarse; refuse silk or cotton, left after the best is reeled; woolly; silky; compounded; to reiterate, to repeat; to pad a quilt.

綵 *ch'i⁴ ˌts'i* the stripes or shades in silken fabrics; elegant, blended colors; ornamented.

綏 *ˌsui¹* traces of a carriage; steady; to tranquilize; to give repose to; quiet; to retreat or decline battle; settled; peaceful, firm; a fringe; *ˌjui* feathery ornaments on a flagstaff top.

緌 *sui¹ ˌjui* a fringe which hangs from a cap; to bind; a throat-band of a cap; a part of ancient bridal apparel which was a band covering the face to denote the wife's dependence on her husband.

綴 *chieh¹·⁴ tsieh,* to join; to braid in or splice, as a string.

纓 *ˌying¹* a throat-band to hold the hat; the dyed hair or silk which covers official hats; tassels, tuft or fringes.

39 紼 *fu⁴ fuh,* the lines which are used to lift or carry the coffin of a grandee, or to drag the bier; a rope; weighty, powerful, applied to the emperor's words.

40 紵 *chu⁴'* a coarse kind of hempen cloth, suitable only for bags and wrappers.

縮 *so¹ shuh, shu⁴* to collapse, to pucker, to shrink; to shorten, to condense; fearful, straight, upright; to confuse, to disorder, to retract; to bind fast, to coil up.

綄 same as 綰 120. 40.

縯 *'yin³* to lead on; long, drawn out; to sew and stitch; to stitch; to quilt.

紽 *ˌt'o²* a skein or hank of silk or floss; braiding to ornament furs.

綰 *'wan³* to hate; to dislike; a crimson color; lustring, a cheap sort of silk; to run through, as in stringing cash; to perforate; to tie up; a weather-cock.

綻 *chan⁴'* a hole, a slit, a rent; to open; a seam; cracked.

綜 *tsung¹' tsêng⁴* the harness of a loom; to work the slaie, and arrange the patterns in weaving; to hold the threads; to keep the reins of authority; to collect.

縡 *'tsai³* an affair, a business; what is contained.

41 紂 *chou⁴ cheu'* a trace in a harness; the crupper of a saddle.

縛 *fu² ˌfoh* to tie, to bind fast; to roll up securely; a strap under the axle to drag another cart.

縛 *chuan⁴ chwen'* a bright white color; to spin thrown silk; to bind; a pack of ten bundles of a hundred feathers each; to roll, as paper; fine cotton cloth which is doubled when put up.

縛 *ˌtsun¹* drawers for women reaching to the knees.

42 紗 *ˌsha¹* crape, gauze; thin silk; reticulated, lace like, transparent; a fiber, an untwisted thread.

繚 ʿliao⁵ to bind or wind around; to wrap; fetters; to manage; the leech lines of a sail; anciently, a sacrifice to the emperor's ancestors.

45 純 ch'un² ˌshun² silk thread; pure, unspotted; fine, best; simple, honest; great; ripe; whole, sincere; to be decided; determinedly.

46 繃 pêng¹ ˌpăng to tie, to bind, to fasten, to tighten; a cloth to carry an infant on the back.

綱 ˌkang¹ to regulate, to control, the large rope which binds the meshes of a net.

縋 sui⁴ a spinning-wheel on which spools of thread are reeled of a certain size.

47 紃 hsün² ˌsiün fine silken cords for bindings; tassels, ornaments; a pattern or law.

紘 huang² ˌhwang silk tangled, which is to be drawn out to find the clue.

經 ching¹ ˌking past; to superintend; the menses; the meridian of longitude; lines; to pass, to cross; already; to manage, to regulate; laws.

繅 ˌsao¹ to reel off silk from the cocoons; a piece of worked silk for placing a gem on.

48 紅 ˌhung² red; to hope; good, auspicious; rosy, gentle, pretty, lucky; the blood; the menses; ˌkung female employments.

49 紀 chi⁴ ʿki to record, to number; age; a year; a score of twelve or more years; a decimal series of number; to arrange; to narrate; chronicle.

50 絺 ch'ih¹ ˌch'i the fine fibres of the hemp; fine grass-cloth used for napkins.

綈 ti⁴ an indissoluble knot; bound so as not to be loosed; closely joined.

繒 same as 帶 50. 14.

綿 ˌmien² cotton; silk; lasting; weak; prolonged, extended; uninterrupted, enduring; soft, ripening; as a fruit; weak; thick; close.

51 紆 ʿkan³ to unfold or spread out garments; to smooth clothes by the hand.

絣 pêng¹ ˌpăng plain, cheap fabric like sarcenet or cotton; to unite, to join, to follow after; to pull the bow string; to snap a marking line.

52 繼 chi⁴ ʿki successively, hereditary; to connect; to continue on; to follow after.

53 纏 ch'an² ˌch'en to wrap up, to bind, to tie; to entwine; to molest; to intricate; involved.

纊 same as 絖 120. 10.

54 綖 ˌyen² the strings or tassels which in ancient times held the pendent gems before and behind a crown; they covered the board which formed its top.

57 紖 ch'ên³ ʿch'ăn a rope by which cattle are led, drawn through the cartilege of the nose.

紦 tiao⁴ to hang up or suspend; to tie up any one with cords.

綈 ˌt'i² greenish, thick plain pongee, suitable for robes or skirts, and given as presents.

紼 fu² fuh, tangled or raveled silk; the tape or cord which sustains a seal; a trace for dragging a bier; to bind on.

紘 same as 紘 120. 28.

繈 chiang³ ʿkiang a swathing cloth to carry infants pick-a pack, or which serves as a cradle for them.

58 綠 lü¹ lu⁴ luh, a green color; the hue of leaves; things which produce green, a kind of pretty grass.

緣 *yüan*[2] *ˏyuen* a binding on the hem; a collar; origin, clue, cause; a border; a recondite, subtle sympathy; an inexplicable attraction; a connection; an affinity, a relationship; to climb; because, since, therefore, on this account.

60 縱 *ˏtsung*[1] to loosen; allowing it; disorderly; perpendicular, downward; a meridian line; a vestige; a step; *tsung*[4] remiss, careless, to allow, to indulge, to overlook; perhaps, admitting.

縰 *hsi*[3] *ˊsi* a fillet to confine the hair under the cap, when the hair is worn like the Lewchewans.

61 緪 same as 絙 120. 7.

綸 *nien*[4] the painter of a boat, a tow-line or tracking-rope; to calk seams.

總 *ˏtsung*[1] a dark green color, like dried up leaves; said only of silk; a classifier of threads of silk.

總 *ˊtsung*[3] collectively; all, the whole; general; to unite under one rule or under one; still, yet; a tuft of hair, a sheaf.

縯 *ˊyin*[3] to lead on; long, drawn out; to sew and stitch, to quilt.

緦 *ssŭ*[1] *ˏsz'* a coarse kind of cotton cloth, reckoned to have 1,200 threads in a piece; silken; fine threaded.

繐 *sui*[4] tassels, fringes; muslin, worn by mourners or for coolness.

繶 *yi*[1] *yih*, red or yellow binding inserted around the upper leather above the sole.

62 絨 *ˏjung*[2] felt, cloth; floss; fine silk carded out; a nap; down, fine silken hair or feathers.

絨 *yü*[4] *yüh*, a seam.

綫 *hsien*[4] *sien'* thread, a clue; a spy; a fuze; fine cord or lines; a trace; needle work; a way for, a hope.

織 *chih*,[1] to weave; woven.

63 編 *ˏpien*[1] to plait; to compose; to connect; a ligature, to arrange, to twist; books, records.

綟 *li*[4] a dark dull green; during the Han dynasty, seal ribbons were made of this color.

64 紮 same as 紮 120. 75.

66 縧 *ˏt'ao*[1] a plaited sash; a band or cord; a fringe of threads; silk gimp or edging.

綺 *ch'i*[3] *ˊk'i* a scolloped or embroidered banner borne by an aid or escort; cover of a lance head; to fold silk.

繳 *chiao*[3] *ˊkiao* to return, to pay, to hand in; to surrender, as to an officer; to pay a mulct; to act violently; leg wrappers; to bind.

繖 *ˊsan*[3] a shelter; a cover from the sun or rain; a parasol.

繁 *ˏfan*[2] numerous, multifarious; much; troublesome; thick, as grass.

67 紋 *wên*[2] *ˏwăn* streaks; fine silk; the pattern, figures or marks in weaving; a mark, line, or trace.

紊 *wên*[4] *wăn'* raveled, as tangled thread; confused, involved; to embroil.

68 糾 *t'u*[3] *ˊt'eu* yellow ear-covers; to inform.

70 紡 *ˊfang*[3] to spin, to twist; the threads of a net; lines, cords; to tie up.

縍 *ˊpang*[3] to bind shoes; shoe binding.

縼 *hsüan*[4] *süen'* a long rope with which horses and cattle are tethered.

72 縉 *chin*[4] *tsin'* a sort of light red or carnation silk; to wrap or gird, as with a sash.

絢 *hsüan*[4] *hüen*' silken pouches or fobs a foot long, hung at the girdle for ornament; stylish, adorned; colored, variegated; fleet, quick.

緆 *hsi*[1] *sih*, fine cloth of hemp, fit for under-clothing.

緄 *kun*[3] ʿ*kwun* an embroidered or woven sash; to sew; to stitch; a cord; a ribbon.

緡 ˏ*min*[2] a fish-line; a cord; to string cash on a cord; to bind on; to use garments as bedding; abundant.

73 絏 *hsieh*[4] *sieh*, to tie up, to secure; to fetter; bonds.

繪 *hui*[4] *hwui*' to sketch or paint; to adorn in colors; to draw; to make a plan; in conjunction, as the sun and moon.

繒 *tsêng*[1] ˏ*tsăng* a general name for common silken fabrics, like pongee, sarcenet; dart, arrow.

綆 *kêng*[3] ʿ*kăng* a well-rope.

縵 ˏ*man*[2] thin, plain sarcenet; unadorned, simple.

緝 *tso*[3,4] *tsoh*, the end of a thread left in after sewing or mending without being tied.

74 縢 *t'êng*[2] ˏ*t'ăng* to bind; to fasten, as with ropes; to cord, to secure; bands for confining a thing to prevent it warping; cords.

綳 *pêng*[1] ˏ*păng* to tie, to fasten, to bind, to tighten; a cloth to carry an infant on the back.

75 緤 *hsieh*[4] *sieh*, a halter to secure an animal; to fasten with cords; a bow-rack; to remove.

繠 *nieh*,[4] to overstitch a seam.

縶 *tsa*[1] *chah*, to wind around and bind up; to tie in a bundle; to make secure; a bundle.

練 ˏ*shu*[1] a coarse kind of grass cloth or linen formerly made, mixed with hempen threads; a variety of sack-cloth.

練 *lien*[4] to learn by experience; to drill in; to select; a bright white color; a piece of silk; to boil raw silk to soften it.

緺 *kuo*[3] ʿ*kwo* to bandage the foot.

綝 *ch'ên*[1] ˏ*ch'ăn* to stop; good, set in order, as trapping or attire.

綃 ˏ*shao*[1] a painter for fastening a boat.

77 紫 *tzŭ*[3] ʿ*tsz*' purple, dark brown, imperial; a fictitious, undecided color, a fugacious tint, which Confucius disliked.

79 緞 *tuan*[4] *twan*' satin, which word is probably itself derived from sz' twan 絲緞; glossy silken or other fabrics.

緊 ˏ*i*[1] an interjection; a reddish black color; a case for a spear's head.

縠 *hu*[4] *hwuh*, fine silk gauze or openworked silk.

繫 *hsi*[4] *chi*[4] *hi*' to connect, to tie, to bind, to fasten on; to continue; to retain; to recall; to keep in mind; attached to, related.

81 紕 ˏ*p'i*[1] silk tassels or fringes put on flags; silk that is spoiled or rotted.

纔 ˏ*ts'ai*[2] just now, then, it will then; near, at hand, scarcely, presently; ˏ*san* a dark gray color, like the top of a sparrow's head.

83 紙 *chih*[3] ʿ*chi* paper, stationery a document; a classifier of writings.

紙 ˏ*min*[2] a net to catch pheasants or hares; to angle.

85 緅 *ch'iu*[2] ˏ*k'in* urgent, pressing one; testy, petulant.

線 *hsien*[4] *sien*' thread; a clue; a trace; a spy; a fuze; fine cord or lines; needle work; a way for, a chance for, a hope; a remnant or relic.

86 縈 ˏ*yung*[2] to wind, to tie around; to reel; to entwine, to coil around; to go around.

纔 ˏjan² red silk; that which has been dyed a bright crimson or scarlet; silk threads all tangled together.

纁 hsün¹ ˏhiun a bright red produced by dipping the cloth thrice into the dye.

纕 chiao¹ ˏtsiao raw fibers of the nettle hemp (Boehmeria) not yet rotted.

87 緩 huan² ʿhwan slow, dilatory; to postpone; tardy; leisurely; easily, gradually, gently; to neglect; to retard; indifferent to; to tie things loosely.

89 綰 shuang³ ʿshwang the strap which ties the shoe on across the instep fastened from the heel.

93 縴 ch'ien¹ ˏk'ien to unravel silk; a tow rope; to pull; one who connects an affair.

95 絃 hsien² ˏhien strings of musical instruments; to play on such; a female, as she is taught to play on them.

縴 lü⁴ lüh, a bamboo rope or hawser for tracking boats; lines for pulling up ores from a mine.

99 紺 kan⁴ʾ a violet or purple color, which it is said the good man does not wear, as it is appropriate to woman's apparel.

102 細 hsi⁴ siʾ fine, small; distinct; trifling, pretty, carefully, thoroughly; delicate, soft.

累 lei³ ʿléi to trouble; to embarrass, to tie, to bind, to tie together; to repeat, to accumulate; to heap on; often, repeatedly; léiʾ to involve, to compromise, to implicate; dependent on.

紬 ch'ou² ˏch'eu woven silk; a clue, a thread, to search; to try the tone of a string; to arrange the detail of; used for 綢.

紳 shên¹ ˏshăn a sash, a girdle, to girt; those who are privileged to wear sashes; the gentry, the literati, graduates, the officials.

紼 pi² pieh, the seams or fringe on a man's cap; a pad for the knees; to stop; a badge or ribbon tied to the jade batons of office carried by princes.

緇 tzŭ¹ ˏtsz' very black silk dyed many times used anciently by high officers; dark, as a sediment.

繮 chiang¹ ˏkiang a bridle; the reins of a bridle, made of silk or leather.

纍 lei² ˏléi to join in a series, to concentrate; to place on, to add to; to die or to be condemned when innocent; to involve; to creep, to wind about, to bind, to arrest; a drachm.

繣 hua¹ hwah, obstinate, perverse; to mismatch; a cord or rope.

繙 ˏfan¹ to translate; to turn over; to agitate; to open out; loose, easy; fluttering.

108 縊 i⁴ʾ to strangle, to hang one's self; to restrain or halter an animal; the wasp.

緼 yün⁴ yunʾ raveled silk; a dark red or orange color; confused, disordered; flaxen, hempen; genial vapor.

纑 ˏlu² hempen threads; to hatchel and dress flax or hemp, and prepare them for wearing.

109 縣 same as 120. 4.

縝 chên³ ʿchăn to tie; close-woven; thick; black and thick, as hair.

緲 ʿmiao³ minute, indistinct; dissipating; vanishing.

繹 i⁴ yi⁴ yih, to arrange, to state; utmost; unceasingly; to unravel silk; to get the clue; to unfold; to explain; uninterruptedly; long, great.

緗 hsiang¹ ˏsiang a light yellow color.

繯 huan² ˏhwan anything to bind with; to cord up; to

tie; the rope of a flag to tie it to the staff.

110 繘 *yü*[4] *yuh*, a well rope.

113 縩 *ts'ai*[4] new garments; the noise made in spinning thread; yarn made from hemp.

縹 *'p'iao*[1] blue or greenish silk; an azure or cerulean color; a limpid tint; a semi-transparent hue.

114 縭 *ˌli*[2] an ornamented girdle which was put on a bride by her mother; a perfume or scent bag; to sew shoes.

115 繡 same as 繡 120. 129.

118 纂 *tsuan*[3] *'tswan* women's back hair; to collect; a kind of carnation band or cord to tie on a coronet; to compile a work; a résumé; a collection of writings; to hand them down.

120 絲 *ssŭ*[1] *ˌsz'* silk, small, minute; a weight; silky, flossy; a cord, a line, wire, fiber, veins in wood; a hundred thousandth; stringed instrument of music.

纍 same as 索 120. 14.

纍 *lei*[3] *ˌléi* to bind with ropes; to secure, as a criminal; a black rope.

121 繇 *yu*[2] *ˌyiu* to follow; to resemble or try to be like; *chew'* the enigmatical interpretation of the fourteen diagrams; *ˌyao* to tell wild stories; luxuriant; a retainer.

122 網 *'wang*[3] a net, a web; to catch, to entrap; a law that catches one; to implicate people.

纚 *chi*[4] *ki'* a coarse carpet or felt rug made of camel's hair.

124 繆 *miu*[4] ten hempen strings with which things can be corded; wrong; to mislead; in error; to oppose; *ˌkiu* mourning worn loosely, to wind around, to tighten; *liao'* going around; in league with; *muh*, the order of precedence in the ancestral hall.

125 緒 *hsü*[4] *sü'* the commencement; usage; a clue; a thread; a guide, a rule; course of events; calling, patrimony; to succeed, as to an office; to search out.

129 繡 *hsiu*[4] *siu'* to embroider; ornamented, embellished; figured; variegated, beautified; to illustrate.

130 緋 *pei*[4] *péi'* fine silk of many colors; to paste paper hangings.

絹 *chüan*[4] *küen'* lustering; a handkerchief; a thin cheap silk taffeta used for fans, lanterns, pictures, etc.; a bird-net; a target.

綃 *hsiao*[1] *ˌsiao* raw silk; plain stuff like lustring; *ˌshao* to comb the hair; a spar; a yard to support a sail or flag.

131 緊 *chin*[3] *'kin* tight, pressing, strait, urgent, strict, prompt; diligent; to bind fast.

133 絰 *tieh*,[2] badges of coarse hempen cloth, worn by the nearest mourners on the head and waist at funerals.

緻 *chih*[4] *chi'* fine, soft, effeminate; to mend garments; to patch; torn, tattered.

134 緟 *cha*[1] *chah*, to sew and hem; to sew together, as strips of cloth.

絛 *ˌt'ao*[1] a plaited sash; a band or cord; a fringe of threads.

139 絕 *chüeh*[2] *tsüeh*, cut off, broken off, interrupted; to exterminate; to renounce; to abjure, terminated; to overpass; very, entirely, most, really; decidedly; stanzas of four lines.

140 緣 *méng*[2] *ˌmung* silk thread all in confusion, raveled and tangled.

綢 *chou⁴ tseu'* a kind of crape; rumpled; fine fibres of hemp; wrinkled; crisp; drawn in; to corrugate; to shrink, to contract.

緲 *ˌmiao²* to wind off silk; the fringe attached to a flag.

繭 *chien³ 'kien* cocoon of a silk worm, which is is like a canopy to the larvae; the silky pupae of other moths.

145 縗 *ˌts'ui¹* a strip of sack cloth, anciently worn on the breast as a badge of mourning; the unhemmed frayed edges of mourning apparel.

纕 *hsiang¹ ˌsiang* a cord to hold up the sleeves; to pull by the arm; to carry in the girdle; a surcingle or belly-band.

147 纜 *lan²'* a rope, a cable; to tie; to drag; a painter.

148 繲 *hsieh³ 'kiai* old garments.

150 絡 *ch'i¹ k'ih,* a sort of coarse hempen fabric made of the Dolichos bean, formerly used for towels and handkerchiefs.

154 繢 *k'uei⁴ kw'ei'* thrums left from weaving; red threads used in adorning hats; to color, to sketch; to embroider.

績 *chi¹ tsih,* to wind silk; business, affairs; to spin thread, especially of hemp; duties, services; to complete an undertaking; finished.

纘 *tsuan³ 'tswan* to tie things together; to carry on, to take up where others left off; to imitate, as to copy one's virtues.

繽 *p'in¹ ˌpin¹* colored silk mixed, a confused blending of colors; mixed, crowded.

續 *hsü⁴ suh,* to connect; a supplement; to succeed to; to continue; to join on, to keep up, to carry on what another began.

160 繀 *p'i³ p'ih,* to dress hemp; to work fibres of hemp into thread for weaving.

䌷 *pi⁴ pih,* a net for catching fish, having a frame, which shuts down and incloses them.

辮 *pien⁴'* the pigtail; to plait; to intertwine a queue.

161 縟 *ju⁴ juh,* adorned, beautified with colors; gay, pretty; lustrous, as a gem; elegant, ornate; to reckon with; to collect together.

162 縋 *chui⁴'* a cord; to let down, as by a rope in a well; to suspend by a rope.

繐 *sui⁴'* a string to hang things to the girdle; a fringe, a tassel, an edge of loose threads.

繾 *ch'ien⁴ k'ien'* joined inseparably; attached to, as warm friends, or as bad men in a ring or cabal.

縫 *fêng² ˌfung* to sew; to unite, to baste; a seam, a crack; an opportunity; a chance.

繨 *ta¹·⁴ tah,* a knot; (unauthorized).

連 *'lien²* connected fast together.

163 綁 *'pang³* to tie, to bind, to bandage, a bandage.

164 繉 *hsiu³ 'siu ˌts'iu* to put on a crupper; to put a crupper on a horse; a crupper; to shakle a horse's fore legs.

165 綵 *'ts'ai³* coloured silk; particolored, variegated.

172 維 *wei² ˌwéi* the curtain of a carriage; but, only; a net, a corner or angle; to tie, to connect; to help.

繀 same as 繀 120. 46.

173 繻 *hsü¹ ˌsü* close-woven variegated silk like balzarine; the edge; loose fringed or raveled edges, frayed out, which when brought together would afford proof of the identity of the piece.

174 綪 *ch'ien⁴ ts'ien'* a dark reddish color dyed by the Chinese madder (Rubia) on silk; a

light azure color; to tighten a string that it will not loosen.

175 緋 *fei*[1] ₍*féi* dark red or purplish colored silk, of which officers of the first rank make their robes.

176 緬 ʻ*mien*[3] fine silk thread; to think of the absent; to reflect; to imagine; light.

177 緯 *k'o*[2] *k'oh*, to seam; to form the woof for a piece in the loom; in *Cantonese:* a loop; to stroll, to go about.

178 緯 *wei*[4] *wéi*ʼ to weave; the woof; tassels; parallels of latitude; transverse lines, those which cross the breadth of a thing; to weave, to twine in.

179 纖 *hsien*[1] ₍*sien* small, fine, like silken fibers; silk woven with black woof and white warp; delicate, mean, niggardly; to prick; atom like; a millionth part.

181 纈 *chieh*[2] *hieh*, to bind silk, as when dyeing it; tied up in skeins; to tie together; a knot; a joint, a knuckle; a quarrel, an altercation; a lawsuit.

類 *lei*[4] *léi*ʼ knots in silk thread; a defect, a flaw; incomplete; as the moon in its various phases; perverse, harsh; out of sorts.

188 繒 *ku*[2] *kuh*, a sort of silk like sarcenet; tied up, raveled, knotted.

189 縞 ʻ*kao*[3] plain, white, unadorned, simple; to boil silk; a kind of lustrous silk.

198 纚 ₍*li*[2] a rope to fasten a boat, a painter; ʻ*si* a well-woven gauze with square checks, used for kerchiefs; ʻ*shi* long.

200 縻 ₍*mi*[2] a halter for an ox; to tie up; to ally, to bind to one.

201 繟 *huang*[2] *hwang*ʼ a cord; to tie with a string.

205 繩 *shêng*[2] ₍*shing* string, rope; to warn; to restrict; cord, line; to adjust; to praise.

121 缶 *fou*[4] ʻ*feu* crockery; earthenware vessels; a wine jar; a measure holding four 斛 *huh;* a vase on which the ancient marked time.

10 缿 *tiao*[4] black-glazed earthen jars, without ears.

30 罈 ₍*t'an*[2] a wine bottle.

37 缺 *ch'üeh*[1] *k'üeh*, a want; to vacate; vacancy; short; a broken or defective vessel.

41 罇 ₍*tsun*[1] a pan, a vat, a bottle, phial, flask; a decanter, an amphora; to drink from a bottle.

46 缸 ₍*kang*[1] an earthenware vessel, a vat, a jar.
48 缸

51 缾 ₍*p'ing*[2] a water pitcher, a vase, a bottle.

75 䂓 *ch'a*[2] a fragment of pottery; to split off.

79 罄 *ch'ing*[4] *k'ing*ʼ an empty jar; a kind of bell; exhausted; to drain; entirely, stable, strict.

罄 *ch'i*[4] *k'i*ʼ a vessel entirely emptied of its contents.

86 罄 same as 罄 121. 154.

98 缶 same as 缶 121.

102 罍 same as 櫑 75. 102.

108 罏 ₍*lu*[2] a wine jar, short and wide mouthed, made of bronze or porcelain.

130 缶 ₍*yao*[2] a jar or vase; a crockery or earthenware vessel or pitcher.

141 罅 *hsia*[4] *hia*ʼ rent, cracked; a crevice, an opening; a fissure, a chance, an occasion, a pretext, foppish; dirty.

146 罈 ₍*t'an*[2] earthenware jars or jugs for spirits, oil, or other liquids, holding four gallons or less; they are inclosed in netting with handles.

154 罌 *ying*[1] earthenware jars with small mouths, and two or four ears, through which a cord is run to carry them by; a vase, a jar; a gallipot, a pitcher.

172 罋 same as 甕 98. 172.

罐 *kuan*[4] *kwan*[3] a jar, jug, or mug; a pitcher.

122 网 same as 罔 122. 8.

1 罘 *fou*[2] *ˏfeu* a net to catch rabbits; a screen or intervening frame work.

罝 *chüeh*[1] *ˏtsié* a net for catching hares or rabbits.

8 罔 *ˊwang*[3] confounded; not; without; a net; stopped, hindered, deceived, entangled; nothing; to weave or twist; to do wrong, to impose upon.

18 罻 *chi*[1] *ki*[3] a kind of fishing net or seine made of hair.

20 罦 *ti*[1] *tih*, to string a fish.

罩 same as 罩 122. 39.

24 罱 *ˊlan*[3] a two leaved clasping net, which springs together as it incloses the fish, and holds them from escaping.

罩 *chao*[4] a cover; to shade; a basket for snaring fish by covering them in the mud; to protect; to catch; to envelop.

30 罟 *ˊku*[3] a net for birds; a drag-net; involved, as in a net; a net full.

32 罣 *kua*[4] *kwa*[3] to hook on to; an impediment, an obstacle; to fall into a snare, to hinder; not at ease, as a bird in a net; to think of.

39 罦 *ˏfu*[1] a spring net, for trapping pheasants.

41 罻 *wei*[4] *wéi*[3] a small net, which was directed to be set in the autumn.

49 罽 *hsüan*[4] *süen*[3] a snare used by hunters for entangling the feet of birds or beasts.

51 罕 *ˊhan*[3] rare, scarce, few, unfrequent, seldom; a net for birds.

57 罧 *ˏti*[2] a net for entrapping rabbits, which was made by a bow that sprung and caught them by the leg.

61 罔 *ssŭ*[1] *ˏsz*[3] a movable screen placed in the passages and gateways of a house.

罹 *ˏli*[2] sorrow, grief; to encounter, to happen to; to incur.

62 罛 *yü*[4] *yuh*, a fine drag-net, having nine satchels or bags woven inside it; in *Cantonese:* to twirl; to lift the dress in walking.

73 罾 *tsêng*[1] *ˏtsăng* a square lifting net, suspended to a frame and let down by a long rope.

75 罶 *shêu*[4] *shăn*[3] a trap for fishes, made at Canton by digging a hole in a tidal creek covering it with sticks, and collecting the fish at low water.

77 罡 *ˏkang*[1] a large star; the god who lives in it.

83 罠 *ˏmin*[2] to entrap, to hook; a net to catch the hares, and wild hogs, and dogs.

86 罷 *ˏp'i*[2] *pi*[2] a species of bear spotted white and black.

97 罛 *ˏku*[1] a large fishing-net, such as is dragged between the smacks off the southern coasts.

102 罶 *ˊliu*[3] a line of stakes across a stream to entrap fish; a weir; an oval coop trap for taking crabs.

109 置 *chih*[4] *chi*[3] to buy, to place, to appoint; to dismiss; to let go; to establish; to arrange; to employ; to judge; to decide.

110 罞 *mêng*[2] *ˏmung* a large lasso or net for catching deer by throwing it over their horns.

117 罿 *ch'ung*[1] a spring-net to catch birds; a frame to entrap rabbits.

120 罰 same as 罰 122. 130.

羅 *lo*[2] a net; a sort of silk; to arrange; openworked, lace-like; to spread out; a sieve.

125 署 *shu*[4] a public office; acting temporarily, in the place of; a tribunal; to place, to appoint to an office.

130 罷 *pa*[4] to stop; say no more about it; to suffice, to cease from; to finish; to strike work; enough; *p'i* wearied.

罰 *chüan*[4] *küen* to suspend; to hang up, to bind with a cord; to entrap by a noose; to entangle in a gin; to catch in a net; a bird-net.

149 罰 *fa*[2] *fah*, to punish, to fine; punishment, to flog; a crime, a fault; a petty offence.

纛 *luan*[2] *lwan* a net for catching pigs and other small ground animals.

172 罹 *li*[2] a kind of white straw hat, which was adorned with egret's plumes and feathers.

175 罪 *tsui*[4] crime; punishment; retribution; to criminate; sin, fault; to regard one as guilty; injury, damage; a bamboo net for fish; to become involved, as a law-breaker.

177 羈 *chi*[1] *ki* an inn, a hospice, a caravansary, a tavern; to lodge.

羈 *chi*[1] *ki* a halter; to restrain, to pull the bit; to bridle or hold in; to detain in durance; to arrest; to economize; a coiffure; a girl's tuft of hair.

187 罵 *ma*[4] to scold, to revile, to rail at; to abuse with vile language.

198 罷 *lu*[4] *luh*, a small lifting net made fine to inclose minnows and young fish.

210 齊 *chi*[3] *tsi* to squeeze out juice or water with the hand; to press and strain out.

123 羊 *yang*[2] the sheep, or goat; the antilope or gazelle; to roam, to saunter.

羴 *mi*[3] the bleating of a sheep.

1 羞 *hsiu*[1] *siu* shame; to blush; confused; chagrin; to nourish; to employ; viands, delicacies, savory food; to present.

4 羑 *yu*[4] *yiu* to lead on the right way; right, reason; to entice.

8 羶 *shan*[1] *shen* smell of animals; rank, frowzy; the rank odor of sheep or goats.

9 羷 *chien*[3] *lien* a ram or deer with three curls in its horns.

羚 same as 198. 麤 173.

10 羌 *ch'iang*[1] *k'iang* contrary, strong, obstinate; educated; elegant; to return; *kiang* in want.

11 羭 *yü*[2] in the Hia dynasty, a black ram; credit, reputation; the name of a god of the hills.

18 羒 *fên*[2] *fǎn* a ram; a ewe.

27 羱 *yüan*[2] *yuen* a species of sheep with large horns, of which things can be made; it is fond of fighting and resembles an ass in size.

30 羝 *ti*[3] an old name for a ram or ewe; a sheep of black and white color.

群 *ch'ün*[2] *k'iün* a flock, a herd, a crowd; a concourse, a company; friends, equals, companions; plural; the whole of, entire; to agree; to sort with.

羣 *hsien*[2] *hien* an animal of the cervine family; an elk.

羶 *mei*[3] *méi* handsome, beautiful; fine; good; excellent; well; happy; to delight in, to esteem; to commend.

37 美 *ta*[1] *tah*, a lambkin recently born; to have an easy parturition like Shinnung's mother.

奎

40 羜 *chu*[4] a lamb five months old.

羜 ˏ*t'o*[2] a fabulous animal like a ram; having nine tails and four ears.

49 羝 ˏ*pa*[1] a sow; a two year old or large hog; dried or jerked meat.

62 羠 *chan*[4] a pen staked around to guard sheep.

義 *i*[4] righteous, righteousness, equity; common, free by public contribution or government appropriation.

羲 *hsi*[1] ˏ*hi* the founder of the Chinese monarchy; breath, vapor.

73 羯 *chieh*[2] *kieh*, *hsieh*[4] to castrate a ram; a deer's skin.

76 羨 *hsien*[4] *sien*[3] to covet, to admire; overplus; to desire; to laud; a remainder; ˏ*yen* the path leading under ground to a tomb.

77 羸 *li*[4] *lih*, a black goat; its skin is used for garments.

79 羖 same as 羝 123. 30.

83 羝 ˏ*ti*[1] a ram or buck; a he-goat; a ram three years old.

85 羕 *yang*[4] a rising of water.

羨 same as 羨 123. 76.

86 羔 ˏ*kao*[1] a lamb, a kid.

羹 *kêng*[1] ˏ*kăng* broth, soup; a spoon.

102 羻 ˏ*fan*[2] a very small-sized deer.

109 著 *chao*[2] *cho*[2] *choh*, *chê*[1] to cover over, to put on, as clothes; to cause, to order, to send, to place; at, in, present; must, ought; yes, so, truly, right; a way, a manner; to add; correct, suitable; same as 著.

116 羫 *ch'iang*[1] ˏ*k'iang* the ribs or skeleton of a sheep; a classifier of sheep after they have been butchered *k'ung*[3] dried mutton.

117 羣 ˏ*t'ung*[2] a lamb whose horns have not grown.

123 羶 *shan*[1] ˏ*shen* the rank odor of sheep or goats; frowzy; same as 羶 123. 8.

羼 ˋ*ch'an*[3] sheep crowding as each one tries to get out first; to put in confusion, as records or books disarranged.

130 羸 *lei*[2] ˏ*léi* lean, meagre, emaciated, fallen away; feeble, infirm, debilitated; entangled; turned over.

154 羵 *fên*[2] ˏ*făn* a sprite, shaped like a half-formed ram; a sheep with a big head.

124 羽 ˋ*yü*[3] feathers, wings, plumes; a banner or signal of feathers; the fifth of the five kinds of musical sounds; cloth having a rough feel, as bunting; quick, flying.

2 翀 ˏ*ch'ung*[1] to fly up, to mount to the skies, as an eagle.

8 翼 *hsien*[1] ˏ*hien* to fly.

9 翎 ˏ*ling*[2] wings, feathers, a plume or pendent tail feather.

翏 ˏ*liao*[2] the continuous blast of a gale; a steady breeze; *liu*[3] the darting of a lark, as it soars on high.

翰 *han*[4] a pencil, a letter; literature; protracted; white; a prop; to fly high; a fabulous bird like a pheasant.

12 翁 *wêng*[1] ˏ*wăng* an old man, a title of respect; venerable; a graybeard; a husband; the feathers on the neck.

18 翁 *fên*[1] ˏ*făn* to fly; soaring.

翦 *chien*[3] ˋ*tsien* to cut off smooth, to clip even; to intercept, as an army stops the way; to shear; even, regular, as feathers grow; to reduce; to kill, to extirpate; shears, scissors; same as 剪.

24 翠 *ts'ui*[4] blue; the kingfisher; the feathers of the turquoise kingfisher.

28 𢦏 ˏhung² to fly about.

30 翕 hsi² hih, to collect, to reassemble, to unite; to raise; to harmonize; abounding, full.

狗 chü³ ʿkü plumes which have become crooked; a horse whose hind feet are white; the feather on an arrow.

翹 ch'iao² ˏk'iao to fly downwards.

32 翹 ch'iao² ˏk'iao the long tail-feathers, which turn up; to elevate; to raise the head, to look up; high, elevated; a sort of alarm flag; dangerous, suspended; distant.

33 翻 ˏt'ao² a sort of flabellum used by mummers; a banner ornamented with feathers, used by actors; a feather insignia.

35 𢦏 ˏtsung¹ the short uneven flight of a magpie, up and down, but not far or swift in its course.

37 翠 sê⁴ seh, to fly swiftly; to clasp; shah, feathers used to adorn a coffin.

38 翣 sha⁴ shah, feathers used to adorn coffins; a great flabellum of thin wood, ornamented with clouds and figures, carried with the coffins of dignitaries.

48 翃 kung⁴ to fly to a place; to reach, to arrive at.

55 羿 i⁴ name of a famous rebel in the Hia dynasty.

62 𢦏 ʿchan³ to fly swift and powerfully; ˏtsien martial; warlike.

63 翩 ˏp'ien¹ to fly about; to run to and fro; fluttering; bustle, running here and there.

65 翅 ch'ih⁴ ch'i ʾ wings, fins; shark's fins.

66 翛 hsiao¹ ˏsiao the rapid flight of birds; injury to a bird's plumage; quick, flighty.

72 翼 ch'ih⁴ ch'i ʾ the primary feathers of the wing; a pinion, a quill; strong; rapacious, as a hawk.

73 易 t'a¹ t'ah, the rushing sound of wings; as of a flock of scared wild fowl suddenly rising.

77 翩 hui⁴ hwui ʾ the sound of a phœnix; the noise of a flock of birds.

79 翳 ˏi¹ to cover, to hide, to screen; a fan; to repress; to seclude from observation; to destroy; a dimness in the eyes; trees withering away; a gay colored bird like a phœnix.

102 翼 i⁴ yi⁴ yih, wings; to assist; sails; flanks or wings of an army; to shelter or defend; to be reverent; leisure, cordial; vigorous; daring; well-ordered, exuberant, flourishing; next.

翻 ˏfan¹ to fly about; to turn over; to upset; to return; to revise; to translate; vacillating; to change.

106 習 hsi² sih, to practise; custom, habit; skilled; used to, ready at; use; repeatedly, familiarized with; mellow; a continued flight; to repeat the same act.

翫 wan⁴ ʾ to study till weary of a thing; to get tired of doing a thing or being with a person.

107 翡 ˏp'i¹ to spread out, to expand, as wings; outspread wings.

109 翼 huan¹ ˏhwan hasty, quick; a short flight, like a sparrow's.

117 翌 i⁴ yih, bright, as it will be on the morrow.

翊 i⁴ yih, to assist; standing ready to fly.

123 翔 hsiang² ˏsiang to soar, to hover over; to look back on; to roam.

125 翥 chu⁴ ʾ to fly upward; to soar into the sky, as a phœnix.

129 翩 su⁴ suh, the sound of many birds flying.

132 翱 ao² ˏngao to fly like a hawk, to skim.

159 翬 *hui*[1] *ˌhwui* to fly swiftly and with noise, as a pheasant does; a powerful rapid flight; colored, variegated.

172 翟 *chai*[2] *tih*, the Tartar pheasant, whose plumage furnishes feathers for flabellums and other articles; its feathers; dresses ornamented with feathers.

耀 *yao*[4] bright, glorious; to dazzle; to illumine, to shine on; lustrous, shining.

175 翡 *fei*[3] *fěi*ʾ variegated; a kind of kingfisher; malachite; jadite.

189 翯 *hsio*[2] *hioh*, the glistering white plumage of cranes and other birds, as they are seen flying; the reflection of the sunlight on water.

198 翮 *ko*[1] *hoh*, *ho*[1] the barrel or root of a feather; a quill; a pinion.

125 老 *ʿlao*[3] old, aged, venerable, a term of respect resembling Sire, Signor; an officer; skilful; inert; not zealous; really, very.

1 考 *ʿk'ao*[3] aged; longevity, ancestors; to examine, to compare; to question, as candidates at a competetive examination; to strike on.

25 耆 *ʿtien*[3] the grimy spots on the face of an old person.

30 耇 *kou*[3] *ʿkeu* a face looking as if grimed with dirt from very old age; senile, very old, decrepit.

72 耆 *ch'i*[2] *k'i* a man of sixty; old; aged, superior; strong; to direct, to adjust; to promote; a scar.

82 耄 *mao*[4] an old man over seventy up to eighty or ninety; senile; decrepit, in second childhood.

106 耆 *ché*[2] *ʿché* this, he, it, they, who; that; which; what.

133 耋 *tieh*,[2] age of seventy or eighty, an octagenarian; aged, infirm; dun featured and colored like iron.

126 而 *êrh*[2] *ˍʿrh* the whiskers; the bones of the jaws; and, as, but, on the contrary; together, also, if.

37 耎 *juan*[1] *ˌjwan* to increase from small beginning, as growing hair; soft, weak; to withdraw and then increase.

38 耍 *shua*[3] *shaʾ* to play; to fence; to gamble; to sport; to trifle with, as fire-arms; games.

41 耐 *nai*[4] patient; to bear; to forbear, to endure; in *Cantonese:* a time, a while, a period of endurance.

45 耑 *tuan*[1] *ˌtwan* the spring or cause of anything; same as 專 41. 159.

59 耏 same as 耐 126. 41.

127 耒 *lei*[3] *léiʾ* a plough; the handle and beam of a plow.

7 耕 *kêng*[1] *ˌkăng* to plough, to cultivate; to be diligent; to labor at.

耘 *yün*[2] *ˍyun* to weed, to hoe, to remove grass and other plants from fields; to take harmful things away.

12 耙 *ˍp'a*[2] a rake, or harrow.

13 耩 *chiang*[3] *ʿkiang* to plow, to cultivate the soil.

19 耡 *ˍch'u*[2] to cultivate, agriculture; to assist in working land to pay taxes.

耜 *chia*[1] *ˌkia* a flail; a cangue.

30 耤 same as 耘 127. 7.

35 耸 *ˌtsung*[1] to sow seed without first ploughing the ground.

38 耬 *lou*[2] *ˍleu* a small dibbling cart, which makes a furrow and drops the seed as it is dragged over the fields.

39 耔 *tzŭ*[1] *ˌtszʾ* to hoe up earth around the roots of plants.

42 耖 *ˌch'ao*[1] to harrow ground over after ploughing; a harrow; to scatter seed.

49 耜 *ssŭ⁴ sz'* a kind of ancient ditching spade with a foot-rest, shaped like a plowshare, or Irish fac.

耙 *p'a² pa⁴* a rake or harrow, a drag; a clamp used in mending crockery.

61 耰 *yu¹ ˏyiu* a harrow or roller to cover in the grain when sown; a beetle for breaking clods; to cover in seed.

72 耤 *chi² tsih*, the emperor's field of a thousand *meu* was anciently that on which he began the plowing himself in order to encourage the people; used for *tsie'* 藉 to borrow.

82 耗 *hao⁴'* to lessen, to waste, to spoil; a rat; to consume; to spend, to injure; vicious; bad.

102 耡 *tsŭ¹ ˏtsz'* to plow; fields which have been cultivated a year.

114 耦 *ou³ ˊngeu* a pair, an even number; two persons plowing together; a fellow, a mate; to match; to pervade all nature, thorough.

117 種 *ch'uang² ˏchw'ang* to sow seed; to plant seed in the ground.

161 耨 *non⁴ neu'* to hoe, to weed, a hoe; to study.

128 耳 *érh³ ˇrh* the ear; handles (of a box); a side; a final particle.

1 耵 *ˊting³* the secretion in the ear.

3 聃 *ˏtan¹* ears without a rim on the lobe; an ancient term for a teacher.

5 耻 *ché⁴ cheh*, long ears, a sign of wisdom.

8 聤 *ˏt'ing²* a fluid and fetid secretion from the ear.

9 聆 *ˏling²* to hear, to try sounds, to pay attention to; to listen; to obey.

14 耽 *ˊtan¹* to loiter, to delay; excessive; lustful, addicted to pleasure; pendent ears, reaching to the shoulders, considered to be a sign of longevity.

26 聊 *ˏliao²* a ringing in the ears, carelessly, anyhow; to depend on; to wish; to guess, to consider; perhaps; then.

28 聋 *ˏhung²* a noise or drumming in the ear; to speak into another's ear because of his deafness.

29 聚 *chŭ⁴ tsŭ'* to assemble; an assemblage; to gather, to call or invite an assembly; to collect; to converge, as to a focus; popular, to tend to, to concur, meeting; a dwelling place.

30 聖 *shêng⁴ shing'* sacred, holy, canonized; wise; perfect, sage; a tree of knowledge.

32 聽 *ˏt'ing¹* to hear; to wait; to listen; to understand, quiet, still; to obey; *t'ing'* to receive, to comply with; to accord, to be listened to; to acknowledge, to wait for; as, let.

37 耷 *ta¹ tah*, pendent; to hang down; great ears, those which hang over like a hog's or spaniel's.

40 聹 *ˊning³* ear-wax.

52 聯 *ˏlien²* to join, to connect, joined, associated; to make alliance with, to assemble; in *Cantonese*: to baste.

53 聩 *kuo⁴ kwoh*, the rim of the ear, the outer part of the lobe.

60 聳 *tsung⁴ ˊsung* quick; to stimulate; to hear; deaf; high, elevated, ambitious; to rise; to urge, to incite, to respect; to alarm.

61 恥 same as 耻 128. 77.

聰 聰 *ˏts'ung¹* ready, astute; sharp-witted; to perceive clearly, to discriminate intelligently; quickness of perception.

62 馘 *kuo*[4] *kwoh*, to cut off the hands of the slain and of stubborn prisoners taken in battle; and then to take their left ears as evidence of victory.

職 *chih*,[2] to control; office; an officer; used for I, when an officer speaks of himself; title; to oversee; presents from other states; single; really, certainly; numerous, duties.

66 聱 *ao*[2] *ngao* refusing to hear another.

77 耻 *ch'ih*[3] *ch'i* shame; to blush, to redden; disgraced, humbled, ashamed.

79 聲 *shêng*[1] *shing* sound, noise, tone, voice, music, harmony; a cry; language; verbally; reputation, celebrity; to praise.

85 聾 same as 聾 194. 85.

86 聆 *kêng*[3] *kăng* bright; resolute, constant, sincere, straight forward; melancholy.

102 聘 *p'in*[4] *p'ing*[4] to ask; to betroth, to inquire; to invite with a present, as an officer by a prince; to espouse, the betrothal presents; a gift, a portion.

璫 *tang*[1] an ear whose lobe reaches the neck, such as are seen on images of gods and regarded as a mark of intelligence.

105 聯 *k'uei*[2] *kw'ei* very deaf, unable to hear when the ear is close to one.

115 聊 *chiu*[1] *tsiu* a ringing in the ears.

116 聖 *ti*[3] hard of hearing from disease; a disease in the ear; also read *chih*, and *toh*,.

128 聶 *nieh*,[4] to whisper, as when putting the mouth to another's ear; to mix; to lisp; to take up, as one's garments.

135 聒 *kua*[1,4] *kwah*, a clamor, a din; very importunate; bothering, distracting; to stun one; to injure an affair by talking.

154 聵 *wai*[4] deaf, arising from defect in the ear or age; born deaf.

163 耶 *yeh*[2] *yé* father; interrogative particle, an appellation of a father.

169 聞 *wên*[2] *wăn* to hear, to smell; to learn by report; fame, news; small; a scent; *wăn*[4] to state to; where the voice reaches; character; noise.

212 聾 *lung*[2] deaf, hard of hearing; unperceived or hidden, like a thing covered up.

129 聿

yü[4] *yuh*, a thing to write with, as a style, pen, or pencil; to narrate, to declare; to obey, to follow; then; suddenly.

62 肇 66 肇 *chao*[4] to commence, to lay a foundation, to institute; to project; at first; the beginning; to rectify; to strike, capable, intelligent.

78 肄 *ssŭ*[4] *sz'* to dig a grave in a void place; a grave opened to receive the coffin.

91 肅 *su*[4] *suh*, dread, fear, awe, respect; reverential; cold; to advance, to get on; a resolute will; to write a letter.

111 肄 *i*[4] practised in, versed in; to accustom one's self; to serve assiduously; toil, distress; pain; tender sprouts that shoot up from a stump.

168 肆 *ssŭ*[4] *sz'* four, profligate, excess; to arrange; to set forth; ruinous, reckless; a market place; to expose; to exhibit; now; abruptly, to refuse.

130 肉 月

jou[4] *juh*, meat, flesh; the rim of a cash; fat, fleshy; corporeal.

1 胚 胚 *p'ei*[1] *p'i*[1] *p'éi* embryo; clouds; vaporous; unburnt bricks; to stop; misty, uncondensed vapor; an unformed, unfinished thing; a foetus one month old.

烝 *chêng*[1] *ˏching* the cooked meat that fills a sacrificial basin, at an offering; swollen; doltish; to ascend.

2 胖 *p'ang*[1,4] *pang*[3] stout, fleshy, fat, obese, large limbed; slices of meat.

4 肴 *yao*[2] *ˏhiao hsiao*[2] savory viands; meats dressed for the table with the bones in; sacrificed meats; delicacies for a feast.

肚 *ˏtu*[1] a paunch; a beetle or heavy mallet.

胙 *tsu*[4] roast flesh offered to gods and ancestors; blessing, rank, happiness; a seat, a place.

肺 *tzŭ*[3] *'tsz'* the fragments left after eating; meat with bones in it.

脈 *mo*[4] *meh, mai*[4] the pulse, veins, arteries; water courses in the ground; a line of succession; descent, percentage.

5 肱 *ko*[1] *hih, hsi*[4] *kuei*[4] the elbow; the breast-bone; the body shaking from fear.

8 胲 *ˏkai*[4] the great toe; the hair on it; the articulation of the jaw; the jowl; an enlisting contract.

肓 *mang*[2] *ˏhwang* severe illness; the thorax; the space between the heart and diaphragm.

膨 *hêng*[1] *ˏhăng* puffed up; fat, obese.

膻 *'t'an*[3] the membrane that divides the lungs; the external region or centre of the thorax, used for 羶 *ˏshen* frowzy, rank.

胶 *hsiao*[2] *ˏhiao* a sound, arising from cracking the joints; the shinbone; in *Fuhchau:* the leg or foot; a classifier of one of a pair.

9 臉 *'lien*[3] the face, the countenance, the cheek; reputation, honor, character; *ˏts'ien* a dish made of fish and vegetables spiced, given to the poor.

脊 *chi*[3,2] *tsih*, the spine, a ridge; a sierra; the fur on the back of an animal; convergent, as the ribs; a bone; a principle; the back bone.

胗 same as 疹 104. 9.

10 胱 *kuang*[1] *ˏkwang* the bladder.

脁 *ˏt'iao*[1] to offer flesh at a sacrifice; the flesh thus offered; *ˏyao* good.

脫 *t'o*[1] *t'oh*, to take off, to avoid; to escape; the flesh leaving the bones; emaciated; spoiled and dissolving; to undress; to get out of; to evade; to leave, to allude to; if; perhaps; *tui*[3] leisurely.

脎 *tsa*[1] *ˏkia* the nipple; a teat; a pap.

11 朒 *no*[4] *noh*, the new moon seen in the east; to be taken as an equivoque denoting great haste.

12 肙 *p'i*[3] *p'ih*, to blow water into meat to increase its weight; gross, fat, as blubber.

腆 *'t'ien*[3] thick; large, good; much, abundance, plenty; enough of; rich, as food; to be prosperous; to forget; a long time; skilled at.

肸 *hsi*[1] *hih*, sounds spreading and prolonging, as that of bells; buzz of gnats; reports going abroad.

腠 *ˏlien*[2] the calf of the leg; the spleen in animals.

16 肌 *chi*[1] *ˏki* the human flesh, the body; the meat on the bones.

臝 *'lo*[3] naked-like animals having very short hair, like the elephant, tiger, or leopard; a fabulous monster like the tapir.

臝 *'lo*[3] unclothed; fruits with hard shells.

17 **腡** same as 頤 181. 17.

胐 same as 腷 130. 44.

18 **肕** *jên⁴ jǎn³* tough, not brittle; strong, but flexible, like tendons; tenacious, like wire; sediment.

肩 *ˌpan²* to confer; many; *ˌfǎn* bigheaded.

19 **肋** *lei⁴ lieh⁴ leh,* the ribs, the sides; *ˌkin* a tendon, a sinew.

脅 *hsieh² hieh, chieh²* the ribs, the sides; the space under the arms; to intimidate, to reprimand, to take advantage of; to bring together.

20 **肋** same as 吻 30. 20.

胷 *hsiung¹ ˌhiung* the breast, the thorax, the bosom; the feelings, the heart; the affections; clamor; brawling.

胞 *ˌpao¹* the womb; the placenta; brotherly, uterine; a fish's bladder; a vesicle, a blister; to swell up.

21 **背** *pei⁴ péi³* the back; behind, rear; to oppose, to prevaricate; to turn the back on; to feign; to be proved false.

24 **胖** *p'ang⁴⁾* stout, fleshy, fat; hearty; jolly, as if one had nothing to disturb him; the half of a carcase; a slice.

腩 *ˊnan³* to boil meat; dried meat; in *Cantonese:* the flesh on the belly of an animal; a fat abdomen.

脾 *ˌp'i²* the spleen; the digestion, the temper, the whimsies of a character; to stop.

26 **脆** *ts'ui⁴⁾* gristle; brittle; cartilage; delicate; easily broken; crackling; short; light, as pastry; trifling; unsteady in character.

脚 *chiao³ kioh, chio²* the foot, the leg; stable, firm; a profession, a calling; cleverness, skill; workmen, laborers.

28 **育** *yü⁴ yuh,* to bear, to bring up, to nourish; to rear, to support; to educate in virtue, to bring forward and increase; to have the means of living.

肱 *ˌkung¹* the upper part of the arm; the humerus; an officer, a support to the ruler.

能 *nêng² ˌnǎng* able to, can; ability, talent, skill; competent; may; in *Cantonese:* unlucky; to tie up.

育 *ch'ü² ˌk'ü* the side over the ribs; the flank, as of an animal; an opening in the side; to open as a carpet bag; to throw down; to discard, to reject.

29 **肢** *pa² pah,* hair on the thigh; the short hair on the flesh.

30 **肙** *yüan¹ ˌyuen* a small worm; to twist or wrench; to surround; empty.

肢 same as 肢 130. 65.

胴 *tung⁴⁾* the 2nd large intestine or colon; form, appearance; honest.

腡 *ˌlo²* the fine marks and lines in the palm, by which one's fortune is determined; in *Cantonese:* to waste or misapply a thing; or apply it uselessly.

胸 *ch'ü² ˌk'ü* strips of meat cut from the flanks and dried in the wind; to offer dried meat in sacrifice.

脗 *wén³ ˊwǎn* to join, to match, to blend as one; mingling and blending, as the sky and sea.

胡 *ˌhu²* blindly, recklessly; a lane; the dewlap of an ox; why? what? how? long, lasting; distant; foreign; Mongols, Huns.

肯 same as 股 130. 79.

胎 *ˌt'ai¹* the womb; pregnancy, conception; to commence, a receptacle; a condition of; to run away.

腭 *o*[4] *ngoh*, the roof of the mouth.

臊 ˏ*sao*[4] ashamed; bashful; mortified; fat; lard; raw meat; rank, rancid; strong, as goats; fetid.

胳 *ko*[2] *koh*, the armpit; the side; in *Pekingese:* a stain, a flaw, a blemish.

膸 *ch'uai*[1] *chw'ai*[1] fat that is flabby and soft like a hog's; flesh that is soft like marrow or suet.

膳 *shan*[4] *shen*[1] good cuisine; the richest fare; savory food; viands; a meal.

31 胷 same as 胸 130. 20.

胭 ˏ*yen*[1] the throat; rouge; a cosmetic.

腘 *kuo*[1] *kwoh*, the popliteal space under the knee; the calf of the leg.

32 肚 ʿ*tu*[3] the belly; the heart, the mind, the stomach; a bellyfull, a good deal; the temper or mind.

脞 ʿ*ts'o*[4] minced meat; hashed; broken to bits, ruined, spoiled; to attend to trifles; crisp, brittle.

膮 *hsiao*[1] ˏ*hiao* soup made from pork cut up and boiled thoroughly; savory, fragrant.

腄 ˏ*ch'ui*[2] a thick indurated scar; the buttocks; the spur or hallux on a cock.

膛 ˏ*t'ang*[2] the centre of the breast; the swell or bellying of a jar; the capacity of a vessel; fat, plump, corpulent.

33 肫 *jên*[3] ʿ*jän* to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

瘠 *i*[4] lean, poor, cadaverous.

34 膨 ˏ*p'ang*[2] to swell, as with the dropsy or a tumor; in *Fu-chau:* dull, stupid; fatty, to cover close.

35 脧 *hsüan*[1] ˏ*süen* shriveled, diminished; to take from; ˏ*tsui* the privates of an infant; to move the mouth.

腹 *fu*[2,4] *fuh*, the bowels; trusted friends; to carry in the arms; the seat of the mind; thick, substantial, dear; the earth becauses it embraces all things.

36 腋 *yeh*[4] *yih*, the armpit; the side of the body; the part under the fore legs of animals.

胥 same as 腕 130. 40.

37 腠 *ts'ou*[4] *ts'eu*[1] flesh next the skin; the muscle.

胯 *k'ua*[4] *kw'a*[1] legs; or thighs; the crotch or space between the legs; a fat appearance.

肮 *ang*[1] the navel.

腴 *yü*[4] *yuh*, the crop of birds; the lower ribs of an animal.

膠 ˏ*cha*[1] a scar; to adhere, to stick, as paste; cohering, close together.

胰 ˏ*i*[2] soap; the fat over the stomach or spleen; the caul or omentum; the flesh on the loin.

腌 *a*[1] *yeh*, *ang*[1] to salt down fish; to salt flesh.

38 齈 ʿ*nu*[3] granulation, as in the eyelids, the healthy granulations on a sore; pustules, roughened skin.

39 脖 *po*[2] *puh*, the neck, especially the back of it; the navel.

脬 ˏ*p'ao*[1] a bladder.

40 脘 *wan*[4] ʿ*kwan* stomach; flesh, marrow.

腕 *wan*[4,5] the wrist; the ankle; a flexible, easy moving, universal joint; to grasp, to twist.

腋 *o*[4] *ngoh*, putrid meat; flesh that has corrupted by hanging too long.

脘 *kuan*[3] ʿ*kwan* stomach; the core of a boil; the larynx, the ureter.

41 肘 *chou*[3] ʿ*chen* the elbow; the wrist or fore arm; to conceal; an old measure.

膊 *po⁴ poh*, the arm; dried meat; the humerus; the shoulder; to slice, to mangle.

42 肖 *hsiao⁴ siao'* to imitate, to follow in the ways of; to assimilate; to be like; a likeness or relationship between parent and child said to be proveable by mixing their blood; small, deteriorated, scattered and lost.

膫 *ˏliao²* the fat or tallow covering the intestines.

43 肓 *yu² ˏyin* a swelling or gathering; a wen or big wart; ganglionic swellings in the neck.

44 膈 *k'u¹ k'uh*, the seat, the buttocks.

膇 *chü¹ ˏkü* the dried flesh of birds and poultry; long duration.

45 肫 *chên¹ ˏchun* the cheek-bones; flesh dried for winter's use; the flesh under the chin; a meat; dumpling; used for 忳 61. 45.

46 膗 *ch'uai² ˏchw'ai* ugly, repulsive; obese, gross, and therefore unable to stir about.

47 腦 *'nao³* brains; glossy, soft, smooth, like marrow; gum camphor.

脛 *hsing⁴ king' kêng¹ ch'ing²* the shank or shin bone; the bone of the leg below the knee in animals and birds.

臘 *la⁴ lah*, to bind; the winter month; to dry flesh in the north wind; dried meats; to sacrifice to gods three days after the winter solstice.

48 肛 *ˏkang¹* the rectum, the anus; the large intestine or colon.

膗 *ˏch'ai¹* strips of meat dried in the north wind, for winter provision; *ˏts'o* rumbling in the belly; flatulent.

49 肥 *fei² ˏféi* fat, fleshy; rich, plentiful; to benefit one; unctuous; fertile.

膰 *'sun³* to cut up cooked meat with the bloody gravy; to make a hash of cold meat for recooking; to mix rice with meat.

50 肺 *fei⁴ féi'* the lungs; secret, mysterious; to plane or cut wood; *p'éi'* luxuriant.

膸 *hsin¹ hin'* the flesh of an ulcer exserted and becoming proud flesh; to swell.

51 肝 *ˏkan¹* the liver; intimate; passionate, irritable.

胼 *ˏpien¹* the hard skin on a laboring man's hands or feet; loose skin over a callosity; hard; callous.

52 胤 *yin⁴* the succession in a family of one generation after another; a line of posterity; heirs, generations; to imitate; to inherit; to succeed in.

53 腐 *'fu³* rotten, corrupted, spoiled; carious, unsound; inert, inapt, slow.

腑 *'fu³* viscera, bowels; stomach; bladder.

臁 *lien² 'k'ien ch'ien³* the sides of the leg; the flank or hollow part of the rump or loins of an animal; the meat in a dumpling.

54 脡 *'t'ing³* meat which has been dried in the sun and cut in strips; straight, stiff.

腱 *ch'ien² ˏk'ien* the insertion of a muscle or the tendon; a large muscle; to twang a dried tendon.

57 胤 *ˏt'i¹* a bent bone; a wry nose.

胼 *chiang³ 'kiang* skin that has become hard on the hand and foot; callous skin; a corn.

59 肜 *ˏyung²* to sacrifice two days in succession; a continual sacrifice, the one offered on the second day; *ˏch'ǎn* a vessel sailing quickly.

膨 *p'êng' ˏp'ǎng* puffed, swollen; very fat; bloated, like a sow.

61 腍 *jén⁴ 'jǎn* to gourmandize; good tasted; thoroughly cooked; mellow, ripe.

腮 *jên*[3] *'jän* ancient name of a district in *Sz'ch'uen.*

腮 *ˌsai*[1] the jaws, the side of the face; the jowls, the chops, that which moves when eating; the gill of fish.

臆 *i*[4] *yih,* the breast, the pit of the stomach; the heart or bosom; full; the thoughts, the feelings.

62 胾 *tzŭ*[4] *tsz'* to cut meat into steaks or cutlets; slices; morsels or bits of meats.

臘 *chih,*[1] pieces of meat a foot in length reckoned among betrothal presents; high, if not putrid meat; sticky, adhesive.

63 肩 *chien*[1] *ˌkien* the shoulders; to sustain; competent to; firm, solid; a beast when three years old.

膴 *pien*[4] the muscle or flesh attached to a tendon.

65 肢 *chih*[1] *ˌchi* the limbs; members.

66 脩 *hsiu*[1] *ˌsiu* dried meat; salary of teachers; meat prepared with spices; to enlarge; to play on; to prepare.

69 肵 *ch'i*[2] *ˌk'i* the wooden platter on which the tongue and heart of the sacrified ox or sheep was placed; to reverence.

70 肪 *ˌfang*[1] fat, especially the grease or fat of a goose.

膂 *'lü*[3] the spine; strength; the back bone; the basis of one's strength.

膀 *ˌp'ang*[2] the bladder; the region of the groin and false ribs.

71 膂 *knei*[4] *hwéi'* a sudden pain in the loins, a stitch in the back; a shooting pain across the back.

72 胆 *'tan*[3] the gall; courage, bravery; fortitude; endurance.

胸 *jun*[4] a kind of wingless insect or grub which once was found in such quantities in *Sz'ch'uen* as to give its name to the region in the Han dynasty.

腸 *ˌch'ang*[2] the intestines, the bowels; the feelings; affections.

脂 *chih*[1] *ˌchi* fat, lard, cosmetic, grease; gums; soap-stone; wealth; glory.

胆 same as 130. 73.

腊 *hsi*[1] *sih,* dried meat, or slices prepared for a journey; a long time; extreme, very, to lay aside, to put down; same as 臘 130. 47.

膧 *'ch'un*[3] corpulent, fat.

腥 *hsing*[1] *ˌsing* raw meat; stink; rank, noisome, strong; small ganglionic protuberances growing in the flesh; postules like rice.

73 膾 same as 鱠 195. 73.

腲 *yüeh*[1] *yueh,* a disease like a stiff joint or blighted limb, which prevents its free use.

膮 *ˌts'ao*[2] short, crisp, as crust; a rumbling in the stomach; to grease and dirty the dress; in *Fuchau:* the part above the thigh in a quarter of pork.

75 朱 *ˌchu*[1] the cheeks.

膩 *chê*[4] *cheh,* to slice off meat; to mince; a hash of mutton, beef and fish.

鰣 *ˌch'un*[1] the eggs of crabs, the roe of fish, or bird's eggs.

膝 *hsi*[2] *sih,* the knee; to gather around the knee, as children do.

膜 *mei*[2] *ˌméi* the first movement of the foetus.

膝 *jou*[2] *ˌjeu* good meat, fat and juicy; excellent, abundant; an affable, pleasing countenance.

76 肰 same as 臙 130. 53. also read *hiüh,* beef.

脮 *ch'ien*[1] *ˌhin hsin*[1] an ulcer beginning to slough or show proud flesh; gangrene commencing in a wound.

77 肯 *k'ěn*[3] *ˋk'ăng* to wish, to permit, to assent, voluntary; the flesh joined to the bone.

胵 *chêng*[1] *ˌching* to fry fish or flesh in a pan.

齒 same as 䚡 188. 77.

79 股 *ˋku*[3] the thighs; a gang or band; the rump; a strand in a rope; a slice; a share; a division, a detachment, a portion, a bay, a peninsula; the long side of a right-angled triangle; a chapter; stable, firm.

腶 *tuan*[4] *twanˋ* meat boiled with ginger and cinnamon put in the pot.

觳 *ku*[2] *kuh*, the top of the foot; hind feet of cattle; plain, not particolored.

臀 *ˌt'un*[2] the seat, buttocks, or nates; the lower side; the bottom.

80 脢 *meiˋ* *ˌméi* the meat on the breast, between the mouth and heart.

81 腲 *ˌp'i*[2] the stomach of a ruminant animal; the navel in man; substantial, important.

82 脆 *ts'ui*[4] tender; crisp and sweetish, yet firm, as well cooked meat.

83 胝 *chih*[2] *ˌchi* a thick, indurated skin on the hand or feet.

84 肐 same as 胳 130. 30; also same as 臂 130. 71.

85 脀 same as 脀 130. 1.

脉 *mai*[4] *meh*, *moˋ* the pulse, the blood running in the veins; water courses in the ground; argument of thought.

86 膴 *ˌhu*[1] meat dried in slices without bones; jerked meat; *ˋwu* a law or guide; fertile; generous; large; many, numerous.

臙 same as 胭 130. 31.

膋 *ˌliao*[2] the fat or tallow covering the intestines.

膲 *chao*[1] *ˌtsiao* the parts of the body between the heart and groin; *tsiaoˋ* a want of flesh; out of season, as a fish.

87 脀 *chêng*[1] *ˌtsăng* the tendon Achilles; the heel; to kick back; to elbow.

95 胘 *hsien*[2] *ˌhien* the stomach or manyplus of an ox.

膟 *lü*[4] *lüh*, bloody flesh offered to the gods.

97 胍 *ˌku*[1] corpulent, large bellied.

101 脯 *ˋfu*[3] dried meat; flesh or fruit dried for food.

102 胃 *wei*[4] *wéiˋ* the intestines; the stomach, the appetite; the digestion.

胄 *chou*[4] *chewˋ* a helmet; descendants; posterity; also same as 胄 13. 7. 102.

胛 *chia*[1] *kiah*, the part under and between the shoulder-blades.

膗 *lei*[3] *ˋléi* to swell; to bulge or project as a barrel; a bulge, a boss.

膰 *ˌfan*[2] meat used in sacrifices, and distributed by the emperors of Cheu to their kinsmen.

103 胥 *hsü*[1] *ˌsü* inferior clerks, runners; employés; salted, mince crabs; to wait or expect; to help; mutually; all; altogether; to store up, to have ready on hand.

108 膯 *ˋt'an*[3] salted mutton or pork deviled; the meat is fried and then minced and mixed with salted soy.

膃 *wu*[4] *wuh*, fat, fleshy.

臚 *ˌlu*[2] the skin; arranged; to report; the belly; to arrange in order; to spread out, to state, to transmit.

109 膶 *chên*[1] *ˌchǎn* dropsical swelling; a puffy swelling of the legs.

膸 same as 臟 130. 62.

膇 *tun*[4] fat, obese; shielded by fat; full, in good liking.

臞 *ch'ü*[2] *ˏk'ü* thin, emaciated, cadaverous; ghost-like; ghastly, lean.

113 膘 *ˊp'iao*[3] the flanks of a bullock or other quadruped.

114 膈 *ˏyü*[2] the clavicle or collar bone.

116 腔 *ch'iang*[1] *ˏk'iang* puffed up, vain, empty, conceited; hollow, vacant; the breast or throat; a tune, the air of a ballad; pretentious.

120 膆 *su*[4] the crop or gizzard of a bird; a fat full crop; in furs, the skin on the throat of an animal.

膟 *ˏlai*[4] obese, gross; excessively fat; *ˊlui* a pimple, a small blister.

123 膬 *hsiu*[1] *ˏsiu* to present savory food to another; to feed or nourish; delicacies.

124 膠 *chiao*[1] *ˏkiao* glue; adherence to; gum, glutinous, viscid; sticky, obstinate, pertinacious, stupid, intimate; to cohere.

膀 *wêng*[4] *wǎng*[3] smelling; fetid, rank, stinking.

膵 *ts'ui*[4] the tail of a bird; the bones of the pelvis.

126 膃 *lan*[3] *ˏ'rh* boiled too much, over-done.

膇 *juan*[3] *ˊjwan* a palsied leg, a diseased foot; upper bone of the arm or the humerus; *ˏnun* meat pickled with the bones.

129 膆 *sou*[1] *ˏsheu* to slice up, to make mince meat, and mix it with rice flour and steam it.

130 膽 *hsiu*[1] *ˏsiu* to present savory food to another; to feed or nourish; delicacies.

131 胵 same as 腴 130. 37.

腎 *shên*[4] *shǎn*[3] the kidneys; the testicles; a gizzard; to lead; to harden.

133 胵 *ch'ih*[1] *ˏch'i* the crop of a fowl; the entrails of a bird; the stomach of a bullock or sheep; tripe.

134 腴 *ˏyü*[2] the fat on the belly; big bellied, like some fishes; corpulent, obese; soft and flabby, fat; rich, as a productive soil; entrails of dog and swine.

腎 *hsing*[4] *hing*[3] a painful swelling coming out on the body; to swell, as a boil.

139 胞 same as 脆 130. 26.

140 膨 *mêng*[2] *ˏmung* corpulent, large; fat; see 74. 140.

膜 *mo*[4] *moh*, to soothe; the inner skin, or peel; to submit; to accord with; the thin peel inside of eggs; *ˏmo* to raise the hands to the head in making obeisance.

膈 same as 臘 130. 47. also read *koh*.

臟 *tsang*[4] the bowels; the kidneys; to cherish; the parenchymatous viscera.

141 膚 *ˏfu*[4] the skin, the soft flesh, muscle; minced meat; pork; superficial; to flay; to receive; beautiful; large; the breath of four fingers, or two 寸 *tsun*.

142 膆 *ˏsao*[1,4] rank, rancid; strong, as goats; fetid; in *Pekingese:* bashful, mortified.

145 膋 *hsiang*[1] *ˏsiang* the fat of hogs when taken from the animal; also read *ˊjang*.

146 腰 *ˏyao*[1] the loins, the waist; the region above the hips; the middle of a thing or act; an isthmus or strip of land.

149 膽 *ˊtan*[3] the gall; courage, bravery; fortitude, endurance.

臠 *lüan*[2] *ʿlüen* flesh cut in slices or minced; to jerk meat.

151 脰 *tou*[4] *teu*[3] the neck; the throat.

152 膆 *chü*[4] *kü*[3] the part of the face of an animal above the mouth, the upper lip; *kioh*, the raphe or line on the upper lip; the meat on the cheeks and lips, as of hogs; sausages made of kidneys and tripe; dried or frozen birds.

154 臜 *tsang*[1] *ˏtsán* dirty; to boil; a defect in the lip; a hare-lip.

臏 *pin*[4] the knee-pan; to cut off the knee.

膩 *ni*[4] fat, glossy, oily, smooth, greasy, unctuous; a mixture of oil and brick dust used as priming by painters.

臗 *tu*[2] *tuh*, an abortion; dead before birth; still-born.

159 膇 *hun*[1] *ˏhwun* meat which must not be eaten on fast days; strong flesh.

160 臂 *pei*[4] *pi*[3] the fore-arm, the arm, the cubit; the shoulder or leg of an animal when butchered; to stretch out the arm with power.

161 脣 *ch'un*[2] *ˏshun* the lips.

脤 *shun*[4] raw flesh; flesh offered to the gods of the land by the emperor, and afterwards divided among his family.

膿 *nêng*[2] *ˏnung* corruption, pus, matter; to rot.

162 膇 *chui*[4] a swelling of the foot, as from rheumatism, or having been cramped, or from wet.

膼 *chua*[1] *ˏchwa* the thigh; the ham of an animal.

膇 *ʿt'ui*[3] the legs, the thighs, the ham; in *architecture*, the jambs or ends of a piazza or porch, which are formed by the extension of the side walls.

163 膷 *hsiang*[1] *ˏhiang* soup or porridge made of beef hashed fine and boiled thoroughly; small ganglions found in the flesh of oxen or sheep.

腳 same as 脚 130. 26.

166 腫 *ʿchung*[3] to swell; inflated; to tumefy; a boil; swollen; boastful; the galls or protuberances on trees.

168 脹 *chang*[4] swelling of the stomach; dropsical; to grow big, as a boil; *ˏch'ang* the intestines.

172 膗 *ˏshui*[2] the buttocks, or their bone *os sacrum*.

膺 *ʿyung*[3] to swell, as a boil; swelling.

膺 *ˏying*[1] the breast; a breast plate; personally, self; to strike; to bear; to sustain; to receive, as a duty; to fasten; to stand up against.

膮 *ho*[6] *hoh*, soup or broth made from meat, without any vegetables; meat tea.

膰 *tsuan*[3] *ʿtswan* a chowder or porridge with little fluid in it, made of fish and crabs; fat, rich.

臠 *ˏni*[2] meat pickled with the bones.

173 臑 *nao*[4] the ulna or outer bone of the arm; the humerus; *ˏ'rh* hot and broken, as overdone meat.

膮 *ho*[4] *hoh*, soup or broth made from meat; meat tea: to smoke with horse dung; the smarting eye and obscure vision resulting.

174 膎 *ching*[1] *ˏtsing* lean meat, having no fat; pieces of lean pork or mutton.

175 腓 *fei*[2] *ˏféi* the calf of the leg; to avoid; diseased; to change; altered.

180 腤 *an*[1] *ˏngan* to boil flesh; to make soup; in *Pekingese*: dirty.

189 膏 *ˏkao*[1] fat, lard; greasy; a plaster, ointment, blubber; rich food; genial.

193 膈 *ko² koh*, the breast, the chest; the diaphragm; the mind; inability to eat, want of appetite; a bell-frame.

194 膗 *hui³ 'hwui* to swell, to enlarge or bulge out.

198 膘 *ˏpiao¹* sleek, stout, fat, gross, very corpulent.

207 膒 *'ku³* dropsical, swollen; tumid, pudgy, puffy, bloated.

210 臍 *ch'i² ˏts'i* the navel; to cut even, to adjust, the stem or peduncle of a seed or grain.

131 臣 *ch'ên² ˏch'ăn* a statesman; a public servant; to rule; to serve in office.

2 臣 *ˏi²* the chin; the neck under the chin.

9 臥 *wo⁴'* to recline, to sleep, to rest; to desist from toil; to cease, to repose; to doze; the place one sleeps on.

30 臨 *ˏlin²* to descend to; about to; great; to bless or curse by coming to; whilst, commencing, during; like, to imitate.

62 臧 *ˏtsang¹* good, virtuous, faithful; generous, dexterous, apt, to approve; to think; to scold.

132 自 *tzŭ⁴ tsz'* self, one's self; I; from; commencing at; personally; my own; to use, to serve, to lead.

24 臯 *ˏkao¹* to stand on a high place and praise or bless; to announce, to harangue; to whine, to drawl out; high, eminent; a marshy bank.

75 臬 *nieh⁴ yeh*, a target; a mark; a law; a judge; a rule, a precedent; a post which anciently served for the gnomon of a dial; a threshold, to hit the target.

臲 *nieh⁴ yeh*, unsteady, not well based.

94 臭 *ch'ou⁴ ch'eu'* scent, smell, stink; putridity; rot; disreputable, unsavory; heretical doctrines.

133 至 *chih⁴ chi'* to, till, as to, the extreme; to arrive; the end or summit; much, greatly; very; good; the solstices; a pulsation at the wrist.

14 臺 *ˏt'ai²* a terrace, a stage, a gallery; a square and high open terrace built up for a look out; a turret; a staging; an observatory; a stand, a frame; a title of respect to officers; an underling, a servant, a kind of marsh grass.

39 臻 *chien⁴ tsien'* to double; to come again, to repeat.

66 致 *chih⁴ chi'* to go to; to come to; to exert; to induce; to hazard; to regulate; a sort; an aim, an end; the extreme; secret; minute.

115 臻 *chên¹ ˏchăn* utmost; extremely; to reach; to collect; a multitude, many.

134 臼 *chiu⁴ kin'* a mortar; bowls; dishes; to work in a mortar.

9 臾 *ˏyü²* a moment, an instant; a little while; *kw'éi'* a hamper or basket to carry grass; *'yung* to arouse, to excite.

12 與 *'yü³* with, to, from, by, and; to use; to give, to commit to, to transfer; to consort or associate with; a band, a company; to accept, to agree, to allow, to submit, to wait; *yü'* to take part in; to assist at, to be concerned in.

舉 *chü³ 'kü* to introduce, to recommend; to rise; to elevate, to praise, to promote; to confiscate; all, the whole; an ancient weight of three taels.

興 *hsing¹ ˏhing* to arise; to allow; flourishing; to elevate, to originate; fashionable; *hing'* joyful; excited; an appetite, a passion.

20 臽 *hsien⁴ hien'* to insnare; a hole; a pitfall in which to catch beasts.

24 臿 *ch'a² ch'ah*, to hull wheat; to deprive grain of its husk.

37 舂 *ch'ung*[1] *ˏchw'ang* to pound paddy or millet with a pestle in a mortar to remove the husk or skin; to beat or ram down firmly.

50 舖 *fa*[1] *fah*, to pound rice for the purpose of hulling it.

55 舁 *ˏyü*[2] to raise a thing; to lift it for presentation.

86 舄 *hsi*[1] *sih*, a wooden shoe open behind, to keep one out of the mire, or an over-shoe into which the other could be slipped; large, said of beams; great reputation.

87 舀 *wai*[3] *ʿyao*[3] to bale out, as water; a ladle; to lade from one vessel into another; to clean a rice mortar.

102 舅 *chiu*[4] *kiu*[4] a maternal uncle.

140 舊 *chiu*[4] *kiu*[4] old (anything); a long time; formerly, defunct, venerable; soured, as paste.

135 舌 *shê*[2] *sheh*, the tongue; a valve in a pump; hook of a clasp; to speak; talkative.

3 舐 *ˏtan*[1] to loll the tongue, as a dog when heated.

5 舐 *shih*[3] *ʿshi* to lick, as a cow; to lap; to take up with the proboscis.

9 舍 *shê*[4] *shê*[4] lodgings, a hospice, a shed, a cottage; my; junior relations; to neglect; to let go, as a bird; a stall in a market; to halt, to stop, to dwell.

舒 *chin*[4] *kin*[4] a disease in a cow's tongue; to be silent.

舒 *ˏshu*[1] open, to unroll, to expand, to exhilarate, tranquil, at ease; lax, easy, leisurely; comfortable; to be remiss.

舘 *kuan*[3] *ʿkwan* a tea or eating house, an inn, a restaurant; a hall.

舖 *p'u*[4] a shop; to spread, to arrange; a league of ten or seven *li*; a ward in a town; a small town or market-place.

61 舔 *ʿt'ien*[3] to lick, as animals do; to taste; to hook, to catch, as by tripping one's speech; to try with the tongue.

72 舐 *shih*[3] *ʿshi* to lick, as a cow, to lap; to take up with the proboscis.

83 舐 *shih*[3] *ʿshi* to lick, as a cow; to lap; to take up with the proboscis.

99 甜 same as 99. 135.

124 舔 *t'a*[1] *tah*, to eat fast, as a hog; to slobber when eating; to gulp with a noise.

149 舐 *t'ien*[3] to put out the tongue.

136 舛 *ch'uan*[3] *ʿchw'en* error; to contradict; opposed to, incongruous; incompatible.

4 舞 *ʿwu*[3] to posture, to dance; to fence; to gesture; to act tableaux vivants; pantomine; sleight of hand; masker's play; to flourish, to brandish.

14 舜 *shun*[4] thick, tangled brushwood; name of a celebrated emperor; benevolent, wise, ephemeral.

47 舝 same as 轄 159. 40.

137 舟 *ˏchou*[1] *ˏchen* a boat, a vessel, a dugout; to go in a boat; to transport; a stand for a cup.

4 舵 *tsê*[4] *tseh*, a boat to paddle about in.

8 航 *ˏhang*[2] a square boat or two lashed together; a scow used at ferries and in floating bridges; to sail, to navigate.

9 舲 *ˏling*[2] a boat with windows; a boat fitted up to receive visitors.

舳 *ˏlun*[2] the bow of a vessel, or the timbers forming the bow.

艙 *ˏts'ang*[1] the hold of a vessel; the compartments of a ship or junk.

18 舠 *ˏtao*[1] a long narrow canoe or barge; a load of 300 斛 bushels.

29 舣 ˏch'a² a skiff, a long shallop, a scow to transport salt.

服 same as 服 74. 29.

艘 ˏsao¹ sou¹ a general name for boats and junks.

30 舸 ˊko³ a large galley or transport; a barge; a lighter.

船 ch'uan² ˏchw'en a boat, or vessel of any kind; a sort of apothecary mortar; a long tea saucer; to follow the stream; to drift, as a boat.

艅 ˏt'ung² a long and swift boat like a galley now disused; they were made to board and run down the enemy.

艄 ˏtiao¹ a boat.

艢 ch'iang² ˏts'iang a mast; a spar or mast that sustains the sail.

艅 ˏtiao¹ a passage-boat, used on small rivers.

34 艂 ˏp'ang² a kind of scow, two of which could be lashed together stern to stern, and sailed very slowly; hence applied to dull, stupid things.

35 艐 ˏtsung¹ to run aground in a boat; to get upon the sand; to arrive at; a limit of time.

38 艛 lou² ˏleu a vessel with high poop galleries; high tops where marks-men were placed.

39 艋 mêng³ ˊmăng a small boat; a pinnace, a long boat.

40 舵 to⁴ a helm, a rudder.

41 艨 chiang³ ˊtsiang an oar; a keel-board, in which sense it is also read ts'iang².

42 艄 ch'ao⁴ a vessel rolling and tossing on the water; uneasy and pitching.

48 舡 same as 船 137. 30. also read ˏh'iang.

艖 ˏch'a² a skiff, a long shallop; ˏts'o a raft.

49 舥 ˏp'a¹ a floating bridge, usually made of boats, but sometimes of spars.

50 艜 t'ai⁴ a long narrow vessel having two masts; some of them can be armed; they resemble the revenue cutters at Canton; in *Cantonese:* a rudder.

54 艇 ˊt'ing³ a boat, a barge, a punt, a canoe, a dug-out; inland boat; small craft.

61 艦 nien⁴ the painter of a boat, the tow line or tracking rope; to calk seams.

62 艤 chi⁴ ts'ieh, chieh⁴ an oar, a paddle or whatever is used to propel a boat; to row; to avail of something to serve one's purpose.

63 艑 ˏp'ien² a flat bottomed large boat; a lighter; a shallop.

66 舮 ao² ˏngao the stem or cut-water of a vessel; also the keel and false keel.

70 舫 ˊfang³ two boats or rafts lashed alongside like a double canoe; a pilot or steersman, who knows the channel; a galley to carry fifty men.

舁 pang³ to board a vessel; a double boat made by laying two alongside and fastening them together; this is done when drifting with the current; to swim or float.

73 艚 ˏts'ao² a junk, a smack.

75 艓 tieh,⁴ a punt, a shallop; a canoe, a dingey.

79 般 ˏpan¹ class, way, kind; to divide; to drive back water, as a boat in turning; to transport; a sort, manner of, an affair.

95 舷 hsien² ˏhien the side or gunwale of a vessel; the bulwarks; the gangway; the water-line of a ship.

102 舳 chu² chuh, the after part of a vessel, the stern quarters where the steerman stands; the tiller or scull.

106 舶 po⁴ poh, a great junk fit to cross the ocean; a sea-going vessel.

舿 *huang*[2] *ˏhwang* a kind of dispatch boat; a ferry boat.

108 艗 *i*[4] *yih*, the open bow of a junk called 艗艏 from its being thought to resemble a monstrous sea bird, and thereby to terrify the spirits.

艦 *hsien*[4] *hien*[2] *chien*[4] a war-junk; a protected turret or top for archers or marksmen.

艫 *ˏlu*[2] a stout, square built boat, fit for transport; stem of a boat where the trackers work, but others say, the stern.

117 艟 *ch'ung*[3] *ˏt'ung*[2] a long and swift boat like a galley, now disused; they were made to board and run down the enemy.

118 艞 *yao*[4] large scow-like boats on the Yangtsz' river which are used for freighting; *t'iao*[2] a board used to pass from a boat to the shore.

篷 *p'êng*[2] *ˏp'ăng* mats to serve as covering or roof for boats, stagings, etc.; the sail of a vessel; an awning; a ceiling.

123 艤 *'i*[3] to moor or turn a boat's head to the bank; to run the bow on shore; to set up a pole as a signal.

130 艄 *ˏshao*[1] stern of a vessel; a swift and small boat used in coast guard duty; a rudder; a sailor.

140 艨 *mêng*[2] *ˏmung* a fast sailing war-junk, long and narrow, used in the revenue service.

172 艭 *shuang*[1] *ˏshwang* a kind of river boat which is used in the central provinces.

185 艏 *shou*[3] *'sheu* the bow of a vessel, on which a huge bird was sometimes carved.

195 艪 same as 櫓 75. 195.

210 艩 *ch'i*[3] *'ts'i* the peg or pivot for resting the scull on, so called because it makes a hole in the scull like a navel.

138 艮

kên[4] *kăn*[3] perverse, hard, obstinate; to stop; a limit or bound.

1 良 *ˏliang*[2] good, virtuous; able to do, skilful, very; a high degree; gentle, valuable, natural, free-born, loyal, obedient.

177 艱 *chien*[1] *ˏkien* difficult; distressing; dangerous, toilsome; sorrowful; origin of.

139 色

shai[3] *sê*[4] *seh*, colour; quality; lust; venery; air, manner; form, color, hue; complexion; mode, sort, kind, glory; in *Buddhism*, one of the six outward perceptions, that of form.

57 艴 *fo*[4] *fuh*, the countenance changing through anger; *puh*, full, flushed.

151 艷 same as 豔 151. 2.

140 艸

same as 草 140. 72.

1 芣 *p'ieh*[3] *ˏp'éi* the luxuriant gay look of plants in flower.

茅 *fou*[2] *ˏfeu* the greater plantain, ribgrass, rib-wort, or ripple-grass, a common road-side herb.

苴 *chü*[1] *ˏtsü* the female plant of the nettle hemp; sack-cloth; a rush; a sedge used in making sandals; a kind of mat; coarse, rustic, unpolished; *'cha* drift grass, the washings that float on rivers; weeds and rotten heaps fit for manure.

芐 *hu*[4] a medicinal plant; it is gathered for its roots.

2 芔 same as 芄 140. 5.

3 芄 *huan*[2] *ˏhwan* a sedgy plant of whose leaves mats can be made; an orchid.

4 艾 *ai*[4] *ngai*[2] mugwort, artemisia, or any plant from which moxa, or rather the punk is obtained; old, fifty; to quiet, to finish; to stop, to nourish; prospered.

茬 *'cha*[3] a water plant, called ground hemp.

芝 *chih*[1] *ˏchi* sesamum, hemp; bringing good luck; vivifying; a felicitous plant often drawn in the mouth of deers.

芝 *fan*[2] plants floating on the water.

芧 *jêng*[2] *ˏjăng* old roots, stumps; plants cut down; shoots.

芧 *'nai*[3] the small tubers which grow around the taro; they are not unlike teats in shape.

華 *hua*[1,2] *ˏhwa* flowers; brilliant; China; splendor, glory, virtuous, blooming; to divide a melon; the flowers or efflorescence of lead.

5 芄 *chiao*[1] *ˏkiao* a medicinal plant; it is one of the Acanthaceae; thread can be made from the root, which is also used in rheumatism and jaundice; *ˏk'iu* a remote wild; the lair or form of a wild beast.

6 芧 *hsü*[4] *sü'* a species of sedge; the coarse nettle hemp, good for cordage.

7 芧 *hu*[4] a sort of febrifuge; it is obtained from the roots which are sliced, and exhibited in fever as a tincture.

芋 *yü*[4] a species of potato, taro; flourishing.

芸 *yün*[2] *ˏyun* a kind of bean; budding of plants; a fragrant plant, a species of rue; the leaves are put under mats and in books to drive away fleas or insects.

荁 *huan*[2] *ˏhwan* a vegetable allied to the celery, whose root or leaves are used in preparing a detergent to clean the face or hands.

8 荄 *ˏkai*[1] roots of plants.

芒 *ˏmang*[2] the awn or beard of grain; a sharp point; a ray of light; tail of a comet.

葶 *ˏt'ing*[2] a peduncle springing from the axil, and bearing many flowers.

茭 *chiao*[1] *ˏkiao* dried grass, fodder ready for storing; a kind of jointed marsh grass cultivated for its celery like stems.

9 芩 *ch'in*[2] *ˏk'in* a salt marsh plant with lanceolate leaves like a bamboo, and creeping roots, whose seeds are eaten by deer and cattle.

蒽 *'lien*[3] a syngenesious plant of a milky nature; also a species of scallions or Allium.

苓 *ˏling*[2] China root; a tuber or under-ground fungus.

蒼 *ˏts'ang*[1] azure; dark; old; the green tint of plants; the azure of the sky; hasty; hoary, old in one service; flourishing, prospering.

苡 *'i*[3] the plantago; the pearl barley.

芥 *chieh*[4] *kiai'* mustard plant; unimportant, trifling, petty; an atom.

萊 *ˏlai*[2] name of an edible plant; a thistle; waste untilled land; to clear up jungle.

蔓 *shên*[1] *ˏshăn* a straw mat to sleep on when mourning for parents; the ginseng plant.

荷 *ˏho*[2] the small leaved variety of the water lily; the lotus; *ho*[3] to bear, to sustain; competent; to be obliged for; obtained of.

蓓 *p'ei*[3] *'p'éi* a flower bud; the opening blossom.

荏 *jên*[4] *'jăn* a large oily bean; gentle, kind-hearted; flexible.

荇 *ˏfu*[2] a herbaceous plant with round and downy leaves, and reeds shaped like earrings; *ˏfu* buds bursting, as in the spring.

茷 *fei*[4] *féi'* luxuriant, as a plant covered with leaves; *pai* regular, and in fine order, as banners.

茶 *ˏch'a*[2] the tea plant, the name includes the genus Camellia; an infusion of any kind.

莽 same as 蓐 140. 38.

保 *ʿpao*³ luxuriant; thick herbage that makes a cover; sprouts of a pollarded mulberry; even; to store up; to cover.

茯 *fu*² *fuh*, China root.

茶 *ˏtʿu*² weeds; marsh flower; to incroach on prerogative.

莅 same as 涖 85. 9.

荐 *chʿien*⁴ *tsʿienʾ chʿing*⁴ the name of a tree; luxuriant and vigorous herbage; fine grain.

10 芫 *yüan*² *ˏyuen* a plant, whose flower, when boiled and thrown into water, stupefies and kills fish.

莞 *ˏchʿung*¹ a labiate plant; it is used in female complaints.

莞 *tʿo*² *tʿoh*, a plant allied to the sarsaparilla; the *Aralia edulis*.

菟 *ˏtʿu*² a medicinal plant, the *Cuscuta* or dodder.

11 芮 *jui*³ small plants budding; springing; a bank or brink; the thongs of a shield.

荃 *chʿüan*¹ *ˏtsʿüen* a fragrant plant; spicery, seasoning; fine grass-cloth; used for you, in polite address among friends; your information.

蓣 *ˏyü*² a wild plant resembling the skunk-cabbage, but the flowers are malvaceous.

12 其 *chi*¹ *ˏki* the stalks of pulse; the tendrils of vines.

蒹 *chien*¹ *ˏkien* a marshy plant; a tall kind of sedge, on which cattle thrive when it is in seed.

13 苘 same as 蕸 140. 181.

蒙 *mêng*² *ˏmung* a liliaceous plant.

苒 *ʿjan*³ luxuriant, tender herbage; by turns; successively, gradually.

14 芄 *tʿan*³ *ʿtan* the drawing resembles an *Iris*; the plant has many names; the root is whitish and slightly mucilaginous.

蓂 *ˏming*² a lucky plant, which grew in Yao's palace, a leaf grew every day till full moon and then one fell off daily.

蒙 *mêng*² *ˏmung* dark, dull; blind; rash, rude, ignorant; to deceive, to conceal, to cover; obliged to, grateful for favors; to gammon.

15 茖 *ˏtung*¹ a kind of sow-thistle used for greens, which stands in winter.

16 芃 *pʿêng*² *ˏpʿăng* grassy, luxuriant; bushy, like a fox's tail; name of a plant; see also 140. 3.

17 菡 *ʿhan*³ a flower not opened; the buds of the lotus, Hibiscus, and sweet flag.

茁 *cha*² *chah*, *chü*³ sprouts and shoots appearing above ground; animals growing stronger and larger; *chʿuh*, a sort of herb; *choh*, the budding forth of plants.

18 芳 same as 苦 140. 30.

芬 *fên*¹ *ˏfăn* fragrance of flowers, and herbs; perfume; numerous; amicable.

荆 *ching*¹ *ˏking* a kind of thorny bush; spinous; prickly; brambles.

蒯 *kʿuai*³ *ʿkwʿai* a kind of rush of which door mats can be woven; sandals and wisps are also made of it.

莉 *tzʿŭ*⁴ *tsʿz*ʾ thorns, prickles; to be sarcastic.

茢 *lieh*,⁴ sedge; rushes, useful to make brooms.

莉 *ˏli*⁴ *chʿih*⁴ name of a plant and flower; the white jasmine.

19 芳 *lê*⁴ *leh*, spines on plants; prickly; very hispid; a species of spinous tree good for palisades.

荔 *li*⁴ a kind of rush; a fragrant plant, a fruit found in Southern China, the lichi or laichi; a species of celery.

茄 *ch'ieh*[2] ˏ*k'ié chia*[2] the brinjal, the egg-plant; the tomato; the stem of the lotus.

勝 *shêng*[4] *shing*ˊ a plant; a wall creeper; an evergreen; sesamum.

勞 *lao*[4]ˋ to weed the ground.

20 芍 *shao*[2] *shoh*, a medicine; a kind of peony.

芋 *wu*[4] *wuh*, a tuber; a variety of the Chinese yam.

芻 ˏ*ch'u*[2] *hsi*[4] young of birds; grass, hay, fodder, to cut grass.

苞 ˏ*pao*[1] the husk of grain; a sort of rush fit for making sandals or mats; rank, luxuriant; food wrapped in mulberry leaves for presents.

葡 ˏ*p'u*[2] grapes; the vine.

蔔 *po*[1] *p'oh*, turnip; beets; a fragrant white flower.

菊 *chü*[2] *küh*, the chrysanthemum; the marigold.

萄 ˏ*t'ao*[2] the grape; the cultivated vine.

21 花 *hua*[1] ˏ*hwa* flowers; a blossom, a corolla, pleasure; indistinct vision; variegated, ornamented; to exaggerate.

24 芊 *ch'ien*[1] ˏ*ts'ien* exuberant and vigorous foliage; a tint, like the color of topaz.

萃 *ts'ui*[4]ˋ a kind of reed; to collect; grassy; a selection; to be with, to congregate, as people into towns.

蕐 same as 華 140. 4.

萆 *pi*[4] ˏ*péi* a medicinal plant; the castor-oil plant; used in making vermilion ink for seals; *pih*, a rain cloak.

.5 苫 *chan*[1] ˏ*shen* to cover with grass, to thatch; a mat of straw.

.3 茆 *ch'iung*[2] ˏ*k'iüng* the seeds of a bulbous plant, considered in ancient times to be highly felicitous.

茅 ˊ*mao*[3] an aquatic vegetable resembling the pond lily; the raw leaves are edible.

菴 *chüan*[3] ˊ*küen* a common wayside plant; the burweed; its leaves and seeds are sticky.

27 蕨 *chüeh*[2] *küeh*, a fern whose tender sprouts can be used for food.

28 蔘 *shên*[1] ˏ*shǎn* branches wide apart; a medicinal plant; pendent branches.

29 芨 *chi*[1] *kih*, an orchideous plant, its roots are employed to rub on the ink-stone with vermilion to fit it for writing.

茇 *po*[4] *poh*, the roots of grass; stubble; a thatched cottage.

菽 *shu*[3] *shuh*, general term for pulse.

葭 *chia*[2] ˏ*kia* reeds, rushes; ˏ*hia* wrongly used for 蕖 the nelumbium leaf; see also 140. 79.

蕞 *tsou*[1] ˏ*tseu* a tussock, such as grows in a bog; grass and jungle; hemp ready for weaving; a well-made arrow of aspen wood; a mattress; a nest; an overplus; ˊ*tswan* to put wood or poles around a coffin as it lies on the ground before covering it in the tumulus.

30 苛 *k'o*[1] ˏ*ho*[1] small plants or grass; petty, troublesome, vexatious; small, trifling, minute; to criticize; to annoy, as by interfering.

若 *jo*[4] *joh*, if, as; to accord with, perhaps; ˊ*jé* dried plants; hay.

荅 *ta*[2] *tah*, a species of pulse; small grain; to sustain, to take upon one; often used for 答.

茼 ˏ*t'ung*[2] a small, wild syngenesious plant having yellow flowers, and the smell like the artemisia.

蔏 ˏ*shang*[1] a kind of medical plant, whose root is a remedy for the ague.

萵 ₍*wo*¹ a term for plants used as salads, either raw or cooked, as lettuce, endive, succory; to sow thistle, and other similar plants.

蒻 same as 驊 187. 140.

苕 ₍*t'iao*² clover, or small leguminous plant like a pea; a marshy plant whose leaves furnish a black dye, and when boiled will blacken the hair.

苟 *kou*³ ʿ*keu* precipitate; to catch fish; if so, but; plants, herbage; adulterous; inconsiderate, improperly, illicit.

苦 ʿ*k'u*³ bitter; hard, distressing, unpleasant, painful, troublesome; urgent; to dislike.

苦 *kou*⁴ *heu*' a medicinal plant; its seeds are reputed to cure inflamed eyes, and its tender leaves are edible.

苔 ₍*t'ai*¹ moss, lichens; small plants growing on rocks; mossy.

苟 *chü*³ ʿ*kü* an old name for the *arum* or something like it, of which cordage could be made.

萼 *o*⁴ *ngoh*, the receptacle of a flower, including also its persistent calyx.

薔 *ch'iang*² ₍*ts'iang* a red rose; *seh*, a species of water *polygonum* or smart weed.

茖 *ko*² *koh*, a species of wild onion having a small stem and large ligulate leaf; Buddhist priests are forbidden to eat it.

茗 ʿ*ming*² tea of any sort; the tender leaves of tea.

蕎 *ch'iao*² ₍*k'iao* a kind of rice; buckwheat.

菪 *chün*¹ ₍*kiün* a lacustrine plant, growing in the deep waters of canals; it is used to nourish gold-fish.

蓶 *wei*⁴ ₍*wei* a trailing medicinal plant; the seeds are used as tonic, lenitive, and stimulant.

菩 ₍*p'u*² a sacred tree of the Buddhist, brought from Magadha (Ficus religiosa).

葺 *ch'i*⁴ *ts'ih*, to repair, to put in order; to thatch, to cover; a sort of spinous herb.

31 茵 *ch'iu*¹ ₍*siu* a of kind gynandrous plant, which is regarded as felicitous because it flowers three times in a year.

茴 *hui*² ₍*hwui* fennel or caraway.

茵 ₍*yin*¹ the padded mats anciently laid on floors, and still used in Japan; a commodious seat; cushion or mats.

菌 *chün*³·⁴ *kiün*' the mushroom; mold on bread or paste.

32 莖 *t'u*⁴) a sedge grass, used in making mats.

莊 *shih*³ ₍*shi* a grassy appearance, like a lawn; ₍*ch'a* to cut down trees; the sprouts growing on a stump; suckers.

莝 *ts'o*⁴) to chop straw fine for animals; to cut fine.

蕘 ₍*jao*¹ grass, rushes; stubble or thorns cut for fuel; to gather stubble.

藝 *i*⁴) profession, trade; ability, aptitude, skill in doing a thing, cunning; expert; a craft, an art, a calling; an accomplishment; to discriminate; to cultivate plants, to set out trees.

堇 *chin*³ *kin*' a plant that is extremely poisonous, which seems to be the field violet.

33 莊 *chuang*¹ ₍*chwang* sedate, serious, correct in conduct; a farmstead; thoroughfare, a high road; used for 庄 and for 粧.

35 蔓 ₍*tsung*¹ small twigs at the end of branches; a plant used for dyeing.

菱 ₍*ling*² the water chestnut; the water caltrops (Trapa bicornis) whose fruit is eaten.

蔞 *ts'o*⁴) to slip or stumble when making an obeisance, and not perform it, either by

catching the dress, or from stiff knee; to deceive.

36 苑 *yüan*[1] *ʿyuen* grass, pasture; soft, luxuriant; a field for horses; a park or menagerie; a book of extracts, a collectanea; young, soft, fine; *yuh*, grieved.

37 英 *chüeh*[2] *küeh*, a medicinal plant like senna, whose seeds are used in diseases of the eye.

芙 *ˏfu*[2] a kind of marigold; the Hibiscus mutabilis; beautiful.

芙 *ˏyao*[1] a species of thistle; the stalk is tubular, and the flower flat on top; the young plants are eaten as a preventive of flatulence.

葦 *pʿêng*[4] *ʿpăng* luxuriant, full of leaves or fruit.

莢 *chia*[4] *kiah*, pods of leguminous plants; legumes generally, seeds; the sheath on the leaf stalk of grasses.

英 *ˏying*[1] brave; excellent; luxuriant; flourishing; superior, beautiful; eminent, high, noble; a tassel; ornament on a spear; a flower whose fruit is not yet formed.

蘡 *yü*[4] *yuh*, a species of wild vine, smaller than the cultivated.

蔩 same as 蔩 140. 97.

荑 *ˏtʿi*[2] sprouts or suckers; tares; leaves opening out; plants starting; a whitish grass resembling panicled millet; *ˏi* to cut down grass; to root up weeds.

菴 *an*[1] *ˏngan* a round hut or thatched cottage; a shelter for a guard; a religious house; a reception hall, or small temple.

38 蔞 *ˏlü*[2] a plant used to flavor cooked fish; it resembles parsely; also read *ˏleu*.

茹 *ˏjü ju*[2] intertwisted as roots; to receive, to take, to eat much; to gormandize; to covet, to feed; putrid; to die, to conjecture, to deliberate.

菇 *ˏku*[1] a gourd, a pumpkin; a mushroom, a kind of tuber.

萋 *chʿi*[1] *ˏtsʿi* luxuriant foliage; courtly in one's manner.

蔚 *wei*[1] *ˏwéi* flourishing, luxuriant.

蔞 *so*[1] abundant vegetation.

蔞 *pʿo*[49] luxuriant vegetation.

荄 *sui*[4] caraway; coriander; parsley.

萎 *wei*[3] *ˏwéi* plants drooping; rotten; blasted, drying up; dying.

蔦 *sao*[49] a small plant like the chickweed (Stellaria).

薑 *chiang*[1] *ˏkiang* ginger; also other plants in which the aromatic taste is perceptible.

蘡 *ˏying*[1] a vine like the grape, which produces berries or grapes.

蘠 *ˏhao*[1] to pull up weeds; to weed out grass from the fields; to extirpate.

39 芤 *kʿou*[1] *ˏkʿen* a species of onion; its hollow culm.

荐 *chien*[4] *tsien*[3] to introduce; to recommend; to continue; to keep or do as before; to repeat, to recur often; again, repeatedly.

荸 *pi*[2] *pʿoh*, *pʿo*[1] an edible tuber; the water-chestnut.

莩 *ˏfu*[1] the white pellicle lining the culms of a water-plant; a rush; related; friendly; the female hemp; *pʿiao*[3] to die of hunger.

菰 *ˏku*[1] the core or tender stalks of a water grass, uncultivated in ponds; they are eaten like celery.

蓀 *ˏsun*[1] a fragrant and very pretty purple orchid, the fresh roots are steeped in spirits as a tonic.

40 苧 ʿch'u³ a plant of which ropes, grass cloth, and coarse linen are made.

萱 hsüan¹ ˏhuen a species of day-lily; a mother, because it is said that if a woman carries it she will bear a son.

蓿 su⁴ suh, a clover grown in the central provinces for fodder, manure and green.

莞 kuan¹ ˏkwan name of a district in Kwangtung; huan³ marshy plants like the cattail reed or sedge; a coarse grass mat; to smile.

蔻 k'ou⁴ k'euʾ nutmeg; the seeds of cardamoms and similar spicy fruits.

菀 yüan³ ʿynen luxuriant, tender; soft, fresh.

菅 chien¹ ˏkien the stalks of a coarse grass whose fibres, after rotting, become white, and are fit for making coarse cloth.

蘊 mi⁴ mih, small rootlets of the Nelumbium, which grow from the joints of the rhizome.

蘜 ˏning² plants growing thick and like jungle.

蓾 same as 蓾 140. 102.

蓎 tang⁴ʾ an herb that is reputed to stop the flow of milk, and produce hysteria and delirium.

蔫 hsieh⁴ ʿsie a medicinal plant.

蓉 jung² ˏyung African marigold; the Hibiscus mutabilis.

41 蔚 tui⁴ʾ abundant vegetation.

葑 fêng¹ ˏfung an old name for a sort of cultivated *Crucifera*, allied to the mustard; its sprouts, stalks, and roots were eaten successively in the four seasons.

蔚 wêi⁴ wéiʾ an odorous plant having purplish blossoms; luxuriant, rank, as foliage; elegant, classic, fine; numerous; yuh, a city near *Shansi*.

蕁 ˏt'an² a wild plant whose leaves resemble an onion or chives; a kind of marine algae or delicate sea-weed likened to hair.

蔣 chiang³ ʿtsiang a species of aquatic grass cultivated for its sweet stalks in most parts of China.

蓴 ˏshun² a water vegetable of the gentian family.

42 茶 nieh,¹ worn out, debilitated from age; weary, as after work.

44 苨 ʿni³ a wild medicinal plant, a species of Primulaceae; interchanged with 泥 85. 44.

45 蔧 hui⁴ ʿhwui plants, herbs.

46 苦 ch'i³ ʿk'i a plant with a bitter taste, good to cure gunshot wounds and cuts.

蔻 ˏkang¹ a trailing plant, the *Vitis ficifolia*, which bears white flowers and small grapes that are said to remove stupidity.

47 荒 huang¹ ˏhwang wild; a wilderness; drought; deserted, barren, neglected, reckless, very, empty, unripe, a moor, a jungle; a famine; to magnify, to nullify.

莖 kêng³ ˏhăng the culm or stalk of grasses and herbs; rising straight up; a stem; hilt of a sword.

48 苣 chu⁴ kü' a small rush; a vegetable; succulent plants allied to the chicory, lettuce, endive, sow thistle, and similar species.

49 芑 ch'i³ ʿk'i a variety of succory whose leaves are milky and can be eaten; millet or panic seed; grass, a prickly tree.

苣 same as 苣 140. 9.

芭 ˏpa¹ a fence, a fragrant plant.

巷 same as 巷 49. 12.

50 芾 *fei⁴ fêi³* to overshadow, as by luxuriant foliage; *fuh*, a knee-pad worn when sacrificing.

蓆 *shih¹ ˏshi* a floating marine plant which furnishes small seeds tasting like barley.

蔕 *ti⁴*) the peduncle or footstalk of a flower or fruit; the persistent calyx, as of persimmon; stem of a melon; a root, a stem; baseless, unfounded; interchanged with 蔕.

蔕 *tai⁴*) the rootlets of herbs or grasses; unimportant; interchanged with 蔕 and 蔕.

蓆 *hsi² sih*, a mat of any kind; ample, flowing, wide, as garments; laid up for use; overgrown with jungle.

51 苹 *ˏp'ing²* succulent cress, of whose sprouts deer are very fond.

荈 *ch'ien¹ ˏk'ien* a medicinal plant allied to the Scultellaria.

荓 *p'êng¹ ˏp'ăng* a coarse plant of which brooms can be made; to cause, to make; to have oversight.

52 茲 same as 95. 95.

53 薦 *chien⁴ tsien³* pasture grounds; to lead animals to pasturage; to introduce, to recommend; to repeat; to set forth; to present, to lay out oblations; also same as 荐.

蔗 *chê¹ ché³* the sugar cane.

54 莖 *ˏt'ing²* the culm of grasses; peduncle of flowers; small beams in a roof.

莚 *ˏyen²* trailing and climbing as plants.

57 芎 *hsiung¹ ˏkung* a medicinal plant whose decoction is used to purify the blood.

茀 *ˏt'i⁴* name of a grassy plant; a contraction of *ˏti* 第 a series.

茀 *fu² fuh*, luxuriant, vegetation that conceals the path; to screen; ornament for the hair; to open, to clear away, as weeds.

蒻 *jo⁴ joh*, a sort of water plant, the cat tail rush (Typha); mats are woven from the mature plants.

薑 same as 薑 140. 38.

薑 *chiang³ ˋkiang* small roots; the branches of roots.

58 菉 *lu⁴ luh*, a kind of lentiles or pottage.

60 蔥 *ˏts'ung¹* grassy; *ˋsung* choking, filling up.

薇 *wei² ˏwêi* a kind of pot herb, growing in damp places, producing a small pea, sometimes used for food; a kind of fern.

蓰 *hsi³ ˋsi* name of a plant; to increase five-fold.

葎 *lü⁴ lüh*, the wild hop; a bitter plant.

61 芘 *pi⁴ pih*, fragrant; a sort of potherb.

葱 *ˏts'ung¹* onions; garlics; a leek green; busy, hurried.

芝 *chih⁴ chi³* a medicine used n fevers.

蔼 *ai¹ ngai³* plants growing very luxuriantly; hidden, as by the thick growth.

荼 *ˏt'ien²* an herb with leaves like a cabbage used as a remedy in fevers; flourishing; luxuriant.

蕙 same as 萱 140. 40.

蕊 *ˋjui³* petals, centre of a flower; a leaf-bud; a virgin; sap, juice.

葸 *hsi³ ˋsi* afraid, shrinking, looking terrified; bashful, excessively timid; thrown off one's guard, showing the white feather.

蔨 ˏlü² a plant like the madder in that its roots dye a red color; it is a species of Rubia and is now mostly superseded by sapan-wood.

懷 huai² ˏhwai an umbelliferous pla , of which the leaves are fragrant.

蕙 hui⁴ hwui' a species of epidendrum; a fragrant species of marshy orchid.

薏 i⁴ the seeds of a water lily, smaller than the common lotus.

62 茂 mao⁴ meu' umbrageous; flourishing; healthy, highly developed, a high rank or quality of; elegant, fine, to exert, to endeavor after; vigorous; strong.

茙 ˏjung² a malvaceous plant, resembling the Hibiscus; also a sort of pulse.

茂 shu⁴ shuh, the name of a plant which produces pendulous tubers.

蔵 'tien³ the name of a grass.

蕺 chi³ kih, a common medicinal plant, a species of Euphorbia; the root-stocks are taken as a purgative.

蕺 ch'i¹ ts'ih, a kind of Iridae growing in damp places; it preserves fish, and has a sharpish taste.

莪 o² ˏngo a small species of artemisia, or mugwort, whose tender stalks are edible when boiled.

63 萹 'pien³ an herb having leaves like the oleander with small white flowers; it runs over the ground and the young leaves are boiled as greens.

莫 li⁴ a stiff grass; the leaves are suitable for weaving into sandals, and are also used to dye a dull green color.

64 莫 same as 蕣 140. 168.

苞 pao⁴ to incubate, to sit on eggs, as a bird; to hatch.

菝 pa² pah, the *Smilax*, the trailing stem of which is hard and stiff, and the root edible; the unexpanded leaves of brake.

蒲 ˏp'u² sedge grass; rush.

蒢 ch'ou² ˏch'eu a medicinal plant with a bitterish root.

蘀 t'o² t'oh, fallen, as leaves in autumn; cracked, as the bark of some plants, which peels off.

蓷 ˏt'ui a labiate plant like horehound, in appearance (marrubium)

蘑 ˏmo² a sweet mushroom.

65 芰 chi⁴ ki' the water-caltrops (Trapa incisa) having three or four prongs on the fruit.

66 莜 ch'iao² ˏk'iao a thorny kind of sunflower; it has greenish red flowers, which are edible and slightly bitter.

蘇 same as 蘇 140. 9.

莜 t'iao⁴ a bamboo basket in which laborers carry muck or produce; ˏyiu oats, a name mostly confined to the North of China.

藪 sou⁴ 'sen lou² a marshy preserve in which game is kept and fish are reared; fat; gainful, rich; a place where people gather.

蔽 pi⁴ small plants, brushwood; delicate; to keep out of view, to repress; to decide firmly; to shade, to screen; to include; to cut off, to prevent advance; obscured, dull.

蔌 su⁴ suh, a general name for vegetables, legumes, and kitchen herbs.

蔟 mou² ˏmeu small bushy plants.

68 蕀 *hsieh*[3] *ˏsié* a plant which is allied to the Vitex; *ˏyé* to accumulate; *ˏt'u* an ear of grain.

蘚 *hu*[4] *huh*, a small orchidaceous plant, with exapetalous and white flowers; the leaves are used in cooking fish, and the culms dried as a tonic for weak children.

69 芹 *ch'in*[2] *ˏk'in* celery; parsley; cress, homewort.

蘄 *ch'i*[1] *ˏk'i* to seek for, to beg, to try; a bridle.

薪 *hsin*[1] *ˏsin* fuel, firewood; brambles; wood cut for the fire.

70 芳 *ˏfang*[1] fragrant; pleasing; excellent, virtuous; beautiful; agreeable.

菸 *ˏyen*[1] tobacco; *ˏyü* sick; faded; rotting, as leaves or compost.

蒡 *ˏp'ang*[2] a medicine whose seeds resemble sunflower seeds in shape.

蔟 *ts'u*[4] *ts'uh*, a nest; to collect, to call together; a crowd; a silkworm whisk.

71 旣 *chi*[4] *ki*[3] grass growing thickly; to reach, to arrive at.

72 荀 *hsün*[2] *ˏsiün* a herbaceous plant having a yellow flower and red fruit, which fattens those who eat it.

草 *'ts'ao*[3] grass; running hand; heedless; hastily, carelessly, a rough copy or original draft; to mow; to cut grass; an acorn used in dyeing black; plants with herbaceous stems; vegetation.

莫 *mo*[4] *moh*, no, not, do not; a cessation of; no need of, if, unless; to plan; ample, great; *mu*[3] quiet; dull, shady, evening.

蒔 *shih*[2] *ˏshi* to plant; to set out shrubs or trees as a memorial of an event or victory; to set up a pole.

菖 *ˏch'ang*[1] a kind of rush, or flag.

萌 *mêng*[2] *ˏmäng* to bud, to germinate; sprouting of seeds; to shoot forth; fixed; incipient; the reviving of evil habits; to plow.

73 苗 *ch'ü*[4] *k'üh*, a coarse tray made of rushes on which silkworms feed and wind their cocoons.

薈 *wei*[4] *wéi*[3] to screen, to intercept; a species of leek; (Allium porrum).

葛 *ko*[2] *koh*, creeping plants; edible beans; relatives, posterity.

蔓 *wan*[3] to shoot forth, to ramify, to creep; a vine; intricate; obscure, verbose; *ˏman* a root, a kind of round turnip.

蕞 *tsui*[3] small, insignificant, as a country; vile, contemptible; to collect.

74 菔 *fu*[2] *fuh*, seeds of the turnip, used as a medicine; also read *poh*,.

75 茉 *mo*[4] *moh*, the jessamine; the jasmine.

茱 *ˏchu*[1] *shu*[2] a small tree; its bitter seeds are used in coughs and tonic medicines; the ripe capsules are deep red and the seeds black.

葉 *yeh*,[4] leaf of a tree, book, etc.; a thin plate of gold or metal; a lobe of the lung or liver; a clamp, a hinge; posterity, ages; to collect, to assemble.

菘 *ˏsung*[1] a general term for cabbage, which keeps green all winter.

蕀 *ts'é*[4] *ts'eh*, a prickle, a thorn; to prick.

蒼 same as 苻 140. 144.

藥 *yao*[6] *yoh*, medicine; physic.

蕊 *'jui*[3] petals, centre of a flower; plants growing thick and pendant.

篠 *t'iao*[4] a bamboo basket in which laborers carry muck or produce.

菥 *hsi⁴ sih*, the shepherd's purse, eaten as greens.

菓 *kuo³ ʿkuo* fruit; also used for 果; fruits with a nut or kernel.

藕 same as 藕 140. 115.

蔺 ˌ*lin²* a plant resembling the *artemisia* in fragrance and habit, but which is probably a species of Vitex.

菜 ˌ*ch'ai²* a kind of sudorific medicine.

蘈 same as 藹 140. 102.

蘈 ˌ*shao¹* the small rootlets of the Nelumbium.

蘖 *nieh⁴ yeh*,⁴ the stock or stump of a tree; the bole, remaining in the ground after the tree is cut down.

蘖 *po⁴ poh*, a small tree; the bark is reddish and dyes yellow.

藁 *ʿkao³ k'ao³* straw good for thatching; decayed wood; a draft, a first copy.

76 芡 *ch'ien⁴ k'ien⁴* a water plant allied to the water lily, the *Euryale ferox*, it is cultivated for its 芡實 seeds, stems, and roots, which contain much starch.

茨 *tz'ŭ² ˌts'z'* duckweed; to thatch; to collect; a prickly plant growing on city walls and roofs, said to be the *Tribulus*.

77 芷 *chih³ ʿchi* a fragrant plant but bitter, used for a carminative.

蒡 ˌ*p'u²* fodder for horses and cows; dry grass chopped up.

茈 *tz'ŭ² ˌts'z'* a plant yielding a red dye, perhaps allied to the *Rubia*.

蔺 *li⁴ lih*, a plant like the cress, said to intoxicate or kill fish.

蔿 *wei⁴ wéi⁴* overgrown with weeds; jungly.

蕊 *ʿjui³* petals, centre of a flower; a virgin; juice.

78 葬 *tsang⁴* to inter; to bury with decorum; to lay a body into the tomb; in *Pekingese:* to spoil; to rip; to break accidentally.

79 芟 ˌ*shan¹* to mow; to cut grass or herbs; to root out; a large billhook, a sort of scythe.

葭 *tuan⁴ tuan⁴* the flower of the *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis;* see also 140. 29 葭.

蘇 *i⁴* a species of pepper tree, the seeds of which are used in cooking mutton or beef, and to give soup a relish.

80 莓 *mei² ˌméi* a general name for berries, as blackberry, raspberry, or other edible kinds.

81 芘 ˌ*p'i²* a thorny kind of malvaceous plant; to shade, to protect.

82 芼 *mao⁴* to pull out, as the roots of tangled plants; overgrown with grass; vegetables; to cook or prepare for eating.

83 芪 *ch'i² ˌk'i* a medicinal plant, a kind of lungwort, of which three or four sorts are spoken of.

苠 ˌ*min²* the skin of bamboo; a multitude, the people.

84 芩 *ch'i⁴ k'ih*, a fragrant plant resembling the valerian or mint.

85 菉 *ch'iu² ˌk'iu* the seeds of a wild pepper-tree which grow in clusters.

菹 *chü¹ ˌtsü* fruits pickled whole or in pieces, not mashed; greens, as melons or cabbage; sour-krout; pickles; to put in salt or brine; to impede, to interrupt.

茫 ˌ*mang²* vagueness, doubt; vastness; dazzling and immense, like the expanse of the ocean; ˌ*tsié* a morass full of sedge.

蒞 same as 涖 85. 9.

范 *fan⁴* grass, herbage; plants; a kind of wasp.

淑 *ti² tih*, arid; hot air, a scorching air; ˏ*tsiao* hills on which the grass is dried up.

藻 ˊ*tsao³* several aquatic grasses which ducks delight in; to joy in, to take delight in; elegant, graceful, polished; fine composition.

落 *la⁴ lao⁴ lo⁴ loh*, to leave behind; to sink; to fall; to set; to drop, to scatter, to descend; fixed, arranged.

薄 *po² pao² poh*, thin, light; few, rare; stingy; to slight; to browbeat; poor, unfortunate; to diminish, suspicious of; trifling.

莎 ˏ*so¹* a triquetrous grass; a species of *Cyperus*; to rub in the hand.

涖 ˏ*ni²* heavy dew; plants extruding their roots above the ground.

茳 *chiang¹* ˏ*kiang* a leguminous plant whose seeds are used in eye disease.

蕖 *ch'ü²* ˏ*k'ü* the water-lily.

萍 ˏ*p'ing²* water lichen; moss; duckweed, such as covers pools and fish ponds; wandering, floating about; travelling.

蕩 *tang⁴* unsettled, agitated; spoiled; to subvert, to overturn; dissipated; large, vast, magnificent.

藤 *t'êng²* ˏ*t'ăng* cane, vines, creepers; rattan.

蒲 ˏ*p'u²* rushes; the cat-tail rush or Typha, of whose leaves mats are woven; the calamus or sweet-flag; huts made of grass.

藩 ˏ*fan²* a boundary, a frontier; a fence or hedge; to protect; to fend off; to inclose; feudatories near the frontiers.

菠 ˏ*po¹* cabbage; a fruit; spinach.

蘊 *yün⁴ yun⁴* an aquatic plant, whose leaves grow from the joints; to gather, to heap up, to accumulate; to practise.

漂 ˏ*p'iao³* small water-plants, like the *Lemma* or *Pistia*, floating on fish ponds.

86 蒸 *chêng¹* ˏ*ching* steam, vapour; to steam, to boil; to rise, all, numerous; small faggots; hemp torches.

蕪 ˏ*wu²* a vigorous growth of weeds and jungle; neglected; fertile.

焊 ˊ*han³* a wild flower, resembling the cress, which is pickled for condiment.

蔫 ˏ*yen¹* plants drooping; decayed vegetables; not fresh, corrupt, changed, stinking; faded, old.

菼 ˊ*t'an³* a species of marsh grass or rush useful for making brooms.

薰 *hsün¹* ˏ*hiun* fragrance of flowers; odor, perfume; to cauterize; to embalm.

蕉 *chiao¹* ˏ*tsiao* the plantain or banana; the palm; fuel, firing; a mere straw.

蘋 ˏ*fan²* an aquatic grass, on which wild geese feed.

87 薇 *wéi³* ˊ*wéi* plants, grass.

90 薔 *ch'iang²* ˏ*ts'iang* a red rose; *seh*, a species of water polygonum or smart weed.

92 芽 ˏ*ya²* shoots, buds; to begin; a germ; a plumule; to bud.

93 芊 ˏ*niu²* a medicinal plant; it is three feet high, with spoon shaped, obovate leaves in pairs opposite; the nodes resemble a cow's knee.

94 荻 *ti¹ tih*, water grasses with solid or hard stems, like the sugar-cane or sorghum.

莽 ˊ*mang³* brushwood, jungle; tangled; thick grass; confused, indistinct; rude, rustic; regardless of etiquette; heedless

蕕 *yu² ˏyiu* a trailing plant growing in the water, having a fetid smell; noisome, dank, like rotten wood.

95 萃 *lü⁴ lüh*, seeds beginning to germinate, the plumule showing above ground.

97 苽 *ˏku¹* the ancient name of an aquatic grain whose seeds resemble rice; a spirit was distilled from them.

蕺 *ch'ia¹ k'iah*, a felicitous plant, which appears to denote a fern resembling the common brake.

蓏 *kuo³ ˊlo³* fruit which ripens on the ground, as melons, tomatoes, ground-nuts, pine-apples, etc.; those having no kernel.

蓏 same as 苦 140. 135.

98 蕙 *chên¹ ˏchăn* a bright blue orchid.

99 甘 *ˏkan¹* liquorice; it cures all complaints of the breast and bladder, and corrects the bad influence of other plants.

葚 *shên² ˏshăn jên⁴* the berries of the mulberry, which Chinese fables say will improve the harsh voice of owls and kestrels.

100 蕤 *sui¹ ˏjui³·⁴* pendant twigs of trees, drooping leaves of flowers, as of air-plants; ends of a fringe or band hanging down; soft, delicate.

101 莆 *ˏp'u²* a lucky plant known in ancient time; same as 蒲 140. 85.

102 苗 *ˏmiao²* sprouts, shoots, buds, suckers; descendants, progeny; the issue of; an index, as the tongue of the health; the emperor's summer hunt; flame, blaze.

葦 *pi⁴ pih*, a variety of pulse.

葍 *fu² fuh*, an edible wild vegetable, having large veined leaves and roots like a finger; a sort of rush.

菑 *tzŭ¹ ˏtsz'* an uncultivated field; waste, untilled land; overgrown, as a jungle; to cut; a dead tree still standing.

蓄 *hsü⁴ ch'uh*, to collect; to lay up in store; to bring up; to rear, as vegetables.

蕓 same as 蓑 140. 38.

蘊 same as 蓑 140. 38.

蔂 *lei³ ˊléi* a creeper like a melon or a pea.

蕃 *ˏfan²* flourishing; plenty; numerous; the increase of; to inclose, to fence in, to shield.

103 蔬 *su¹ ˏshu* vegetable food; a grain; a general term for edible greens, including pulse.

蕺 *ˊi³* flourishing, vigorous plants.

104 蒺 *chi² tsih*, gorse, furze; the *Tribulus terrestris* or caltrops, it is fed to camels, and the seeds are employed in diseases of the eye, and coughs.

105 葵 *k'uei² ˏkw'éi* the mallow; the sunflower; to measure, to estimate.

蓎 *têng¹ ˏtăng* a plant, allied to a *Hypericum*.

106 葩 *ti¹ tih*, the white seeds of the water lily, after the spongy testa have been removed; also read *ˊhiao*.

葩 *ˏp'a¹* the corolla or inflorescence of a plant.

108 藨 *p'ên² ˏp'ăn* a species of wild raspberry; *ˏfăn* fragrant, as flowers.

蓋 *kai⁴* a cover; to build; a roof; to overshadow; to include, to be, is; to conceal; for, since, for that, now, then.

藎 *chin⁴ tsin⁴* a plant whose roots afford a yellow dye; a residue; to promote to a high post, as a faithful minister or an officer placed near his sovereign; sincere, attached to.

藍 *ˏlan²* blue, indigo; a plant used to dye blue.

蘆 ˏlu² reed; water rushes; applied to various sorts of hollow stemmed grasses, used for mats and awnings, or to repair dikes.

109 苜 mu⁴ muh, a cultivated plant, the trefoil; (medicago sativa).

蘉 ˏmang² to exert one's self; to encourage, to stimulate.

夢 mêng² mung' just awaked from sleep.

薨 ˏhung¹ the death of a prince or feudatory; to die; like a swarm, many, numerous, as descendants; quickly, suddenly.

蔧 têng⁴ tăng' to wake from sleep; just opening one's eyes, or half awake.

蔑 mieh,⁴ not, without; minute, worthless; to throw away, to discard; to pare, to scrape thin.

葙 hsiang¹ ˏsiang a medicinal plant, the *Celosia argentea*, whose black smooth seeds resemble those of the cocks-comb.

110 茅 ˏmao² high rank grass, good for thatching houses; reeds, rushes; a water closet; poor, lowly; a species of low palm; a kind of scrub pine.

111 茹 chi¹ chih¹ a plant; its seed is used as a cooling medicine.

112 蓎 cha⁴) careless about; not arranged in the middle, or nicely.

蓏 'la³ uneven, rocky,—alluding to the way stones are piled up.

蘑 ˏmo² mushroom.

113 蔡 ts'ai⁴) weeds, herbs, esculent plants; a species of tortoise; the border of a parterre or grass plat; sah, to let go, to loose; criminals undergoing a banishment of 500 *li*.

蒜 suan⁴ swan' garlic.

114 萬 'yü³ grass; a kind of tree; ˏkü a kind of dividers, used to mark off the spokes in a wheel when making it.

萬 wan⁴) a myriad; superlative particle; a number, ten thousand; many, every one, all.

115 莠 yu⁴ 'yiu hsiu⁴ a kind of useless grass resembling the panicled millet growing among grain; weeds, tares; the riffraff of society, vicious; mischievous.

蔆 lêng⁴ ˏlăng the old name for spinach.

蓁 chên¹ ˏchăn abundant, exuberant herbage; bushy trees; accumulated; to wear on the head.

蔔 'pien³ a trailing bean, considered as one of the best kinds.

蘊 chieh¹ kieh, a very fragrant plant which grows in Kiang-su.

蓂 ch'iw¹ ˏts'iu a syngenesious plant like the may-weed, having fragrant leaves, and burned to dispel noxious vapors.

same as 稚 115. 172.

蘇 ˏsu¹ plentiful; happy; to revive; to cheer up, to take; a species of thyme, whose fragrant, cinnamon smell refreshes and revives the weary spirits.

116 蘄 ch'iung² ˏk'iüng a reddish root which is furnished by an umbelliferous plant allied to the Angelica; it is used for liver complants and headaches.

117 苙 li⁴ lih, a pen, a yard for pigs, an open basket for carrying pigs or game.

蒟 chü³ 'kü the betel pepper, for which ˏlü 蔞 is the correct form.

蕈 ˏt'ung² the roots of the nelumbium; a kind of sedge or

Scirpus, from whose stalks sandals are made.

120 蒳 *na⁴ nah*, name of a fragrant plant.

蕨 *ch'i² ˌk'i* a variety of edible fern; the drawing resembles that of an Osmunda, where the seeds are arranged in a spike.

藥 *yao⁴ yoh*, medicine, physic.

蒓 *ˌshun²* a water vegetable of the gentian family.

紅 *ˌhung²* a marshy plant having reddish leaves and flowers.

蘂 *'jui³* hanging down like the ends of a girdle, or the things attached to a fan.

蘩 *ˌfan²* an edible kind of celery.

蔞 *ˌlo²* a basket, especially one like a hod for carrying dirt.

藟 *lei² ˌléi* a trailing raspberry.

蘊 *wén⁴ yun⁴'* to collect, abstruse, mysterious; to pile up; a sort of water vegetable.

絲 *ssŭ¹ ˌsz'* a medicinal plant; the dodder (Cuscuta) whose seeds are used as a mild tonic; that found on pines is deemed to be the best.

蘇 *yu² ˌyiu* luxuriant vegetation.

蒩 *chüeh² tsüéh*, a bundle or sheaf of coarse grass, used to strain spirits through, which retains the coarse dregs.

蘿 *ˌlo²* turnip; moss; to entwine; parasitic plants like the Epidendrum, or those which twine around trees.

122 薯 *ˌshu³* a sort of yam; a tuber, a bulbous root.

124 蓼 *'liao³* an acrid herb, the seeds of which fly about; *met.* troubles, griefs; *luh*, luxuriant growth.

蓊 *wêng³ ˌwăng* the footstalk of a bower; a plant that dyes yellow.

蘙 *ˌi¹* name of a plant.

藿 *t'iao⁴'* a weed resembling the hellebore; a kind of violet; *t'ih*, a kind of amaranth.

125 茗 *'lao³* the siri leaf used with betelnut; a term common in *Fukien* instead of 蔞.

蓍 *shih¹ ˌshi* a plant resembling mayweed which grows around Confucius' grave and is sold for divination; the stems were used for hairpins.

著 *chao² cho³ chu³* to become; to shew; to order; it, is, so, yes; bright, clear, conspicuous; an account; to narrate; to fix; to publish, as a book; the revolution of a year; also same as 着 *choh*.

126 茸 *êrh² ˌ'rh* a species of agaric or *Boletus*.

127 藉 *chieh⁴ tsié'* a kind of mat to hold offerings; to make a means of; to avail of; to help; to borrow; to lean on for aid; to call in aid; *tsih*, in confusion, disordered, to lead by a cord; to offer.

藕 *ou³ 'ngeu* the lotus root; the large rootstock of the *Nelumbium*, used for food.

128 茸 *ˌjung²* tinder; horn; confused; soft; to push; the luxuriant growth of plants; collected thick together.

蔗 *kêng³ 'kăng* stalks of the taro; culm of grain.

129 蕭 *hsiao¹ ˌsiao* reduced, impoverished, indigent; a very fragrant and common species of artemisia, about four feet high.

130 葫 *ˌhu²* a pumpkin, or gourd; the large garlic.

蒿 *ˌshao¹* coarse jungle grass in which wild animals burrow, and form a den; the roots of grass.

藤 *hsih² sih*, an amaranthaceous plant; a cooling medicine used in dropsy.

蓖 *pei*[1] ˏ*péi* a medicinal plant, the castor-oil plant (Ricinus) used in making vermilion ink for seals; *pih*, a rain cloak.

蒲 ˎ*p'u*[2] the breast, especially of a fowl or game bird.

蘆 ˏ*fu*[1] an herb used to make besoms, broom weed.

131 茝 *ch'ih*[3] ʿ*ch'i* a fragrant flower, cultivated for its scent; also read ʿ*ch'ai*.

藏 ˎ*ts'ang*[2] to hide; to store up; a receptacle; to conceal; stores, property; the viscera; to accumulate; to gather, to fix, as a mordant; to store, as a student his knowledge; *tsang*ˀ a store house, a retreat; a strong box.

133 荎 *chih*[4] *chi*ˀ the seed of a plant resembling the gall-nut.

薹 ˎ*t'ai*[2] a triquetrous grass (Scirpus maritimus) growing in boggy spots, of which hats and cloaks are made; the flower stalk of a vegetable, as of cabbage or turnip.

134 萸 ˎ*yü*[2] a medicinal plant of several varieties.

蕖 *hsü*[4] *sü*ˀ agreeable; pleasant, as good liquor, which has been well strained; ˎ*yü* a fragrant plant; a tuber like the potato; tangled, weedy growth.

萏 ʿ*tan*[1] an opening flower, especially those of the lotus and *Hibiscus mutabilis*.

蔿 *hsi*[1] *sih*, a plant; the purslane.

135 苦 *kua*[1] *kwah*, a bitter plant whose fruit is used in coughs.

136 茶 ʿ*ch'uan*[3] ˏ*chw'en* the late and old leaves of the tea-plant, which require a strong drawing.

蕣 *shun*[4]ˀ the *Hibiscus syriacus*, a type of transitory things.

138 芀 *kên*[4] *kăn*ˀ a wild plant, the *Ranunculus, auricornis*, which is regarded as poisonous.

莨 ˎ*lang*[2] a species of reed or marsh grass, a kind of dyestuff.

140 蒻 same as 芻 140. 20.

144 荇 *hsing*[4] *hing*ˀ an aquatic plant with floating leaves; the golden lotus.

蘅 *hêng*ˀ ˎ*hăng* a fragrant flower; a marshy plant with large cordate leaves, and smelling like rose; it is thought that horses fed on them travel fast.

145 蓑 ˏ*so*[1] a cloak made of bamboo or palm leaves or of grass, woven in strips and laid on like thatch; to cover, to screen from the rain; hanging loose, like a ruff or goat's long hair; ˎ*sui* pendent, as flowers.

蔉 *kun*[3] ʿ*kwun* to heap earth around the roots of plants when set out; to mulch plants; to blanch by earthing the stalks.

蘘 ˎ*jang*[2] a plant resembling ginger; its root is aromatic and removes worms.

146 茜 *ch'ien*[4] *ts'ien*ˀ a plant used for dyeing red; the madder; in *Cantonese*: ˏ*sai* a kind of floating grass grown in goldfish ponds.

葽 ˏ*yao*[4] the fresh and vigorous vegetation of summer; a medicinal plant, its roots are used in coughs.

蕈 *hsin*[4] *sin*ˀ a mushroom or agaric, with a slender stalk.

147 莧 *hsien*[4] *hien*ˀ spinach.

148 薢 *hsieh*[4] *hiai*ˀ a woody climbing plant which has hooked spines and large oval ribbed leaves furnishing a tonic like sarsaparilla; ˏ*kiai* a sort of Trapa.

149 薝 ʿ*tan*[3] a white and very fragrant flower from India; the *Michelia champaca*.

藹 ʿ*ai*[3] flourishing, shady; fine, graceful, pleasing.

蔎 *shê*[4] *sheh*, a fragrant plant, from which tea or an infusion is made.

諸 *ˌshu*[3] a term for plants with tubers; a tuber, a bulbous root; also read *ˌchu*.

151 荳 *tou*[4] *teu*[2] pulse; the nutmeg, legumes of every kind; peas; beans.

152 蒙 *ch'ü*[2] *ˌk'ü* the sweet basil; a plant akin to the chicory.

153 藐 *ˊmiao*[3] small, petty, trifling, insignificant, contemptible; far off; to slight, to treat haughtily, to look down on; supercilious.

霾 *ˌmai*[2] to bury; to store away; *ˌli* to stop up; *ˌwéi* filthy; to make dirty, to defile.

154 貝 *pei*[4] *péi*[2] a bitterish expectorant medicine, a kind of mealy bulb, used in fevers and ointments.

蕢 *k'uei*[4] *kw'ei*[2] a basket or straw hamper to carry earth in; a vegetable like the blite or strawberry spinach.

藾 *lai*[4] a species of fragrant labiate plant allied to the hoar hound, which is burned in worship; to shade, to cover.

蕡 *fên*[2] *ˌfăn* trees or plants producing abundance of fruits; flowers growing together.

蔵 *ch'an*[4] *ˊch'en* to command, to order; to prepare; to release.

蕒 *ˊmai*[3] a name for several milky plants; the chicory; the dandelion, and also a species of sowthistle.

蕧 *su*[4] *suh*, a marsh plant, whose leaves resemble purslane.

157 蘇 *chu*[1] *chuh*, a medicinal plant; it is regarded as poisonous; oleander.

159 葷 *hun*[1] *ˌhwun* meat diet, strong savoured food; strong smelling vegetables, as onions, garlic, etc., which, with five kinds of meat, viz., that of the horse, dog, cow, goose, and pigeon, are all forbidden to those who fast.

160 莘 *shên*[1] *ˌshăn* an ancient place in Shensi; *ˌsin* a marshy plant whose root is used in rheumatism.

薛 *hsüeh*[3] *sieh*, a large marsh grass.

蘚 *pi*[4] celery; the *Ficus pumila* in Formosa; *p'oh*, cracked, as a jar.

161 蓐 *nêng*[2] *ˌnung*[2] to cultivate the ground, to break up the soil; to carry on farming; agriculture; cultivated; earnestly, widely.

蓐 *ju*[4] *juh*, suckers, shoots; sprouts springing from an old root; rushes for making mats; a silkworm frame.

162 蕸 *hsia*[2] *ˌhia* the leaves of the water-lily or Nelumbium; *ˊkia* water rushes not yet in flower.

蕸 *ˌk'o*[1] plants, herbage; a hungry look; large.

蓬 *p'êng*[2] *ˌp'ăng* a flag; confused; luxuriant, a species of raspberry growing among hemp; overgrown, as jungle; waving as grass; disheveled, as hair.

蕉 same as 蕉 140. 53.

蓮 *ˌt'ung*[1] an herbaceous plant, the 蓮草 *Aralia papyrifera* whose pith sliced into sheets and ironed out furnishes the substance wrongly called rice-paper; pith of any kind.

蓮 *ˌmi*[2] a plant whose leaves resemble elm seeds; the bark can be made into cordage.

蓮 *ta*[1] *tah*, a root like beet or mangelwurzel.

蓮 *wei*[3] *ˊwéi* grass, herbage; *ˊyuen* a bud.

蓮 *chu*[2] *chuh*, a weed; it is difficult to extirpate.

蓮 *ch'ü*[2] *ˌk'ü* a species of Triticum which resembles wheat, but has no eatable kernel.

蓮 ˏlien² the lotus, or water lily (Nelumbium speciosum).

163 蔀 ʿp'u³ a luxuriant growing plant eaten by fish; an awning, a screen; a small mat; a cycle of 72 years.

芇 ch'iung² ˏk'iung the seeds of a bulbous plant, considered in ancient times to be highly felicitous.

薌 hsiang¹ ˏhiang the fragrant smell of grain, as newly reaped millet; the odor of beef's tallow.

蔬 ˏtu¹ name of a plant.

164 蒓 yu² ˏyin a trailing plant growing in shallow water; shuh, a grass formerly used in making filters, through which wine used in sacrifices was strained; to defecate, to strain.

酷 k'u⁴ the stalk and flower of the onion or garlic as it rises and blossoms in the spring.

酒 chiu¹ ˏtsin the oily scum which is found on rich spirits and adheres to the cup; the rice cake or refuse left after making spirits.

蘸 chan⁴ to dip, as a morsel in sauce; baptism by immersion.

165 菜 ts'ai⁴ vegetables, victuals in general; greens, edible herbs; food, viands.

166 董 ʿtung³ to manage, to correct; to rule or lead people on the right way; to influence for good; firm; to store up; to hide away; to withdraw.

168 萇 ˏch'ang² the carambola; a fruit.

蕻 hung⁴ flourishing; budding and sprouting; a vegetable that keeps green in the winter, which may be a sort of moss.

169 藺 ˏlü² a plant whose stalks, when old, are used to thatch temples.

蒯 chien² ˏkien a climbing plant bearing a fruit of a pear shape, red as a cock's comb, with a scaly pit, and fit to be eaten raw.

蘭 ˏlan² the epidendrum; a general name for orchideous plants; adopted, sworn, pleasant, joyous, delightful; excellent.

藺 lin⁴ a rush, the leaves of which can be used for making mats.

170 蔭 yin⁴ shade, shady; umbrageous; a shadow; to hide, to shelter; to protect; hereditary honors in the state, intimating that they protect the realm.

附 fu⁴ a medicinal herb whose seeds are pungent, poisonous, and bitterish, and taken for their tonic properties.

蔠 ˏch'u² a small medicinal plant; it bears white flowers with a yellow centre.

蔯 ch'ên² ˏch'ân a medical herb, good for rheumatism.

薩 sa⁴ sah, to assist, to help; a Sanscrit syllable introducted by the Buddhists.

蘋 same as 蘋 140. 181.

172 萑 huan² ˏhwan a sedgy grass fit for weaving into mats in the month of October; a sort of juncus; ˏch'ui luxuriant foliage.

蘿 ˏyung¹ a trailing plant, the *Convolvulus reptans*, whose stem and leaves are mucilaginous and eaten as a vegetable.

蒦 huo⁴ hwoh, to measure, to calculate, especially the weal or woe of men; a measure.

蘿 tsa² tsah, a grass from which doorblinds can be woven; a small floating grass cultivated in goldfish ponds.

薙 t'i⁴ to clear ground of grass, etc.; to weed out completely; to shave a child's head.

蘺 ˏli² a kind of darnel grass, or perhaps a Carex, which injures the growing rice.

173 芸 yün² ˏyun a vegetable which grows up rapidly and becomes very bushy; its seeds furnish oil, and stalks are eaten; the oil cabbage.

蕾 lei³ ˊléi a flower bud; flowers partly opened.

蕠 jn² ˏjü a sort of Boletus, or similar kind of fungus; the decoction is used in dog-days as a cooling drink and a remedy in cholera.

藿 huo⁴ hwoh, leaves of a legume used for fodder; bean stalks which are fed to camels; greens; clover; a fragrant plant of the mint family.

174 菁 ching¹ ˏtsing the flower of the leek, applied also to chives and shallots.

175 菲 féi³ ˊféi deficient, scanty; fasting; frugal, mean; fragrant, beautiful; sandals; a turnip; greens; potherbs.

蘼 ˏmi² a kind of rose resembling the cinnamon rose.

178 葦 wei³ ˊwéi reeds; grass which grows in the bottom of rivers; a hollow rush or reed; tall grass, woven into ropes, or dried for fuel.

179 薤 hsieh⁴ hiai' a species of onion; the scallions; it is forbidden to those who fast; name of a mat.

181 蕷 yü⁴) an edible tuber.

蕼 ch'ing³ ˊk'iüng a plant from whose fibers cloth is made.

蘋 p'ing² ˏp'in the apple; a water plant, the leaves are fed to animals.

蘋 ˏt'ni¹ a labiate plant a foot high, with square culms and long pointed leaves, purplish-yellowish flowers in an imbricated head, which furnish a drink when pressed.

189 蒿 ˏhao¹ asparagus; worthless; tall herbs; to close the eyes; to reduce.

194 蒐 sou¹ ˏshen a plant whose root is allied to madder and used in dyeing red; (perhaps the Rubia); to assemble, as for a hunt; to provision cavalry for war, to order troops; to search, to screen.

蘶 wei⁴ wéi' the sprouts growing on plants that have been plucked; to sprout again, as a willow stump.

195 薊 chi⁴ ki' a general name for thistles, as the Carduus.

蘚 hsien³ ˊsien mosses on damp walls and ground; low, mossy vegetation growing in patches.

196 蔦 ˊniao³ a climbing plant, the cypressvine.

蕷 ˏfu² an edible tuber; a variety of the water-chestnut which people eat in time of scarcity.

鸞 yi⁴ yih, a small grassy plant having stripes and colors on it like a ribbon.

198 麤 ˊpiao³ a kind of sedge grass, of which mats for awnings and sandals can be made.

200 麻 ˏma² hemp; sesamum; the hemp plant.

202 藜 ˏli⁴ a stem, branch, fork, or prong; a kind of herb, whose young leaves are edible, and the mature stalks fit for canes.

203 藍 chieh¹ ˏkiai the stalks of the northern hemp, which are dressed for ropes and cordage; straw stripped of its leaf sheaths.

206 蕭 ˊting³ a lacustrine plant like a bulrush whose leaves can be woven into sandals or withes.

210 薺 chi⁴ tsi' ch'i² the shepherd's purse (capsella bursa-pastoris) gathered for greens; the cress.

蘠 chi¹ ˏtsi a species of leek; to prepare and mix, as condiments; to compound; spoiled, pounded; to compare.

211 蕇 *ch'ih*³ *'ch'i* a weed; the purslane.

212 蘢 *ˌlung*² a species of water weed, Polygonum amphibium; *'lung* to collect.

141 虍 *ˌhu*¹ a tiger standing over its prey; the stripes on its body.

1 虛 *hsü*¹ *ˌhü* empty, vacancy, vain; untrue, unsatisfactory, suspicious, deficient, humble, abstracted; space, firmament. same as 虧 141. 172.

虩 *yao*⁴ a very rough way, making it hard to get along.

4 虖 *'hu*¹ the scream of a tiger; an interjection of regret; a sigh or exclamation.

12 虡 *ch'ü*³ *'k'ü* a mythical celestial animal, which has a deer's head on a dragon body; it was carved on the supports of bells.

16 虎 *'hu*³ tiger; brave, fierce, awful; cruel; a urinal.

虓 same as 哮 30. 141.

虪 *ˌt'u*² a tiger.

虩 *ssü*¹ *ˌsz'* a wild beast resembling a tiger, having one horn and able to go in the water; perhaps an animal akin to the sea-lion.

號 *hao'* a sign, signal; a name or term; a mark, a designation; a label; *ˌhao* to scream; to bawl, to yell, to crow.

處 *'ch'u*³ to stop; to manage; to be at, to rest, to dwell; to act; while in; to distinguish, to judge; *ch'u'* a place, a spot; a circumstance; plural.

虢 *kuo*² *kwoh*, the marks made by a tiger when seizing his prey.

虩 *ch'i*⁴ *k'ih*, to terrify, to scare; a species of leaping spider which catches flies; *hsi*⁴ *hih*, a tiger skulking from fear of man; alarmed, frightened; a sort of spider.

虤 *chan*⁴ a striped cat; the tiger cat.

虩 *pao*⁴ a very dry or scorching heat; stormy, tempestuous; cruel, violent, oppressive, fierce; to strike, to bring to light, to discover; a plat six *li* square; *puh*, to dry in the sun, to proclaim.

20 處 same as 處 141. 16.

30 虞 *ˌyü*² a fabulous beast of mild disposition; anxious for, and therefore prepared; to sympathize with, to think upon, to expect; to estimate; an impediment, mishap, accident; vigilant, ready, provided against; to understand, to help; to select, to possess; a period of seven days' mourning.

58 虐 same as 虐 141. 87.

66 虔 same as 虔 141. 67.

67 虔 *ch'ien*² *ˌk'ien* firm, sincere, respectful, devout; attentive, correct, pious; to seize, as a prey; to kill; trifling, of no moment.

87 虐 *nio*⁴ *nioh*, *niao*⁴ cruel, tyrannical; to oppress; unfeeling, harsh; barbarities; outrages; to maltreat; troublesome, rude; oppressors; natural calamities.

102 虜 same as 擄 64. 141.

151 虛 *hsi*¹ *ˌhi* a description of ancient earthenware vase used in sacrifices.

172 虧 *k'uei*¹ *ˌkw'ei* to fail; to lose; failure; a defect, deficience, diminution; to injure, a grievance, an affront; wanting, not enough; to trouble one; owing to; in consequence of.

142 虫 *ˌch'ung*[2] insects or reptiles; a person, a comrade; a demeaning term for a son; *chung*[3] to eat, as white ants do into things.

1 蚯 *ch'iu*[1] *ˌk'iu* the common earth worm, the Lumbricus.

虰 *ˊting*[1] the dragon-fly; *ˌch'ing* the razor sheath or *Solen*; *ˌch'ăng* a kind of ant.

蛃 *ˊping*[3] the *Lepisma* or clothes moth.

蛆 *ch'ü*[1] *ˌts'ü* worms; maggots in putrid flesh; *ˌtsü* the centipede.

2 蚌 *pang*[4] *pêng*[3] oyster; mussels; mollusks.

蚌 same as 丸 142. 5.

3 蛀 *ˊchu*[4] a kind of bookworm; moths in furs; to eat, as such insects do; eaten, bored.

4 蚱 *cha*[3] *tseh*, a fish, an insect; fly-blown; a species of locust which is regarded as edible.

5 虱 *shih*[1] *seh*, louse; lice, fleas; *Cimex*, acarus.

虬 *ch'iu*[2] *ˌk'iu* a young dragon without a horn, or with one; to squirm; a quick, wriggling motion.

蚆 *ko*[2] *koh*, a flea.

8 蝱 *mêng*[2] *ˌmung* a stinging fly that infests animals; a pretty plant.

蟺 *shan*[4] *shen*[3] an earth-worm; the eel.

蛟 *chiao*[1] *ˌkiao* crocodile.

9 蝳 *ˌlun*[2] to squirm; a large snake that can bring rain and clouds; applied to the crawling of worms or snakes.

蛉 *ˌling*[2] an insect with two wings; a kind of mosquito.

蟾 *ˌts'ang*[1] the house fly; flies in general.

蚧 *chieh*[4] *kiai*[3] a red spotted lizard; it is considered to be transformed from a swallow, and is employed as a tonic or aphrodisiac; a species of chameleon.

蚨 *fu*[4] the scales on the belly of large serpents by which they progress.

蛜 *ˌi*[1] the sow-bug (oniscus) found under stones and in damp places.

蝟 *ˌp'ien*[2] the red sand tick; its venomous bite makes it much dreaded.

蛛 *ˌch'u*[2] a toad.

10 虺 *hui*[2,3] *ˊhwui* a venomous serpent, which has a big head and a small neck; to dream of it foretokens the birth of a daughter.

蚖 *yüan*[2] *ˌyuen* a small venomous snake a foot long.

蛻 *t'ui*[4] *t'o*[3] the exuviæ or cast off skins of cicadas, snakes, or crabs; to slough off the skin.

蜺 *ˌi*[2] *ni*[2] an insect like the cicada, small and of a greenish-black color; the inner and secondary bow of the rainbow.

11 蚋 *jui*[3] a mosquito, a gnat; a kind of venomous snake.

蝓 *ˌyü*[2] a garden slug; a large garden spider.

12 蛩 *ch'iung*[2] *ˌk'iüng* cricket, which keeps in its hole by night; it is very testy; and when it sees another, attacks it.

蜞 *ch'i*[3] *ˌk'i* a small land crab found in rice fields.

蚣 *ˌkung*[1] centipede; an insect; *ˌsung* a grass-hopper.

蠊 *ˌlien*[2] an insect thought to smell like ginger, found in grass in summer, and probably belongs to the Cimex family; the cockroach.

13 蚺 *ˌjan*[2] a large serpent fifty feet long, which can seize deer for food.

14 螟 *ˌming*[2] an insect which eats young grain.

17 蛸 *cho*[1] *choh*, a garden spider, which makes its web on the grass; used for 蛛.

18 蜊 *tz'ü*[4] *ts'z*[3] a kind of grub.

蚐 *ʻli*[2] a kind of clam; the shell is smooth and white, with reddish edges.

19 蛚 same as 蚱 142. 28.

蟧 *ʻlao*[2] a kind of univalve shell-fish, perhaps the hermit crab, as it is said to occupy many sorts of shells.

蛹 same as 蛹 142. 101.

23 蝛 *hsü*[1] *ʻhü* a moth; the silk-worm just hatched.

蝘 *ʻyen*[3] a species of livid lizard common about walls, which changes its color; the chameleon; a cicada with a horn or crest.

蠶 *ni*[4] *nih*, the disease of worms in the intestines.

24 蝻 *ʻnan*[2] *an*[3] the immature locusts, whose wings have not fully grown.

25 蛅 *ʻjan*[2] a caterpillar, like that of the tiger-moth.

26 蜷 *ch'üan*[2] *ʻk'üen* the squirming of a snake when trodden on or not progressing; the convulsions of a snake coiled on itself.

蝍 *chi*[2] *tsih*, the centipede which is fabled to eat snakes.

27 蟹 *chüeh*[2] *küeh*, the Siberian jerboa or helamis, likened to the rabbit for size; it has short fore legs.

蝯 *yüan*[2] *ʻyuen* a silkworm, which produces silk very late and only once in the season.

蠣 *li*[4] rock oysters.

蠆 *lai*[3] insects with stings like the wasp, sphex, bee, or scorpion.

28 蛣 *chieh*[2] *kieh*, the sea-anemone, which is described as producing flowers, and spreading itself out like a crab's claws; *ʻk'ü* a toad.

29 蚤 *ʻtsao*[3] fleas; (also used for 早); a sand flea or fly, such as are produced in sandy places; to scratch; the mortices in the hub for the spokes of a wheel.

蝃 *ti*[4] the rainbow, supposed to be formed of small ephemerae generated in the ether; *choh*, a spider.

蝦 *ha*[2] *hsia*[1] *ʻhia* frog; crabs, shrimps, lobsters; playful, skipping like a shrimp.

30 蚵 *ʻho*[2] a sort of lizard; a trailing plant resembling the honeysuckle.

蛤 *ko*[2] *koh*, *ha*[3] cockles, clams, oysters, mussels; a frog, a lizard.

蝸 *kua*[1] *ʻkwa* a garden slug; a snail; low and poor huts; hovels.

蛄 *ʻku*[1] the mole cricket; a grass-hopper or cicada.

蟬 *ch'an*[2] *ʻshen* the cicada or broad locust.

蛣 *ch'i*[1] *k'ih*, beetles of the family of the Scarabei.

蟢 *hsi*[3] *ʻhi* a small, long-legged red spider.

蛤 *ko*[2] *koh*, a species of beetle.

蜈 *ʻwu*[2] the centipede.

蟜 *chiao*[3] *ʻkiao* a species of ant; to wriggle; to stretch out.

蜩 *ʻt'ang*[2] a kind of cicada, the 蜩 蜩 which is common in the North.

蜆 *hsien*[1] *ʻhien* a flat bivalve shell; a kind of Pinna.

蜩 *ʻt'iao*[2] a cicada or katydid; that chirps in July.

蟮 *shan*[4] *shen*[3] an earthworm; the eel.

31 蛔 same as 洞 104. 31.

蟈 *kuo*[1] *kwoh*, a sort of locust; a small frog, of a green

color; a toad; the mole cricket.

32 蟯 ˏjao² short worms found in the intestine; a squirming motion.

蛭 ln⁴ luh, a small marine bivalve, with smooth shells, marked with reddish lines.

蛙 ˏwa¹ wai¹ a green and striped frog; wanton, exciting tones.

螳 ˏt'ang¹ a kind of locust; a mantis.

蟄 chih,² chê² to hybernate; stored; insects or animals becoming torpid; gone into darkness and silence.

蜌 pi⁴ a narrow shell-fish (Solen); a mussel dried and eaten.

31 蜂 fêng ˏfung a bee or wasp; to swarm, to multiply; to fill the land, said of rebels.

蜂 chiang⁴ kiang³ the rainbow.

35 蝮 fu² fuh, a venomous serpent; the adder, viper, and cobra; poisonous, deadly.

37 蚨 ˏfu² the butterfly; copper money; paper money.

蚕 ˏts'an² the silkworm.

蚨 t'ieh,² a kind of burrowing spider.

蜂 pang⁴ the oyster.

蛺 chieh² kieh, a butterfly.

蜎 ch'i¹ ˏk'i an insect, the long legged spider which runs over the house; a kind of cicada

蟀 hsi¹ ˏhi a noisy kind of green cicada, or a grasshopper ˏk'i a sort of bee.

38 蝼 lou² ˏlen the mole-cricket which is thought to help devils and spirits in some way, and is killed by those who meet it by night.

蜈 wei¹ ˏwéi the sow-bug; an insect that is found under stones and in damp places.

蝟 wei¹ ˋwéi the sow-bug or wood-louse. (Oniscus).

39 蜉 fou² ˏfeu a kind of large ant.

蜢 mêng³ ˋmâng a small grasshopper or locust often caught by children to hear it chirp.

40 蛇 ch'a⁴ the large sea-blubber or Medusa that floats on the ocean.

蝻 same as 蚓 142. 57.

蛇 shê² ˏshé serpentine, crooked; malicious, treacherous, subtle; a snake, a serpent.

蜿 yüan¹ ˏynen the squirming motion of a snake, a stealthy gliding step of a cat; tortuous.

蜜 mi¹ mih, honey; sweet; flattering; nectar, sugary.

41 蟳 hsün ˏsin a marine swimming crab; a greenish crab.

蜙 chiang¹ ˏtsiang a small species of locust or cicada having green elytra (*cicada viridis.*)

42 蛁 ˏmiao² silkworms just emerging from their eggs.

蟟 ˏliao² the cicada.

43 蚘 same as 痌 104. 31.

44 蚇 ch'ih,⁴ caterpillars of the family of the loopers, or *Geometridae;* hampered, repressed.

蝛 ch'ü¹ k'üh, grub of the carpenter bee; worms which eat plants.

蠋 chu¹ chuh, a short legged spider; a flea; the caterpillar of the sphinx moth.

45 蚩 ch'ih¹ ˏch'i a worm; ignorant, unpolished, rustic; to impose upon; to despise on account of ignorance.

47 蛵 hsing ˏhing the dragon fly.

蠟 la⁴ lah, wax, beeswax; waxed; glazed, varnished; a candle.

48 虹 kang⁴ ˏhung² chiang⁴ the rainbow; halo, vapour.

蛩 *ch'iung*[2] same as 蛩 142. 163.

49 蚆 ₍*pa*[1] a species of Cyproea cowry used for money by islanders.

50 螄 *shih*[1] *ssŭ*[1] ₍*shi* cockles, whilks; a screw; spiral shells.

蝃 *ti*[4] the rainbow, supposed to be formed of small ephemerae generated in the ether; *t'ai*' a snake.

51 蚌 *ch'ien*[1] ₍*k'ien* a fire fly, which is thought to be transformed from rotten grass.

52 蟣 *chi*[3] '*ki* a nit, a louse; an infinitesimal distance; ₍*k'i* a leech.

53 蠮 *chê*[4] *ché*' a grasshopper; a sort of wood-louse.

54 蜓 ₍*t'ing*[2] a dragon fly; '*t'ien* a kind of livid striped lizard found about damp walls.

蜒 ₍*yen*[2] the spider millipede, which is supposed to get into the ear; the garden slug.

蜑 *tan*[4] a tribe of aborigines who once lived south of the Mei-ling in Fuh-kien; an animal's testicles; eggs.

57 蚓 '*yin*[3] a worm; the earthworm, (Lumbricus); it is used as a remedy in urinary complaints.

58 蝝 *yüan*[2] ₍*yuen* the young of locusts, before their wings have grown.

59 蟛 *p'êng*[2] ₍*p'ăng* a land crab, common in the rice field, or on seaside beaches.

60 蝬 ₍*ts'ung*[1] a species of gadfly or breeze, which deposits its eggs in the skin of cattle.

61 蟪 *hui*[4] *hwui*' a kind of cricket, or locust; cicada.

蟋 *hsi*[4] *sih*, the fighting cricket; the cricket.

62 蝥 *tz'ŭ*[4] *ts'z*' caterpillars which have stiff or spiny hairs that are regarded as poisonous, such as the tiger moth (Euprepia).

蜮 *yü*[4] *yuh*, a marine animal; it is fabled to spurt sand at people or to bite their shadow to injure them; it is drawn like a turtle; *met.* masked enemy, underhand dealings.

蛾 *o*[2] ₍*ngo* the silkworm moth; moths, millers, and sphinges; in *Pekingese:* a disease of the throat, like diphtheria.

63 蝙 ₍*pien*[1] a species of bat.

蜧 *li*[4] a black dragon-snake, which can bring rain or clouds; probably alludes to the water-spouts.

64 蜥 蜇 *chê*[4] *cheh*, to sting; a sting or whatever insects use to wound their enemies.

65 蚑 *ch'i*[2] ₍*k'i* to crawl along, spoken of rows of insects, ants, or caterpillars; a small crab.

66 蠕 ₍*tun*[1] a water insect; a dysticus or water beetle whose larvae resemble shrimps.

蟹 *p'ieh*,[4] a species of large ant of a reddish black hue.

ao[2] ₍*ngao* the nippers or large claws of the crab; an immense bivalve under which fishermen are fabled to build a fire to open the shell and obtain its flesh.

蝥 ₍*mao*[2] a grub which attacks the root of grain; any insect which eats grain.

67 蚊 *wên*[2] ₍*wăn* mosquitoes, gnats.

68 蚪 *tou*[3] '*teu* a tad-pole, a porwiggle.

69 蚚 *ch'i*[2] ₍*k'i* a fierce fly which is constantly rubbing its head; a *Tabanus.*

蚸 *li*[4] *lih*, a species of green winged locust, which has a long flight.

70 螃 ₍*p'ang*[2] a crab; *met.* a harpy.

蝣 *yu*[2] ₍*yiu* a grub a gnat; a *scarabeus.*

蜁 *hsüan*[2] *ˏsüen* a species of land snail or perhaps a kind of Bulimus.

72 蜴 *i*[4] *yih*, a small eft or chameleon; it is fed to larks.

蝪 *ˏt'ang*[1] a species of field spider which resembles the burrowing spider in the form of its nest.

蜡 same as 䘏 113. 72; also a contraction of 蠟 142. 47.

蜫 *k'un*[1] *ˏkwun* insects; crabs, lizards.

蝭 *ˏt'i*[2] an insect; *ˏshi* a bird.

73 蛤 *yüeh*[1] *yueh*, a small crab, which is found on sandy beaches.

蛐 *ch'ü*[1] *k'üh*, worms, crickets.

蝎 *ho*[1] *hoh*, a grub found in trees; to eat like a grub; lusts which destroy one; used for 蠍 *hsieh*[1] a scorpion.

蝥 *ˏts'ao*[2] grubs in plums.

74 蛸 same as 䘏 104. 31; also same as 蛔 142. 31.

螣 *t'êng*[2] *ˏt'ăng* a serpent or dragon, which though wingless, is fabled to fly above the clouds and fogs; it is regarded as a demon who interferes in good luck; *teh*, an insect which eats young grain; a kind of locust.

75 蛛 *ˏchu*[1] spider; a lazy good-for-nothing fellow.

蝶 *tieh*,[2] butterfly.

蚱 *cha*[2] *chah*, a small species of cicada, striped and marked on its wings, which leaps far.

蜥 *hsi*[1] *sih*, the lizard; the easy changing from the various hues it takes.

蜾 *kuo*[3] *ˋkwo* the solitary wasp or *Sphex* including the genus *Pelopoeus* or dirt-daubers.

蝀 *ˏtung*[1] the rainbow.

蠜 *ˏfan*[2] a small grasshopper; the gryllus, the cock-roach; a *Cimex*, which stinks when it is struck.

蝱 *ˏyung*[2] a lizard found in damp places.

76 蝎 *hsieh*[1] *hieh*, a scorpion; a sort of grub in wood.

81 蛇 *ˏp'i*[2] the moth in furs.

蜆 *ˏp'i*[2] a thick louse which infects cattle; the seed of the castor oil plant is likened to it.

82 蚝 same as 䘏 142. 62.

83 蚊 *wên*[2] *ˏwăn* a mosquito, a gnat.

蚍 *ch'ih*[2] *ˏch'i* eggs or larvæ of ants.

85 蛷 *ch'iu*[2] *ˏk'iu* a sore; an old name for the spider millipede.

86 蠦 *mou*[2] *ˏmeu* the grass spider, which weaves its nest on plants; its web is regarded as noxious.

螢 *ying*[2] *ˏyung* a fire-fly; a glow-worm; luminous insect of any kind.

87 蚖 same as 蚤 142. 29.

蝯 *yüan*[2] *ˏyuen* the gibbons; the apes; the baboons; the monkeys; the hooluck.

93 蜂 *mou*[2] *ˏmeu* an enormous crab, so big that it can nip a tiger; perhaps a gigantic cuttle-fish is alluded to.

95 蚿 *hsien*[2] *ˏhien* the gally-worm or millipede of a dark purple color, common in dampish places and rotten wood.

蟀 *shuai*[4] *shoh*, the house-cricket; the cricket.

蜹 same as 䘏 142. 62.

97 蛄 *ˏku*[1] the mole cricket; the grasshopper or cicada.

99 蚶 *ˏhan*[1] bivalve shells with scolloped surfaces, crenulated or ribbed like the *Arca* or *Pecten*.

101 蛹 ʿyung³ the pupa or chrysalis of the silk-worm, also applied to those of the bee, wasp, and other insects.

102 蚰 yu² ˏyiu the millipedes.

蜪 tien⁴ inlaid shell-work, made by laying scales or powder of thin nacre in wood and filling it up with lacker paste; also written 鈿 ˏt'ien.

蝠 fu² fuh, a flying squirrel; a bat.

蠰 chiang¹ ˏkiang silk-worms turning white and dying from weather or bad food; they are used medicinally.

蟠 ˏp'an² to curl up, to coil around; squirming; wreathing; to commit to; ˏfan sow-bugs and similar insects which are found under vessels left long in damp places.

103 蛋 tan⁴ eggs of any kind; an animal's testicles; a tribe of aborigines, who once lived south of the Mei-ling in Fuh-kien.

蝶 chieh² t'ieh³ tieh,² a butterfly.

106 蝗 huang² ˏhwang locust.

107 蚾 ʿpo³ an unusual name for the toad.

108 蝹 yün¹ ˏyun the motion of snakes; to squirm and writhe; ʿngao a strange ghoul like an ape, that eats men's brains in the ground.

109 蜀 shu³ shuh, a worm; a sacrificial utensil or tripod.

蠲 chüan¹ ˏküen to lay by, to remit, to let off, to excuse, to exclude; haste; lustrous, pure, clean, bright; a phosphorescent grub.

蠉 hsüan¹ ˏhüen the reddish larvae of mosquitoes found in wells and pools; an insect crawling.

111 蜘 chih¹ ˏchi the spider.

113 螵 ˏp'iao² a chrysalis.

蝍 ch'i² ˏk'i an old term for the scorpion.

114 螭 ch'ih¹ ˏch'i a dragon whose horns have not grown; a term applied to cruel men.

蟻 ch'in² ˏk'in a spider having very long legs.

蝸 ˏyü² a water beetle.

115 蠦 ch'in² ˏts'in a small cicada, which has a square head marked with stripes.

蝟 yu³ ʿyiu a short-lived fly produced from eggs laid in rotten wood.

蝌 ˏk'o¹ the tadpole.

116 蝖 shou¹ ˏshen the spider-millipede.

蝰 chih⁴, a field spider that weaves a tubular web on the ground.

119 蟒 lin⁴ a fire-fly.

120 螺 ˏlo² a kind of periwinkle, or whilk; a term for spiral univalves; spiral, screwlike; conch.

123 蛘 ʿyang³ another name for the mantis; ʿmi the black weevil found in rice.

蟯 ch'iang¹ ˏk'iang a beetle, a cockroach; a scarabeus; liao' a cicada.

蟻 ʿi³ ant.

124 蟉 ˏliu² the tortuous curling motion of a snake.

蠭 wêng¹ ˏwăng the slender waisted wasp or sphex.

蠮 ˏi¹ the solitary wasp; the sphex; the Chinese have the idea that it rears its young from worms.

125 蝫 ˏchu¹ an edible worm or larva like a silk-worm.

126 蠕 ʿjun³ to move, to wriggle as a worm; to squirm.

128 蜃 ch'êng¹ ˏch'ing a bivalve shell; clams; mussels.

129 蟰 *hsiao*[1] ˏ*siao* a long legged spider; long legged insects; the crane-fly.

130 蠃蜎 ˊ*lo* the solitary wasp.

yü[4] *yuh*, the larvae of the cicada before the wings are grown or the pupa skin is cast off; the skin itself.

蜎 *chüan*[1] ˏ*küen* little red worms like mosquitoes' larvae, found in puddles; to disturb; to agitate, to stir about; sprightly.

ˏ*hu*[2] the butterfly.

蝴蛸 *hsiao*[1] ˏ*siao* the chrysalis or egg-cocoon of the mantis; ˏ*shao* a long-legged spider; the shepherd spider.

fei[2] ˏ*féi* a stinking grub like a cimex; a sort of snake.

蠷蝟 *wei*[4] *wéi*ˋ porcupine, hedgehog.

133 蛭 *chih*,[1] a leech.

135 蛙 *kua*[1] *kwah*, the spawn of frogs.

137 蟠 ˏ*pan*[1] a striped, poisonous fly.

138 蝗 *liang*[2] ˏ*lang* an insect; the common mantis.

140 蚊 *jui*[3]ˋ a mosquito, a gnat; a kind of venomous snake.

蠓 *mêng*[3] ˊ*mung* a gnat; tadpoles; sand flies; small flies over ordure or water.

蚌 same as 蛙 142. 123; also read ˏ*mé*.

蟆 ˏ*ma*[1] the frog; *moh*, a species of gnat.

蠆 *fan*[4]ˋ a bee or wasp.

蟒 ˊ*mang*[3] boa-constrictor; a python with yellow scales, twenty or more feet long.

蠛 *mieh*,[4] sand flies or ephemera, generated in damp places and seen flying about stagnant pools; the sun destroys them.

蠆 *ch'ai*[3]ˋ a sting in the tail, as in the scorpion.

蠖 *huo*[4] *woh* geometrical worms or loopers; turbid, restrained; to span with the fingers.

141 蜺 ˏ*i*[2] an insect; a reptile resembling the iguana, which lives in marshes.

蟺 same as 蛆 142. 1.

142 蟲 *k'un*[1] ˏ*kwun* insects; crabs, lizards.

mêng[2] ˏ*mung* a stinging fly that infests animals; a pretty plant.

蟲 ˏ*chung*[1] a kind of locust.

蟲 *shih*[1] *seh*, a louse; a parasitic insect; small bugs or insects, like fleas, aphides, *Cimex*, *Acarus*, and other wingless sorts.

蟲 same as 蚤 142. 29.

蟲 *wei*[4] *wéi*ˋ the perfect ant, when it has its wings; they are supposed to proceed from rotten wood.

蟲 *pêng*[4] *pǎng*ˋ a kind of bivalve, which furnishes a long narrow shell used as a ladle.

蟲 ˊ*li*[3] a wood-borer like the carpenter-beetle; a variety of the ring-worm; a calabash; ˏ*lo* a volute shell; *li*ˋ to partition.

蟲 ˏ*ch'un*[3] simple, foolish, stupid; rude, contrary; to crawl, to wriggle like worms; to move; to rise up against good rule.

蟲 ˏ*ts'an*[2] the silk worm; applied to all naked caterpillars which weave cocoons.

蟲 *tu*[4]ˋ grubs in wood; worms in books or clothes.

蟲 *wên*[2] ˏ*wǎn* a mosquito, a gnat.

蟲 *shu*[2] *shuh*, the caterpillar of the sphynx moth, green, and large as the finger.

蟊 ˏmao² a grub which attacks the roots of grain; any insect which eats grain.

蠹 tu⁴ˀ book worms; worms in clothes; grubs in wood.

蠚 ho⁴ hoh, the sting of an insect or its poison; the pain of a sting.

蟲 ˏch'ung² insects or reptiles.

蠱 ˊku³ worms in the belly, which are thought to be the cause of dropsy; a venomous worm used to poison people; a slow poison; to disquiet, to stir up, to harass one with doubts; to pervert the mind; an unquiet ghost.

蜂 same as 蜂 142. 34.

蓬 fou⁴ feu' a gryllus, the small grasshopper of the fields, rather smaller than a locust.

蜈 ˊyen³ a centipede; the Crematia or Scutigera.

144 蚰 ˊyin² the book moth (Lepisma), two species are common, which injure books and clothing, by eating the paste and sizing; ˏsin wriggling.

146 蜆 hsien³ ˊhien a term for small, smooth bivalves.

147 蠙 ˊtsui³ a species of tortoise; its shell is fine enough for ornaments, but much inferior to tortoise shell.

148 蟹 hsieh⁴ ˊhiai crabs.

蟾 ch'an² ˏshen a striped toad which is thought to be long lived; this reptile is fabled to be in the moon, and to swallow it in eclipses; met. the moon.

149 蠻 ˏman²·³ rude, barbarous; barbarians; the southern regions; fierce, brutish, unreasonable; a large snake found in the south of China.

蠩 same as 蛦 142. 9.

蟻 ˊi³ a large winged black ant; the dung beetle.

151 蠔 ˏhao² an oyster.

154 蠟 t'é⁴ t'eh, insects which eat leaves; plant-lice or aphides.

蠙 fei² ˏféi the sea-qualm or Medusa; the Scarabeus or tumble-dung; ˏpăn a clam or large muscle.

蠙 ˏpin¹ the oyster from which pearls are taken.

蠕 ˊkung³ to squirm as a worm or maggot; to wriggle in or out; to bend, as when squeezing into a hole.

蠛 ni⁴ nih, plant lice; small insects on leaves.

蠶 tsé⁴ tseh, the larva of a kind of Hessian fly which eats the joints of rice.

155 螫 ché¹ shih, to sting, to poison; venomous; troublesome, malignant.

161 蜃 ch'ên³ shăn' a large clam, said to be transformed from a fowl; a marine monster which can change its shape, or appears in the rain.

162 蠕 ˏlien² a snake or red lizard, which is attracted by a light.

蜒 chin⁴ tsin' an old name for a *Pinna*, or similar shell which produces a byssus.

163 蠋 chih,¹ a large green caterpilar.

蛩 ch'iung² ˏk'iüng one name for the cricket which sings in walls; a species of locust; the exuviae of a cicada.

蠁 hsiang³ ˊhiang grubs; larvæ which proceed from other caterpillars.

蜋 ˏlang² beetle; an insect; the common mantis.

164 蝤 hsiu¹ ˏtsiu the long white larvae of a beetle, to which a lady's neck is likened.

168 蝟 ˏch'ang² a worm of the centipede family.

172 蝟 wei² ˏwéi a long tailed monkey.

蠵 *hsi*[2] *ˏhi* a species of land tortoise, whose shell is rather fine; it is marbled and used in divination.

䗪 *ˏnan*[4] name of an insect; in *Cantonese:* the bites of gnats or fleas; a sore, a pimple; to stitch together.

173 蠕 *lei*[3] *ˏléi* an edible, salt water clam.

蠕 *juan*[3] *ˊjwan* the crawling or wriggling of worms; *ˊjun* to squirm.

174 蜻 *ching*[1] *ˏtsing hsing*[1] a dragon-fly, which strips the water; a style of writing that contains delicate allusions.

175 蜚 *fei*[1] *ˏféi* an offensive insect produced in moist places, which devours grain and clothes; cockroach; *Cimex.*

178 蠇 *wei*[4] *wéi*[3] a generic name for small apterous insects.

184 蝕 *shih*,[2] to injure, to corrode, to diminish; to eat away, as a worm does; to incroach on.

187 螞 *ˊma*[3] leech; ant; a locust.

193 融 *jung*[2] *ˏyung*[2] vapor blending as it raises in the air, and cannot be repressed; melting, thawing; harmonizing, combining, interpenetrating; clear, bright, intelligent.

198 蟅 *lu*[4] *luh*, a species of cicada that has many appellations.

蠣 *hsi*[1] *ˏsi* a wingless insect allied to the centipede; also read *li*[3].

201 蟥 *huang*[3] *ˏhwang* a green beetle which makes a noise with its wings.

202 蟅 *ˊshu*[3] the sow bug or slater.

205 蠅 *ˏying*[1] the common house-fly; specious flatterers who confound good and evil, as flies dirty things both black and white.

210 蠐 *ch'i*[2] *ˏts'i* a large maggot; a grub in the ground or in trees.

212 䗛 *ˏlung*[2] an insect found on the olive; a species of walking leaf, *mantis.*

143 血 *hsieh*[3] *hsüeh*[3.4] *hüeh*, blood; nearly related; money, property.

1 衄 *fu*[2] *ˏp'éi* coagulated blood, of a dark red color.

衄 *niu*[4] *noh*, to bleed at the nose, to wound; a defeat, a rout; to be discomfited.

4 衈 same as 衅 143. 85.

8 盒 *huang*[1] *ˏhwang* blood.

9 衆 *chung*[1.4)] all, every; many; a company of at least three; a concourse; a majority; much; the people; a classifier of Buddhist priests.

24 衅 *hsin*[4] *hin*[3] to smear vessels used in sacrificing with blood; to cover arms with skin so as to protect them.

30 衄 *k'o*[2] *k'oh*, excessive exertion which is like a bloody sweat; to vomit blood.

85 衆 *mo*[4] *meh*, the pulse, veins, arteries; water courses in the ground; a line of succession; descent; percentage.

128 衈 *êrh*[4] *rh*[3] the blood of a fowl offered in sacrifice; to smear.

129 衊 *chi*[1] *hih*, grief of heart at wrong, as of the people chafing at the tyranny of their rulers.

140 衊 *mieh*,[4] blood or gore; the nose-bleed; to defile, as by smearing; polluted, desecrated.

144 行 *hsing*[2] *ˏhing* to walk; to do; conduct; actions; to act; to go. to direct; a road, a way, a manner.

3 行 *ˏhang*[2] kind, sort; a mercantile house; a guild; a row, a line, a series.

8 衍 *ˏhang*[2] an old name for musicians.

10 衍 *yüan*[2] *yuen*[2] an old term for musicians 衍衍 denoting those who play on instruments.

12 衖 *hung*[4)] a road through a village; a narrow street in a city.

28 衒 *ch'io*[4] *k'ioh*, weary, tired, as from walking.

30 衙 *ˏya*[2] a bureau, a public office; a court; a tribunal or department; to exercise official functions.

衕 *t'ung*[1] *tung*[4)] a street, a lane; an alley or cross-street.

32 街 *chieh*[1] *ˏkiai* a street, an avenue.

37 衡 *hêng*[2] *ˏhăng* a yoke; a balance; to weigh; to adjust; compared; a balustrade; crosswise; transverse.

50 衛 same as 衛 144. 178.

51 衎 *k'an*[4)] pleased; contented; to go joyfully; to be happy; sincere, truthful.

75 術 *shu*[4] *shuh*, path, way; scheme, trick, plan, art, device, craft, occupation; to narrate; *sui'* an old name for a circuit of villages, containing 12,500 families.

85 衍 *'yen*[3] to overflow, to inundate; to enlarge; to spread out, to amplify; superfluous, abundant, much; prolix; beautiful, elegant, fertile, rich, as a level field.

95 衒 *hsüan*[4] *hüen'* to sell one's self; to brag of one's qualities; to display for sale; vainglorious, vaunting.

101 衚 *'yung*[3] a lane or street; a paved road; a highway; a narrow raised or paved walk in a yard leading up to the main entrance.

109 衝 *ˏchun*[1] true; unmixed, simple or uniform; right.

衢 *ch'ü*[1.2] *ˏk'ü* a road where many ways meet; a highway, a main street; an avenue.

117 衝 same as 衝 144. 166.

130 衡 *ˏhu*[2] a lane, or street.

166 衝 *ˏch'ung*[1] a thoroughfare; to rush against; a place of great concourse; to excite, abrupt; towards; to move; a machine employed in siege to protect the sappers.

178 衛 *wei*[4] *wéi'* to escort; to protect; a station; to guard, to defend, to restrain; a frontier town and garrison; a name for Tientsin.

185 衢 *tao*[4)] a street; a highway.

195 衡 same as 衡 144. 37.

145 衣 *ˏi*[1] clothes for the upper part of the body; garments; a cover, a case, a shell, a husk; *i'* to dress; to wear; not same as 衤 113.

2 衷 *ˏchung*[1] justice, equity, just, right; the center; the heart or mind; underclothes, inner garments.

4 衹 *t'o*[2] *t'oh*, to open the dress for air and freedom.

6 衧 *'liao*[3] short leggings, such as are worn by fishermen.

8 襢 *'t'an*[3] to bare the arm to do work; to take off the upper garments; to disclose; bared, naked.

袅 *chiao*[3] *'kiao* long leathern drawers, worn by fishermen when wading through the fens and rivers to protect them from wounds and cold.

9 衿 *chin*[1] *ˏkin* a garment of a single thickness; a collar; to tie; the bosom; the feelings.

衾 *ch'in*[2] *ˏk'in* a coverlet, bedding; a shroud.

襜 *ch'an*[1] *'lien*[3] to withdraw the hands into the sleeves; an apron; also same as 襜 145. 149.

衿 *'ling*[3] inner garment.

衿 *chieh*[4] *kiai'* facing on clothes, or the stripes on a uniform; long robes; *hiai'* coverings for the knees.

祇 same as 衽 145. 33.

袋 *tai*[4] a bag; a sash; a cover for books; a pocket, a purse, a case; a covering to inclose and protect things; in *Cantonese:* a pipe.

袗 *chên*[3] *'chăn* plain, dark garments; summer clothes; border of a dress; a figured thin garment.

褒 *ˌpao*[1] large garments such as the sovereign gives; to set off the beauties of, to admire; to laud; to praise; commendable, illustrious.

褓 *'pao*[3] a swaddling-cloth, a froth; it is made so as to strap the child on the back.

袱 *fu*[2] *fuh*, a wrapper; a square cloth.

11 衲 *na*[4] *nah*, a robe of the Buddhist priests; to patch; to line; to overlay; padded or quilted; *met.* a Buddhist priest.

褕 *ˌyü*[2] sleeves of a woman's robes adorned with feathers; elegant, as a costly dress.

12 衰 same as 衰 145. 30.

13 裔 *i*[1] descendants, posterity; an extreme point; a frontier, a border; the train or skirt of a robe; its lower hem.

衽 *ˌjan*[2] a hem or broad band on a woman's dress especially at the bottom; a knee-pad or stuffed wrapper to protect the knee.

褠 *kou*[1] *ˌkeu* single garments with narrow straight sleeves; plaits in a dress.

17 褑 *ˌhan*[2] a sleeve; a cloth to stuff the ear.

18 衯 *fên*[1] *ˌfăn* long flowing robes.

製 *chih*[4] *chi'* to make, to form; to cut out, as garments; to compound, as medicines; a mode; a pattern; a rain-cloak; a fur robe.

裂 *lieh*,[4] to tear, to split, to crack; cuttings, leavings, remnants, cabbage; a flaw, as in a glass; seamed.

19 袈 *chia*[1,4] *ˌkia* a coarse description of sleasy camlet.

20 袀 *chün*[1] *ˌkiün* a soldier's dress or uniform; plain as a dress, common soldiers.

袍 *ˌp'ao*[2] a long outer garment; a quilted or plaited gown; the front skirts.

裯 *ˌt'ao*[2] the sleeve of a robe; a term used in olden time.

23 褗 *'yen*[3] a collar or band on the neck of a coat, which was embroidered in the times of the T'ang and Sung dynasties.

24 卒 same as 卒 24. 8.

袢 *p'an*[4] clothes suitable for summer wear; *ˌfan* plain, undyed cloth, suitable for underclothes in summer, like coarse grass cloth.

裨 *p'ei*[4] *ˌp'i* to assist, to supply; to benefit; to reinforce, to give over to; to permit, to enable; small; inferior.

25 褂 *kua*[4] *kwa'* an outer coat; when it has no lapel, it opens in the middle.

28 衰 same as 衰 145. 30.

袪 *ch'ü*[1] *ˌk'ü* the sleeve, the cuff; a wrist-band, an ornamented cuff or edging, such as ladies wear on sleeves.

29 衩 *ˌch'a*[4] the skirt of a robe; the flaps of the skirt.

衩 *chi*[2] *kih*, the hinder skirt of a robe, a train; a coat-tail; the part which lies under the collar; a lapel.

袚 *fu*[2] *fuh*, a knee-pad, or covering for the skin, used by men; buskins or breeches, anciently worn by the southern tribes.

䙝 *to*[4] *toh*, *ch'o*[4] *chui*[4] to mend clothes.

綴 *t'u² t'uh*, the rustling of new garments; the seam down the back of a garment.

30 衰 *shuai¹ ˏshwai* to wear out; decay; weak; diminished, cut off; small, fading, adversity, misfortune; declining, unprosperous; to lessen, to deteriorate; in *Cantonese:* *ˏsui* to ravel, to fray an edge.

袁 *yüan² ˏyuen* a robe; dressed in long garments.

袷 *chia³ kiah*, a lined dress without wadding; lined, doubled.

衮 *kun³ ʿkwun*, robes used by the emperor when honoring his ancestors, and by high princes; they were embroidered with dragons and in different styles; royal; court robes; coiled, convoluted, as a serpent.

衷 *ʿt'ung³* a coat with short sleeves, a kind of waist coat; *ˏlung* overalls worn in winter.

袑 *shao⁴)* the crotch of a pair of trowsers; a lapel of a coat.

襄 *hsiang¹ ˏsiang* to remove, to put away; to overtop; to overflow, as a flood; to effect, to do; to praise, to complete, to assist, meritorious valor; to saddle a horse.

襌 *ˏtan¹* a garment without lining; single, as a thickness.

裎 *ch'êng² ˏch'ing* to disrobe so as to leave part of the body naked; spreading garments; to carry in the girdle.

袺 *chieh² kieh*, to pull out or hold up the skirt, as if carrying something in it.

袼 *ko⁴ koh*, short sleeves covering the armpit used in warm weather; *loh*, a bib for children.

裙 *ch'ün² ˏk'iün* a skirt, or petticoat; rim of a terrapin or tortoise's shell; part of a priest's attire.

裯 *ch'ou² ˏch'eu* a single coverlet; a bed curtain; to cover; an undershirt; *ˏtao* the sleeve of a coat.

31 裀 *ˏyin¹* a mat or mattress; the lining of a garment; a plait; the under garments next the skin.

裃 *k'un³ ʿkw'un* a border or band on the edge of a dress; to finish up quickly.

32 褡 *tso⁴)* a bag to carry clothes in; a haversack; a clothes-bag.

褾 *ˏjao²* the covering on a scabbard; it is made of cloth or strips wrapped around.

褹 *i⁴)* the sleeves of a robe.

褻 *hsieh⁴ sieh*, rags; to defile; disrespectful; undress, dishabille; common, tattered; to treat irreverently; dirty garments; to dishonor; impure.

袿 *kuei¹ ˏkwéi* the upper gown or robe of women, which was thought to have some resemblance to a baton; a sleeve; a lapel.

33 表 *ʿpiao³* a watch; to shew; a statement; the upper garments, exterior, outer, the borders; to make known; a signal; permit or manifest.

衽 *jên⁴ jän)* the lapel or flap in front of a coat, which is buttoned under the right arm; the skirt; a single mat; fastenings on a coffin.

裝 *chuang¹ ˏchwang* to pack; to dress smartly; to tie, to bind on; to put into, to load or store in; to catch, as rain in a tub; to receive, to imitate, to adopt, to contain; to pretend; style, costume, fashion.

35 複 *fu⁴ fuh*, lined clothes; double; to repeat; the second; double garments.

36 袧 *i⁴ yih*, the part of the dress under the arms; *chih*, a sleeve.

37 袂 *mei⁴ méi) mi⁴* a sleeve, along whose edges ladies display embroidery; to draw back the sleeve; to open out.

衭 *ˌfu*[1] the lapel which folds over the side; overalls or outer drawers.

袤 *chih*,[4] a book-wrapper; an envelope; to arrange, as books; a classifier of letters; to sew; a period of ten years.

襆 *po*[4] *puh*, a kind of cowl or hood worn by soldiers; a kerchief for the head; the skirt trimmed or braided.

袴 *k'u*[4)] trousers, drawers, pantaloons; breeches.

襖 *ao*[3] *ˋngao* a quilted coat, an over coat; a robe; a jacket.

褉 *chieh*[4] *hich*, short garments.

褉 *ch'i*[1] *hi*[1] *hsi*[1] a girdle; a sleeve; a slit; the opening or slit in a gown or dress robe at the bottom; it enables the wearer to walk easily.

褊 *ˋyen*[3] the selvage or border of a dress.

襪 *ch'ih*[4] *shih*, a rain cloak made of leaves.

38 褸 *ˋlü*[4] folds, pleats; ragged, scattered; the lapel of a coat; spoiled, sordid clothes.

袽 *ju*[4] *jü*[1] poor, worn-out garments, fit only for padding.

袈 *ˌna*[2] tattered clothes; garments which have been torn in some way.

40 褰 *ch'ien*[1] *ˌk'ien* inner garments, as petticoats, trowsers, or drawers; to plait; to tuck up.

裰 *chan*[4)] an opened seam in a garment.

42 裳 *ˌshang*[1] clothes, a petticoat; the skirt, the lower garments which conceal the person; curtains of a carriage.

44 裾 *chü*[1] *ˌkü* the tail of a coat, the skirt; a robe; a lapel.

47 襤 *la*[4] *lah*, mean apparel; that which is put on awry, or does not fit.

50 褯 *chieh*[1] *tsié*[1] children's clothes; mats in which their clothes are wrapped.

51 裨 *pêng*[3] *ˋpăng* urgent, impetuous; the noise of striking boards.

52 袎 *yao*[4)] the upper leather or vamp of a shoe.

53 褲 *k'u*[4)] trowsers, drawers, pantaloons, breeches.

57 襁 *chiang*[3] *ˋkiang* a swathing cloth to carry infants pick-a-pack, or which serves as a cradle for them.

58 褖 *t'uan*[4] *tw'an*[1] robes anciently worn by the empress, black, with a plain gauze lining; afterward they were of a yellow color.

59 衫 *ˌshan*[1] a shirt, or shift, a coat or jacket.

62 裁 *ˌts'ai*[2] to cut out; to diminish; to trim; to tear, to moderate, to reduce, to deny; to regulate; to calculate; to plan.

tai[4)] unskilled, inexperienced.

63 褊 *ˋpien*[3] cramped, contracted, narrow; small, petty; straitened, as a territory.

64 襻 *p'an*[4)] a loop, a catch, a sash, a band, a belt.

66 褡 *ˌtun*[1] a satchel or bag to put clothes in; a haversack.

68 袋 *tou*[3] *ˋteu* the sleeve of a dress.

72 袒 *jih*[1] *jeh*, the clothes which are worn every day; common garments; *nih*, a woman's under garment; a chemise.

t'an[3] to embrace; a fold, a pleat; bared, naked; to bare the arm to do work or otherwise; to strip, to take off the upper garments; to disclose.

襮 *po*[4] *poh*, an embroidered collar or cape, anciently worn over the dress at court, or state sacrifices.

裼 *hsi*[4] *sih*, to expose the breast through a single garment; *t'i*[1] a night gown; a swaddling cloth or wrapper.

裮 same as 帽 50. 72.

褆 *shih⁴ shi'* fully and hansomely dressed; also read *ˌti*.

73 褆 *i⁴)* the train of a dress which drags after one.

襘 *k'uai⁴ kw'ai'* the place where the girdle is joined, or the collar fastened; a loose sash, or the girdle put on loosely.

襘 *tsêng⁴ tsăng'* a napkin or cloth to wipe the perspiration.

褐 *ho² hoh*, coarse woollen cloth; plush; poor, miserable; a gray color.

褄 *ˌman²* large coarse garments such as the nomads wear.

槽 *ˌtsao¹* a skirt or petticoat; dirty clothes; a knee-pad; to strip up the sleeves; well fitting garments.

75 袜 *mo⁴ mah*, low socks or other covering for the feet made of cloth; *méi'* a napkin; a handkerchief; a girdle; to bind.

袾 *ˌchu¹* red garments; to dress; elegant.

袲 *ˌto³* a long sleeve such as were worn in olden times.

襋 *chi¹ kih*, the collar of a coat; the part which envelops the neck.

褱 same as 褱 145. 9.

裹 *kuo³ ˋkwo* to bandage, to bind; a bundle, to wrap, to envelop; see also 145. 166.

裸 *ˋlo³* naked, barebacked; to unclothe, to strip.

77 裝 *tzŭ⁴ tsz'* the garments crumpled or doubled in, as the Chinese long sleeves are often worn; *tsi'* to double the lapels one over the other on the breast.

79 裰 *sha¹ shah*, the edges of a seam left over which are to be felled; to sew up the seam; clothes folded up.

85 裘 *ch'iu² ˌk'iu* fur clothing; to maintain a family reputaation alluding to the handing down of fur robes.

裟 *ˌsha¹* a surplice, or outer robe of a Buddhist priest.

86 裧 *ch'an¹ ˌch'en* a bordered curtain on a lady's cart; a coverlet.

87 裛 *yüan² ˌyuen* a second girdle to which ornaments are hung, worn with the other.

92 裗 *hsieh² ˌsié* a garment like a buskin that wraps around the leg; awry; out of fashion or not becoming; vicious, lewd.

95 裓 *hsüan⁴ hüen'* good and elegant clothing.

101 補 *ˋpu³* to patch, to repair; to make up; to mend; to supply; to substitute; to aid, to assist; a supplement.

102 袖 *hsiu⁴ siu'* a sleeve, a cuff; to draw up the hand; to put a thing into the sleeve; to receive in hand; to pocket.

襠 *ˌtang¹* breeches, trowsers; covering for the legs; the crotch of a pair of trowsers.

105 襏 *po⁴ poh*, a rain garment, made of leaves; a short jacket.

106 袙 *p'a⁴)* a turban to cover the head, which the Fuh-kien sailors still use; a napkin.

107 被 *pei⁴ péi'* to bear, to suffer; a coverlet; to put on or dress one with; to reach to; to protect; to provide or prepare; by, from.

108 襤 *ˌlan²* ragged, tattered; a single coverlet; mean garments, without a lining; a collar; trimmings.

109 褱 *huai² ˌhwai* to carry in the sleeve, or hide in one's bosom; to hold under the arm; to wrap, to conceal; a sack, a fob.

襗 *tsé² tseh*, under-garments; breeches which have become dirty; sleeping clothes; a night gown.

110 袤 *mou⁴ meu'* the part of a dress above the girdle; a waist; long; a stretch from North to South.

112 袙 *t'o*[2] *t'oh*, to loosen the neck-cloth or collar; to free the neck; a sort of knee-pad.

113 襟 *chin*[1] *ˏkin* the overlap of a coat; a garment of a single thickness; a collar; to tie with strings; the bosom, the feelings.

114 襦 same as 繡 120. 114.

115 褒 *yu*[4] *yiu*[1] elegantly dressed, with embroidery; a cuff of a sleeve; the blade of grain; easy, quiet enjoyment and plenty; to promote.

117 袉 same as 擸 64. 47.

118 袼 *ˏta*[1] a bag, a wallet, or purse.

120 襺 *chien*[3] *ˊkien* silk wadded cotton clothes, especially those lined with fresh cotton.

124 褶 *tieh*,[2] a double garment, but not wadded; used to protect from the dust; also read *sih*,; another form of *cheh*, 襵 to plait.

125 褚 *ˊch'u*[3] a valise, a bag for clothes, a portmanteau; to cut out clothes; to pack away clothes.

126 褊 *juan*[1] *ˏjwan* the seam of a garment; the selvedge or binding on the border of a skirt; coarse cloth; to plait or braid; *ˏnwan* short drawers or shirts.

128 褧 same as 絅 120. 13.

襵 *ché*[1] *cheh*, a fold in garments made when ironing; plaited; puckered.

130 褙 *pei*[4] *péi*[2] fine silk of many colors; to paste paper hangings.

褦 *nai*[4] stupid, raw.

褄 *ˏshao*[1] the lapel of a coat; the waist-band of a pair of trowsers.

褡 *to*[4] a jacket without sleeves; a kind of long gown like a cassock.

134 裒 *p'ou*[1] *ˏp'eu* to collect, to bring together; to diminish; many.

裌 *cha*[1] *chah*, a double hem or border on a robe; to bind the loins.

褰 *chuang*[1] *ˏchwang* a short mean-looking dress; clothes unfit to appear in company.

138 裉 *k'ên*[4] *k'ăn*[2] a seam like a garment.

140 褶 *chou*[4] *tsen*[2] clothes creased and wrinkled, not laid out or smoothed.

褡 *ta*[1] *tah*, a wrapper to wrap one's self.

襮 *kai*[4] outer garments like dusters, which may be used to protect the dress.

襪 *wa*[4] *wah*, stockings, hose, socks; whatever covers the feet.

141 褫 *ch'ih*[3] *ˏch'i* to take off clothes, to disrobe, to undress; to take away official insignia; to put an end to; a fringe.

142 褥 *shu*[2] *shuh*, a tunic; also, short clothes; also read *ˏteu*; *tuh*, to put up a bow in a case.

145 裱 *ˊpiao*[3] to paste on; a kerchief; a neck-cloth, a kind of comforter or wrapper; to mount maps or scrolls; to line, as a picture.

146 襲 *hsien*[1] *ˏsien* dressed.

襖 *ˏyao*[1] the part of a garment which folds or laps over; a plait.

禫 *ˊt'an*[3] a sacrifice offered at the end of the twenty-seven months, or the three year's mourning for a parent, when the garments are put off.

147 襯 *ts'ên*[2] *ch'ăn*[2] to assist; to give, *chên*[1] inner garments next to the body; ornamental but not necessary; to patronize.

149 襜 *ch'an*[1] *ˏch'en* an apron or flap; the skirt of a robe; a covering for the knees; to adjust the dress.

150 裕 *yü*[4] liberal, generous, plenty; superabundant; to enrich; to leave to; overmuch; rich in clothes and chattels.

151 裋 *shu*[4] garments made of camel or yak's hair, coarse and thin; worn by peasants.

154 褮 *k'uei*[4] *kw'ei'* the loop with which garments are fastened; loop and button; colored, embroidered.

積 *chi*[1] *tsih*, the plait or fold of a woman's skirt; the plait in a frill.

櫝 *shu*[2] *shuh*, a tunic; also short clothes; also read *teu*; read *tuh*, to put up a bow in its case.

159 褌 *kun*[1] *kwun* drawers or loose trowsers.

160 襞 *pi*[4] *pih*, clothes folded and laid in a pile; a seam in leather; a long garment.

161 褥 *ju*[4] *juh*, a mattress, a mat; a felt or thick cover; a cushion, a wadded seat; a palliasse; *no'* a child's dress.

襛 *jung*[2] thick, wadded clothes; well clothed.

162 襚 *sui*[4] a shroud; to present grave clothes to a family where one has died; money is now sent instead.

褪 *t'un*[4] to undress; to draw the hands into the sleeves; to disrobe, to put off clothes; flowers falling off; retractile; to take bones out of a fowl; to push along.

褳 *lien*[2] a pouch, a waist-bag.

163 裹 *yi*[4] *yih*, a bag or satchel to hold books; a wrapper in which to preserve them; perfumed; to wind around.

166 裡 *li*[3] the inside, in, within, inner; a lining; the inner face of a garment; to the left, as in passing a cart; see also 145. 75.

169 襉 *chien*[3] *'kien* the embroidered plaits in front of a lady's skirt, a plait; a furbelow on a officer's robe, attached to the back; it was common in the Ming dynasty.

襴 *lan*[2] an ancient kind of literary dress, a sort of doctor's robe; a suit of inner and outer garments.

172 襍 same as 雜 172. 75.

173 襦 *ju*[2] *jü* a short coat; a soft, close fitting spencer; a jerkin.

175 裶 *fei*[1] *féi* a train trailing on the ground; long robes dragging.

裴 *p'ei*[2] *p'éi* dressed in long and beautiful robes.

178 褘 *wei*[2] *wéi* a queen's garment embroidered with pheasants, worn when sacrificing to ancestors; a scent bag carried by ladies; pads to cover the knees, garter fronts; admirable, said of virtue; mourning garments.

179 襋 *sa*[1] *sah*, tattered, as raiment.

襳 *chieh*[4] *sien* small underclothes; a girdle; clothes of hair or feathers; waving, as a flag.

181 襭 *chieh*[2] *hieh*, the skirt of a dress; a lapel; to carry in the lap or bosom; to tuck the skirt in the girdle in order to put things into it.

187 褭 *niao*[3] to tie a horse with a silken halter.

194 裹 same as 裹 145. 109.

196 裊 *niao*[3] to tie a horse with a silken halter.

裯 *tiao*[4] short clothes.

210 裔 *tzŭ*[1] *tsz'* the hem or border of a garment.

212 襱 *lung*[2] the leggings or overalls worn by Chinese in winter.

襲 *hsi*[2] *sih*, to inherit; hereditary, to receive, the lining of garments; collected; to invade; repeated; inherent; attached.

146 襾 *hsia⁴ hia'* a cover, anything which overshadows.

西 *hsi¹ ˏsi* the west; in divination, the region belonging to metal; foreign, European.

4 覀 *fêng³ ʿfung* to return, to go back against one's wishes; to be thrown from one's horse.

37 覨 *hsien¹ ˏsien* to rise high, as a bird; to climb a height.

38 要 *yao⁴'* to want; requisite; about to; if; to need; the things required; necessary, important; an abstract, a digest, the essentials, the best part of, to intend, to design; *ˏyao* to make an agreement; to restrict; to seek for; to importune, carefully, diligent; to assemble, to try.

60 覆 *fu² fuh,* to and fro; to subvert; unstable; to defeat; to reply to; to inquire into and judge; to do a second time; an ambush; *feu'* to cover; to overshadow; to brood.

66 覈 *ho² hoh, chiao⁴* to investigate; to verify; to cut or engrave; the reality; truly.

72 覃 *ˏt'an² hsin²* an enduring taste; reaching to; extending to; great; vast, spreading out wide; long, prolonged.

147 見 *chien⁴ kien'* to see, to perceive, to notice, to observe; to visit; feeling; impressed by; an opinion; *hsien⁴* to manifest, to appear, to introduce to.

1 覓 *mi⁴ mih,* to seek, to enquire after; to go about searching for; to hunt up, as a quotation.

10 覜 *t'iao⁴'* to see; to have an audience once in three years, as feudal princes, who sent presents by their ministers; to see afar.

11 覦 *ˏyü²* to desire, to long earnestly for; to covet and spy how to obtain; to cut through.

12 䚡 *ʿt'ien³* to show one's face; to feel ashamed; mortified because of one's plain features.

13 覯 *kou' keu'* to see or meet one suddenly; to occur; to finish; accidentally, unforeseen.

14 覭 *ˏming²* to take a look at, as something in a dark place; to examine what is minute; *mih,* plants growing in bushy clumps.

覺 same as 147. 134.

25 覘 *ch'an¹ ˏch'en* to spy, to peep; to glance at.

29 观 same as 觀 147. 172.

30 覗 *ssü¹ ˏsz'* to peep, to steal a glance at, to pry and see; to get ready and wait for.

32 覲 *chin³ kin'* to have an audience with the Emperor, especially in autumn; to look towards the North, or his throne; to see a superior; to grant an audience.

37 規 *kuei¹ ˏkwéi* compasses; rule, usage; to plan; a law, a regulation; custom; a fee, a douceur; to draw a line, to regulate; the disk of the sun or moon.

48 覡 *chi¹ hih,* a witch, a sorceress, one who fasts and worships the gods to get their aid; a necromancer.

61 覘 *chih⁴ chi'* to judge by inspection; to hold a survey on.

75 親 *ch'in¹ ˏts'in* nearly related; affection; one's self; to love, to be attached to; as to one's kindred; liking, pleased with; to approach; to place one's self near to; near, intimate; personal, myself; a relative, a wife, kindred; *ts'in'* relationship, affinity.

87 覓 *mi⁴ mih,* to seek, to go about searching for; to hunt up, as a quotation.

覼 *ˏlo²* to look about.

89 **䟽** same as 覺 147. 134.

䟽 *‚lo²* to look about.

113 **視** *shih⁴ shi'* to look, to view, to regard; to see and imitate; to take knowledge of; to display; to inspect, to observe.

䚄 *'piao³* to see carefully, to examine.

125 **䚄** *'tu³* to look, to see, to observe; perceived, manifested.

131 **覽** *'lan³* to observe, to inspect; to take a view of, to behold from a distance; to understand, to perceive.

覽

134 **覺** *chiao⁴ chüeh² kioh,* to awaken, to perceive; to understand, to feel; to notice; correct, grand, intelligent; to awaken from a dream.

䚄 *ch'uang⁴ chw'ang'* to see indistinctly; to look straight ahead.

141 **覷** *chü¹ ts'ü'* to spy, to peep, to look slily; to descry; to reconnoitre; to watch for.

覷

151 **覬** *chi⁴ ki'* to covet; to long for inordinately; lucky.

154 **覿** *ti² tih,* to see a person face to face; to be admitted to an audience.

169 **覘** *chien⁴ kien'* to spy, to look carefully into; to mix up, as millet and other grains in spirits at offerings.

172 **觀** *kuan¹ ‚kwan'* to look, to observe; to shew; to contemplate, to display; proof, evidence, the appearances of; a spectacle, sights; many; *kwan'* a temple of the rationalists; hermitage, retreat, gallery.

148 角 *chüeh² chiao¹ kioh,* a horn; a quarter, a corner, a point; a wing or skirmishing party; hard; a quarter, a dime; to gore, to butt; to dispute; a wine-cup; third note of the ancient gamut.

10 **觥** *kuang¹ ‚kwang* a cup made of rhinoceros horns holding five gills; anything crooked resembling such a cup.

19 **觔** *chin¹ ‚kin kên¹* muscles; inclination, a catty.

30 **觶** *chih⁴ chi'* a goblet holding three 升 gills; a tankard; to fine one so many cups.

觡 *ko² koh,* a horn with branches, and no flesh inside.

觕 *chiao³ 'kiao* uneven or distorted horns; to raise one horn higher than the other; crooked.

觱 *pi¹ pih,* a musical horn; a whistle; in *Cantonese:* tender, as a shoot.

35 **觼** same as 鐍 167. 110.

37 **觖** *chüeh² küch,* grievously disappointed in one's expectations, and therefore angry; to expect impatiently; dissatisfied; deficient, wanting; to criticize and tell another's faults.

觭 *chi¹ ‚k'i* horns, antlers; single, without a match; to obtain.

48 **觵** *chiang¹ ‚kiang* to lift up.

49 **觟** *‚p'a²* the horns of an ox spreading wide; horns stretching out.

61 **觠** *‚sai¹* the fleshy column or marrow in some horns; the bur at the base of an antler, or its velvety covering.

72 **觴** *‚shang¹* a cup, a goblet; a bumper, a bouquet, to give to drink.

75 **觫** *su⁴ suh,* to start; to tremble, as an ox at the sight of a lion.

77 **觜** *tzŭ¹ ‚tsz'* the 21st zodiacal constellation, consisting of stars in Orion's head; interchanged with 嘴 *'tsui* a beak, a bill.

79 **觳** *hu¹ huh,* a kind of goblet with ears; a sort of quiver; the top of the foot; a hoof; unkind; trembling; insuffi-

cient, meagre, poor, exhausted; *kioh*, to compare, to match, to contend with.

83 觝 *'ti*[3] to gore, to butt; to push with the horns; to strive against; to push, as off a shore.

85 觩 *ch'iu*[2] *ˌk'iu* crooked, like a buffalo's horn; strong and crooked, like a bow of horn.

93 犄 same as 粗 119. 1.

解 *chieh*[3] *'kiai* to unloose, to open, to explain, to extricate; to disjoint, to release, a commentary; a trace of; *kiai*[4] to transmit, to forward; to conduct; to exclude.

97 觚 *ˌku*[1] a wine-glass, or goblet used in village feasts; angular, cornered; a law, a rule; a plan; a kind of writing-board.

123 觧 same as 解 148. 93.

125 觰 *ˌcha*[1] broad, spreading horns, such as are largest at the base; to strike an ox across the horns.

142 觸 *ch'uo*[4] *ch'uh*, to gore, to thrust; to offend; to run against; to oppose, to excite; moved; obnoxious; touch, sensation, perception.

160 觧 *hsing*[1] *ˌsing* lithe and strong, like a horn bow.

172 觿 *hsi*[2] *ˌhi* a sort of horn stiletto, or ivory bodkin hung at the girdle; it was used to untie knots.

201 觥 same as 觥 148. 10.

149 言

ˌyen[2] words, talk; to speak, to say; a sentence; a remark; an assertion; a phrase; to mean; to deliberate; I, myself; to ask; a designation; a sort of flageolet.

1 譔 same as 譜 149. 72.

訂 *ting*[4] to criticise; to examine; to arrange satisfactorily; to settle terms; to compare; to edit, to collate; to adjust; to equalize, as taxes; to fix on; to loiter; a meeting, a consultation.

詛 *'chu*[3] to curse; oaths before the gods to bring punishment on others, or for evils suffered.

訿 *i*[4] loquacious, garrulous; unceasing talk.

2 訐 same as 㖞 30. 68.

3 註 *chu*[4] to make notes; to explain; to write about; to define; to determine; also see 註 149. 32.

4 託 *t'o*[1] *t'oh*, to commission, to entrust, to charge with, to engage one to do; to ask; to rely on; to make an excuse of; to use as a pretext.

詐 *cha*[4] false, deceitful, fraudulent; to feign; cunning, pretending.

5 訑 *ˌi*[2] an arrogant self sufficiency, like that of one who knows it all; shallow minded; to look on, to brag over, to insult; verbose.

訶 *ch'iu*[3] *'k'iu* to laugh at, to urge on by raillery; to play or chaff with.

訖 *ch'i*[3] *kih*, to finish; ended, done; to close or desist; to stop, to extinguish; entirely, all.

7 訏 *hsü*[1] *ˌhü* to brag, to boast, to exaggerate; deceitful, vain, boasting; large, big; *ˌhu* to cry and sing, as a bird.

8 該 *ˌkai*[1] to owe; ought, should; fit, just; necessary, deserving; all; abundant; what was spoken of; the aforesaid.

諄 *ˌchun*[1] to explain, to inculcate, to teach carefully; to reiterate and enjoin; earnestly; really.

諒 *liang*[4] to believe; to examine; to know, to suppose, to guess,

to aid; to oversee; faithful; sincere words.

交 *hsiao*[3] *ˏhiao* to call one from a distance, to hail.

9 論 *lün*[2] *lun*[4] to discuss, to consult; to discourse upon, to consider; to criticize, to find fault with; to reason; counsel; by; according to; unison, as of instruments.

諗 *ch'iang*[1,3] *ˏts'iang* to contradict; to oppose; to speak harshly to one.

診 *chên*[1] *ˊchăn* to examine; to feel the pulse; to ascertain the state of; to verify.

10 誂 *tiao*[4] to speak alluringly; to excite by dallying words, to tamper with in sport; to woo, to court; to seduce; suddenly; interchanged with 調.

況 same as 兕 30. 30.

說 *shuo*[1] *shwoh*, to speak, to say, to explain; to talk, to narrate; a promise, words, doctrines; to excuse; *shui*[3] to urge one, to influence; and persuade; *yueh*, pleased; *t'oh*, to take off.

詵 *shên*[1] *ˏshăn* to begin a conversation, to inquire of; public opinion; many talking about a thing; numerous, as a swarm.

11 訥 *no*[4] *noh*, to speak cautiously; not to promise or speak hastily; slow of speech, sparing of words; to stammer.

詮 *ch'üan*[1] *ˏts'üen* to explain, to comment on; to illustrate or expound; to make a resumé; to discourse upon and enforce; allusions, comparisons.

諭 *yü*[4] edicts, order; to proclaim; to signify, a comparison; politely used for another's wishes and requests.

12 詵 *ˊhung*[3] to cheat, to deceive, to persuade.

訟 *sung*[4] to tell, to report; litigation; to demand justice; disagreement; to contend before; rules about property.

謙 *ch'ien*[1] *ˏk'ien* yielding, humble, respectful, retiring, unobtrusive, unassuming; modest, complaisant; to revere.

13 詷 *hsiung*[1] *ˊhiung* to give information about places; to spy about, to pry into and make intelligent observations upon; shrewd, clever.

講 *chiang*[3] *ˊkiang* to speak, to explain; explanation; to converse; to unfold.

14 沈 *shên*[2] *ˏshăn* sincere, faithful; true; to speak honestly.

16 訊 *chi*[1] *ˏki* to ridicule (unauthorized); see also 訊 149. 24.

17 訟 *hsiung*[1] *ˏhiung* to speak all at once; to scold; to litigate; threatening; a great clamor.

詘 *ch'u*[1] *k'üh*, forced to act against one's will; to conceal; to stammer; a fold; to stop, as music; to exhaust; to remove from office.

18 誓 *lüeh*[4] *lioh*, to commend; to exclaim in admiration of a thing.

訒 *jên*[4] *jăn*[3] slow of speech, unready; to hesitate, lest one speak unadvisedly; cautious, well-considered remarks, not glib of tongue; benevolent.

譾 *chien*[3] *ˊtsien* superficial; unskilled; not expert or deep.

訓 *pieh*,[2] to discriminate cause and effect; to analyze a thing to seek its origin; to search out the hidden.

20 訇 *ˏhung*[1] a crashing, stunning noise as of drums or bells; the roar of a cataract; the stammering cry of fright.

詢 same as 詷 149. 17.

詢 *chü*[2] *küh*, to investigate a case judicially; to question a criminal; reduced to ex-

tremity; the further bank of a river.

21 訛 *o*[3] *ngo* mistaken, false; erroneous; to move; to excite; to lie, to deceive, to change speech; to transform, to rouse; an ignis fatuus.

22 誆 *k'uang*[1] *kw'ang'* to lie, to deceive, to cheat; wild, lying talk intended to mislead.

謳 *ou*[1] *ngeu* to sing local ballads; a song or ditty in the local patois.

24 計 *chi*[4] *ki'* to reckon; a stratagem, to plan, to compute; to inclose, to append, to annex; a comrade.

許 *hsü*[3] *hü* to allow; to promise; many; very, few, more than; an excess; to betroth; to permit; to enter; to advance, to flourish, to emulate.

訊 *hsün*[4] *sin'* to interrogate, to examine; to inquire into judicially; to investigate; to scold; to announce to; to admonish; squabbles.

誶 *sui*[4] to vilify, to scold, to rail at; to impeach, to accuse; angry.

諵 *nan*[2] the noise of general conversation; to sing out, to call over; to mutter, to perform incantations.

25 訃 *fu*[4] a death-letter; a son announcing the death of a parent to his relatives; to go to.

詀 *chan*[1] incoherent; artful talk; to joke with, as children.

26 訑 *yang*[4] to stop talking; words ceasing to flow.

詭 *kuei*[3] *kwéi* to blame; to vilify; strange; to deceive, to cheat, to defraud, odd, perverse; unusual; reprimand.

27 詹 *chan*[1] *chen* verbose; excellent; to oversee; to direct; to reach; sufficient; more than enough.

28 諗 *ts'an*[4] mutual anger; to watch; to rail at, and make people angry or fear one; to provoke; to satirize; to spy.

29 諏 *tsou*[1] *tseu* to consult with others, to inquire into, to take advice in governmental affairs; to choose.

諏 *sou*[4] *seu'* angry or reproving words; *siao* to allure, to induce to act right.

30 詞 *tz'ü*[2] *ts'z'* tales; language; to accuse; an expression, a word or phrase; a poetical composition in rhyme; a writing; style; to ask, to request.

訶 *ho*[4] to blame, to speak harshly and reprove; to upbraid, to talk loud to one; to ridicule.

諤 same as 歌 76. 30.

語 *yü*[3] language, words, expressions; to talk with, to converse; to tell, to inform; to warn; to speak with; conversation; discourse; phrases; a sentence.

詷 *t'ung*[2] all at once; hasty, hurried, so as to violate etiquette.

諵 *shang*[1] to consult, to deliberate.

詔 *chao*[4] to proclaim; a proclamation; to announce; to instruct by decree, as a sovereign does; to encourage; to animate.

詢 *kou*[4] *keu'* a sense of shame; to reproach, to rail at, to shame one; to taunt; outrageous, unprincipled.

詁 *ku*[4] to explain the words of the ancients, to comment.

謫 *chai*[1,2] *tseh*, to blame; to scold, to remove or suspend officers; to find fault with; an error; a change in the weather.

詬 same as 詢 149. 30.

詒 *i*[2] like 貽; also to deceive; to ridicule; to act as to be despised; *t'ai* to defraud; *tai* weary of; negligent.

誤 *o*[4] *ngoh*, honest, blunt words; sincere sentiments of the mind.

譟 *tsao*[4] *sao*[4] the noise of a crowd; a clamor, a disturbance.

譌 same as 訛 149. 30.

譚 *ch'an*[3] *'ch'en* incoherent talk, as of one in fever; irregular and incorrect expressions.

詰 *ch'i*[2] *k'ih*, to demand, to ask with authority, to investigate; to judge, to blame, to inquire about faults, to set to rights, to keep in order, to restrain, to prohibit, to punish.

諧 *hsi*[1] *,hi* the cry of one in pain; the scream of fear, or grief, or indignation.

詻 *o*[4] *ngoh*, harsh, scolding words; severe orders, stern injunctions.

名 *ming*[4] to distinguish things by their names; to name, to discuss the names of things.

誤 *wu*[4] to leave undone, to neglect; to mistake; to hamper; an unintentional wrong; faulty, unauthorized; to be in error; to hinder by mistaking.

譙 *chiao*[3] *'kiao* wordy, verbose; to make known.

誠 *hsien*[2] *,hien* sincere, cordial, hearty; union, harmony, sincerity; to accord with.

諮 *tzŭ*[1] *,tsz'* to plan, to deliberate, to consult about; to inquire and find; to report.

誥 *kao*[4] to command, to proclaim, to enjoin upon; to signify one's wishes; a patent or seal; a decoration.

調 *,t'iao*[4] to mix, to stir; a tune; to tune; to harmonize; to restore the peace, to adjust; to tame, to temper, to regulate; to moderate, to intrigue, to induce; to spell; *tiao*[4] a song; to move, to transfer, to station, to select.

32 譊 *,nao*[2] noisy wrangling, contentious disputations, as among sectaries.

註 *kua*[4] *kua*[4] to impose upon, to deceive; to make another miscarry; to fail in one's promise; to disturb.

詩 same as 詩 149. 51.

藝 *chê*[4] *cheh*, to quote or mimic what others say; verbose, talkative.

誑 *,p'i*[1] wrong, mistaken; erroneous.

誣 *,yin*[1] to respect, to reverence.

謹 *chin*[3] *'kin* careful; respect, veneration, awe; diligent, vigilant; to prohibit.

33 譸 *ch'ou*[2] *,chen* hurried, bustling, to impose upon.

36 誃 *ch'ih*[2] *'ch'i* to separate, to part; diffused, spread out; interchanged with 哆 30. 36.

37 訣 *chüeh*[2] *küeh*, a keep-sake; parting or dying words; a farewell; to take leave; an art, a rule; a mystery, as of the pulse; a trick; hidden, occult; abstruse.

訞 *tieh*[2], to forget; to be mistaken.

誇 *k'ua*[1] *,kw'a* to exaggerate, laudatory; to boast, boasting; conceited; arrogant; wide, fine, ample.

訣 *,yang*[1] knowledge; to know; to tell.

譇 *,cha*[1] afraid to speak out, reticent; angry, disturbed in mind.

38 謱 same as 嘍 30. 38.

誆 *wang*[4] incoherent words, wild statements; to talk without regard to facts.

詼 *,nu*[2] unintelligible gibberish, as of a drunkard; a wrangling, a pother.

諉 *wei*[3] *jui*[4] to implicate others, to lay blame on one; to shirk one's work; to give over one's

duty to another; to apologize and decline; also read *nèi'*.

39 詖 *po⁴ puh*, to mislead by fair speeches, to stir up rebellion by seducing talk; obstinate, disorderly; perverse.

40 訐 *chu⁴'* knowledge; this character is contracted to 訐 unless it is used for the personal name of the Emperor Hien-fung.

誼 *i⁴'* a friend; disinterested, virtue; right, proper, or fit; friendly, acquainted; adopted; goodness; order.

詫 *ch'a⁴'* to talk big; to deceive by brag and talk.

諠 *hsüan¹ ˏhüen* clamorous, noisy; false; to praise; fallacious, deceitful.

謇 *chien³ ʿkien* to stutter, to speak with difficulty; to talk out boldly; straightforward, correct words; to beg, to entreat.

訑 *ˏt'o²* to deceive; to lie to, to impose on; *ˏi* self-possessed.

諱 *hsia⁴ hia'* wild, reckless talk.

41 討 *ʿt'ao³* to manage, to govern; to make war on; to punish the refractory; to demand, to exact; to cause; to kill; to put to death; to investigate, to search; mixed.

詩 *shih¹ ˏshi* poetry, verse, an ode, hymns, a poem; to receive or take in the arms.

謝 *hsieh⁴ sié'* to thank, to be thankful; to decline, to refuse; to confess; to acknowledge; to diminish, to resign.

譐 *ʿtsun³* many persons conversing amicably without real friendship; to talk agreeably; unitedly, as a chorus.

42 訬 *ʿch'ao³* to annoy; graceful, light, nimble; rapid; strong; cunning, deceitful.

謬 *ˏliao²* artful words.

43 訧 *yu² ˏyiu* a fault or error; a crime; used with 尤.

44 譖 same as 譖 149. 37.

46 訕 *shan⁴'* to backbite, to slander, to libel; to vilify, to murmur at.

47 訓 *hsün⁴ hiun'* to instruct; to exhort; instruction, precepts; explanation; to approve, according.

訓 *ch'on² ˏch'eu* to answer, to respond; occurs used with 酬 and for 說.

謊 same as 謊 149. 140.

謠 *ˏch'ao¹* to speak for another, to state a case in behalf of another.

48 訌 *hung⁴'* to denounce or implicate officials; to insinuate against persons to their damage; to litigate, to make confusion, as rebels do; domestic squabbles; discord, revolution.

詎 *chü⁴ kü'* how, in what manner; but then, to my surprise; startling, unexpectedly; to reach to; ignorant of.

誣 *ˏwu¹* to lie; calumny, slander; false; to inculpate falsely; to affirm what does not exist with malicious intentions; to invent and add to statements; visionary: superstitious.

謾 same as 謾 149. 79.

諮 *chüeh¹ ˏtsié* to sigh, to regret; also, strange words.

49 記 *chi⁴ ki'* to recollect; to know; to record; to register; to remember; history; memorial; a mark, a sign; a classifier of strokes laid on a culprit.

譔 *chuan⁴ chwen'* to exhort by precept; to discourse in praise of; used with 撰 64. 49.

50 諦 *ti⁴'* to judge, to examine into; to fix the mind on; to decide between.

51 訐 *chieh² kieh*, to charge one with faults; to reveal; to

discover secrets, to tell tales; to divulge.

諍 *hêng⁴ hăng⁾* to speak angrily, to look at sternly; refractory words.

評 *ˌp'ing²* to discuss, to criticise; to fix; to arrange; to revise and edit; to deliberate and weigh.

52 訞 *yao⁴⁾* opposing, contradictory talk.

譏 *chi¹ ˌki* to ridicule, to satirize; to slander; to mock, to joke; to blame, to reprove; to examine into, to test; contumely; machinations.

53 謙 *tsuan⁴ tswan⁾* deception; swindle, a sell; to be taken in; *ˌlien* vile talk, impudence.

渡 *to⁴ toh,* to delude by false representations.

謫 *chê¹ ˌché* to reprimand, to abuse; to hope for; to deceive.

54 誕 *tan⁴⁾* to boast, to talk wildly, to brag; to be disorderly; foolish or unfounded, incoherent; great, wide; to try, to endeavour; to employ; to enlarge; to bear children; to bring up; to be widely separated; a birthday.

56 試 *shih⁴ shi⁾* to try, to experiment; to use, to serve of; to compare and find out; to tempt, to examine; disciplined.

57 訊 *shên³ ˋshăn* a particle that prolongs the thought to another point; still more, how much more, still less; to laugh in a boisterous way.

沸 *fei⁴ fêi⁾* to speak rapidly; to talk very fast and thick.

59 諺 *yen⁴⁾* a proverb, a common saying; traditionary or legendary talk, boastful; village stories; *ngan⁾* a blunt and menacing talk; boastful; brusque in manner.

61 諗 *shên⁴ ˋshăn* to consult carefully with; to make known one's views to a superior; to reprove, to expostulate; to hide away, as fish in a covert.

認 *jên⁴ jăn⁾* to recognize, to know well; to discriminate between; to acknowledge; to confess; a mask, a recognition.

諗 *han⁴⁾* angry words.

誌 *chih⁴ chi⁾* to record; historical record; to remember; to write in; annals.

添 *t'ien⁴⁾* to hesitate; to put in a word, to interfere in another's talk.

譎 *lü⁴⁾* deceitful; to deceive.

譓 *hui¹ hwui⁾* a clever mind, full of schemes and shifts; to examine closely; able to discriminate; sagacious; obedient, accommodating.

譆 *ˌi¹* to dislike; a cry of pain, grief, or anger.

62 誠 *ch'êng² ˌch'ing* true, sincere, truth; real, honest; really, certainly, in fact.

誡 *chieh⁴ kiai⁾* orders, to enjoin; to command; to prohibit, to deter; warning; a precept.

諓 *chien³ ˋtsien* skilful talk, such as will win over people; to adulate, to flatter; sly, artful insinuation.

誐 *oˇ ˌngo* to chant, to rehearse in recitative; to hum over to one's self.

識 *shih,⁴* to recognize, to know; to remember, to write in; a record; annals; to know by learning, to distinguish; to be aware of; versed in; an acquaintance.

63 諞 *ˋp'ien³* to boast; plausible, imposing; artful and deceitful words.

諺 *shan⁴ shen⁾* to instigate; to impose upon; to seduce people by fair speeches; to wheedle others into following one's plans.

64 誓 *shih⁴ shi'* an oath; to swear, to vow; to caution, to order; to contract with; solemnly; private espousals, regarded as improper.

66 讐 *chui⁴ tui'* to dislike, to avoid; to abhor; displeased; angry with; to cause dissatisfaction; an adversary; inimical.

警 *ao² ˏngao* a degenerate unworthy fellow; needless, harsh words used by an officer; to dislike advice; high.

警 *ching³ ˊking* to command; to excite, to rouse; to caution; to urge to reform; to threaten with a penalty; to warn against.

68 訐 *t'ou⁴ t'eu'* to deceive; also same as 吗.

69 訢 *hsin¹ ˏyin* an affable respectful manner; pleasant and gracious; *ˏhi* the vapor which rises from the ground.

訴 *su⁴)* to tell; to expose; to inform; to accuse, to make known; to reply in one's defence; to state; calumny, detraction.

70 訪 *ˊfang³* to enquire, to search; to deliberate; to ask advice; to consult; to learn the character of.

謗 *pang⁴)* to backbite; to vilify; to detract, to slander; to injure another's good name.

72 譜 *p'u³ ˊpu* a register, a list, a tune; to arrange; a record; belonging to, as a clan or rank.

謷 *ˏp'ao²* to cry out when in pain; to bawl.

謡 *pao⁴)* passionate.

詢 *hsün⁴ ˏsiün* to enquire; to contrive, to scheme; to inform one's self thoroughly; to deliberate or consult.

詣 *i²)* to go to; to arrive at; to; at; to meet at a place; to wait for; to reach a place; to repair to.

譜 *ts'o')* to reply; to mistake; to crow, to cry.

諟 *shih³ ˊshi* right principles; right, proper; to examine whether a thing is proper, to discern.

謐 *an¹ ˏngan* devoid of intelligence; not at ease; foolish gibes, jokes, raillery.

73 論 same as 話 149. 135.

讚 *chên⁴ ˏts'an* to slander, to vilify; to exaggerate another's error; calumny, defamation, to discredit.

謄 *tsêng¹ ˏtsăng* to add to one's words; to increase, to add.

謁 *yeh,⁴* to state to, to declare; to visit a superior or a gentleman; to have an audience; to signify to; to intimate; a guest; a card.

謾 *ˏman³* to deceive or insult a superior; unfaithful to a trust.

譟 *ˏts'ao²* noise, clamor, as of birds; a confused din; to make a hubbub.

74 謄 *t'êng² ˏt'ăng* to copy, a copybook; to transcribe; to trace a copy by superposition.

75 誅 *ˏchu¹* to kill, to destroy, to exterminate; to reprove; to seek for in order to punish; to involve for another's crime; to make judicial inquiry.

諜 *tieh,²* to tamper with soldiers; to sound the minds of others; to inform the enemy, to spy; a minute, a paper.

誅 *hsü⁴ süh,* to induce; to allure, to beguile by false rumors.

諫 *tz'ŭ⁴ ts'z')* to criticize, to reprove sharply; to satirize or ridicule, in order to an amendment.

諶 *shan¹ ˏshen* to falsify, to distort the truth of a thing.

諫 *chien⁴ kien'* to remonstrate, to censure; to urge to reform, to advise, to reprove, to awaken to duty; to testify against; an exhortation.

課 *k'o⁴)* to try, to counsel, a tax, a task, an exercise; a

series, an order; to essay, to reckon; literary pursuit; to levy taxes on salt.

謀 *mou*[2] ˏ*men* to plan, to plot, a plan, a device, an artifice; to deliberate; to consult with.

77 訾 *chih*[3] ʿ*chi* to accuse to one's face; to impeach; to reprove boldly.

証 *chêng*[4] *ching*ʾ to prove, to verify; to inform truly; evidence; to remonstrate with; legal testimony.

訾 *tzŭ*[1] ˏ*tsz*ʾ to speak sharply and unadvisedly; to detract, to slander; to consult; to think upon; to restrict; to limit; faulty, loose, dissipated, evil, defective.

譏 *hui*[4] *hwui*ʾ a prolonged sound, as of an approaching carriage; the hum of many people; spacious and light, as a mansion; the beard or the jaw.

79 設 *shê*[4] *sheh*, to arrange; to institute; to establish; to spread, as a net; to set up; to suppose; if, for instance; large, said of a sword; a squad of men or their guard house.

謦 *ch'ing*[4] *k'ing*ʾ to cough, to hawk in the throat; to speak pleasantly; the sound of a swinging bell; a man's name.

譭 *hui*[3] ʿ*hwui* to slander, to vilify, to defame; to upbraid.

80 誨 *hui*[4] *hwui*ʾ to advise, to instruct; to induce; to teach, to admonish; to urge upon; inviting; counsel.

81 讒 *ts'an*[2] ˏ*ch'an* to backbite, to slander; to criticise; to humor, flatter; to detract.

83 詆 ʿ*ti*[3] to vilify, to slander, to defame, to accuse wrongfully, to blame.

85 詠 *yung*[4] to sing or hum in a drawling tone; to chant or intone the words; a chant.

86 詼 *k'uei*[1] ˏ*kw'éi* to play with, to laugh at, to ridicule; to jest, to dally.

讌 *yen*[4] a feast, a banquet, such as given to graduates; rest, repose; merriment.

談 ˏ*t'an*[2] to chat, to gossip, chit-chat; to converse familiarly, to discuss, to talk about, to cavil; a patois, a local speech.

譙 *ch'iao*[4] ˏ*ts'iao* to blame, to ridicule, to satirize; to reprehend, to scold; injured, worn; a lookout tower or loft where drums are beaten on watch; interchanged with 誚ʾ and 樵.

87 諼 *hsüan*[1] ˏ*hüen* deceitful, false; to impose upon; to forget.

諍 *chêng*[1] *chăng*ʾ to remonstrate with; to try to stop oppression by expostulating with the ruler.

譌 *wo*[2] *o*[2] ˏ*ngo* to lie, to deceive, to change speech; to transform; to rouse, to move; to promulge error; to move about; unauthorized, as a character; false, erroneous; an ignis fatuus.

92 訝 *ya*[4] to be startled, to express surprise; to meet and receive, as a guest; to exclaim.

94 誑 *k'uang*[2] *kwang*ʾ lies, falsehood; incoherence; to deceive, to delude, to mislead.

讞 *yen*[4] to decide on judicial cases, and give a sentence; *yeh*[4] *nien*[4] to pronounce judgment.

99 詌 *kan*[4] to shut one's mouth; to bridle one's speech, to restrain one's anger.

諶 *shên*[2] ˏ*shăn* sincere, faithful; true, trustworthy; to speak honestly.

101 誦 *sung*[4] to recite, to chant, to sing, to dispute, to hum, to read in a murmuring tone; to relate or repeat to.

誧 ˏ*p'u*[1] great; to reprove; to consult; people helping one another; to boast, to talk big.

102 詢 *chou⁴ chen'* to ask blessing on; to bless, to pray for.

神 *shên¹ ˌshän* to make known.

誇 *p'in⁴ p'ing'* to speak; speech; to invite.

浚 *sn⁴ suh,* to arise, to get up; to draw up; as the garments.

譒 *po⁴)* to spread or proclaim abroad, to tell foolish rumors, reports, stories; wrongly used for 繙 to translate.

103 凝 *'i³* to consult, to deliberate; to impose on, to consider doubtful; to delude one by pretending to consult; foolish, stupid.

105 詧 *ch'a² ch'ah,* to inquire into every particular; to examine.

證 *chêng⁴ ching'* to witness, to substantiate; same as 証 149. 77.

106 諧 *k'ai³ ˌhiai hsieh²* to speak; to agree; harmony; to pair, to accord with; to laugh at, to joke.

107 詖 *pi⁴)* to adulate, to flatter; to dispute; to beguile with telling only half the truth.

108 謚 *shih⁴ shi'* an epitaph; posthumous titles; a memoir or eulogy, peace, as of the grave; the result of virtuous conduct seen after death.

盜

謐 *mi⁴ mih,* to speak quietly in a low tone, to whisper; quiet, still, careful, attentive.

109 誦 same as 誘 149. 115.

譯 *i⁴ yi⁴ yih,* to translate, a translator; to explain, to make clear; to interpret and make parties understand each other.

110 譎 *chüeh² küeh,* wily; feigning in word, or agreeing with, in order to gain an end; to impose on; hypocritical, false; counterfeiting.

111 誒 *hsi¹ ˌhi* an interjection of abhorrence; to laugh violently; to giggle, like a silly person.

114 謔 *ˌli²* sportive talk; jokes; to banter, to chaff; deceitful talk.

115 誘 *yu⁴ 'yiu* to induce, to entice, to advise, to tempt; to mislead; to speak to affably; to advise kindly; attracted; to encourage.

詭 *t'u¹ t'uh,* cunning, deceitful, to cheat.

謬 *ˌi²* a side door by which people conveniently went in and out of a large court or palace; it had a covered porch.

116 誇 *ch'iung⁴ k'iüng'* to question, to ask; prolix, wordy; in *Fuhchau:* to drawl in singing; voice, tone; utterance.

120 諗 *su⁴)* to understand, to thoroughly comprehend; a man's name.

絲 *lüan¹ ˌlüen* to tie or bind together; to manage; confused; to put in disorder; interminable, as talk.

變 *pien⁴)* a change, to change, to transform, to metamorphose; a revolution; a calamity or judgment.

121 謠 *ˌyao²* lies, slander, rumour; a report circulated to stir up people; to sing when unoccupied; a ballad or rustic ditty, made impromptu by peasants.

122 詈 *li⁴)* to scold about, to grumble at; to blame one, to rail at.

詗 *'wang³* to scoff at, to accuse falsely; accusations.

123 詳 *hsiang² ˌsiang* explicitness, clearness; to report upon, to learn fully, to discourse or reason upon; to minutely narrate; the detail; skillful; to feign.

議 *i⁴)* to consult, to deliberate; to select, to discuss, to arrange; to blame, to criticise; laws, rules.

124 謊 *hsü*[3] *ʿhü* high-flying; boasting talk; to talk of everything; wide-spread, generally known, as virtuous acts; to display; energetic, bold, full of activity.

謬 *niu*[4] *miu*[3] *lu*[4] perverse, contrary, mistaken; falsity, error; to deceive; fallacious.

125 諸 *ʿchu*[1] many; all, the whole of, every; several; at, upon, from; to discriminate, to distinguish.

126 諵 *ch'uan*[4] *chw'en*[3] to number, to reckon, to mutually yield, as politeness requires.

127 誄 *lei*[3] *ʿléi* to eulogize the dead; to write epitaphs, or confer the temple title; an obituary; praises of the dead, prayers.

128 讘 *nieh*,[4] to vilify another; the unbridled grumbling of a discontented, lawless person.

130 謠 *ʿyao*[2] to hum or chant, unaccompanied by any instrument, and speaking no words.

誚 *ch'iao*[4] *ts'iao*[3] to blame, to scold and upbraid; to speak harshly at; sometimes written 譙.

謂 *wei*[4] *wéi*[3] to speak of; to style, or call; to address; to say; to inform; to suppose, to instance; to denominate; termed; meaning; diligent, careful; also, with; to; how?

諝 *hsü*[3] *ʿsü* knowledge, discrimination; possessing learning and ability; sage, prudent.

134 諛 *ʿyü*[2] to flatter, flattery, adulation; a sycophant; to praise to one's face.

譽 *ʿyü*[4] to praise, to the utmost; to flatter; reputation; to eulogize, to extol; to overpraise; fame, credit, praise.

諂 *ch'an*[3] *ʿch'en* to flatter, flattery, adulation; to cajole, to worship a god or praise a man beyond what is due to them.

話 *ch'a*[1] *chah*, to put in one's word, to interfere; to talk much; to mutter unintelligibly.

諂 *ʿt'ao*[1] to doubt, to suspect.

135 話 *hua*[4] *hwa*[3] language, speech, conversation, words, discourse; to talk, to tell, to narrate; to put to shame; to regulate.

138 諉 *kên*[3] *ʿkăn* to speak with difficulty; to wrangle, to act perversely; *ʿhăn* disobedient; unwilling to listen

諒 *lang*[4] to speak distinctly; idle, ridiculous talk; a double entendre.

140 譁 same as 嘩 30. 140.

譟 *tsou*[1] *ʿtseu* sportive or irritating words which annoy; jesting, raillery; to cry out; to halloo; to rail at; to exaggerate; *ʿts'eu* to whisper; *ʿch'ao* to disturb.

諾 *no*[4] *noh*, to answer; to promise; approval, a nod.

讒 *i*[4] to talk in one's sleep; to talk behind a covert, or in a retired place.

謊 *huang*[3] *ʿhwang* falsehood, lies; lying; to mislead by wild statements; exaggeration; raving, incoherent; to talk in one's sleep.

謨 *mo*[2] *ʿmu* well organized plans; consultation; a well settled course of action, to imitate; false, unreal.

謾 *mai*[4] to brag, to *talk ten thousand* things; to speak angrily.

護 *hu*[3] to assist, to protect, to save, to aid, to deliver; to act officially for, or attend the duties for another.

141 謔 *ʿcha*[3] an exclamation of regret and surprise; to chant or sing; *tsü*[3] to curse or scold at.

謼 *ʿhu*[1] to designate, to call out to; to sigh and lament one's sad fate.

虓 *hu*[3] to intimidate by boisterous talking; incoherent talk.

謔 *hsio*[4] *hioh*, *nio*[4] *niao*[4] to laugh at, to ridicule; to play and jest with, to make sport of, to mock, to trifle with.

145 讓 *jang*[4] polite, yielding, to give place to; to cede; to esteem others; to recede from one's rights; to reprove, to cheapen, complaisant, courteous.

146 譚 *ₛt'an*[2] to talk big, to boast; contented; extended; extravagant; a small feudal appanage lying in Shantung.

149 same as 競 117. 117.

譫 *chan*[1] *ₛchen* talkative; nonsensical.

譭 *tu*[2] *tuh*, discontented, seditious; people slandering one; murmurs against rulers; deep hatred expressed in bitter words.

152 諑 *cho*[1] *choh*, to accuse, to report against, to vilify.

譹 *ₛhao*[2] to cry out; to speak loud and gruffly.

154 讚 *tsan*[4] to counsel; to assist; to praise, to commend; to explain, to aid; to sing praises to.

諢 *kun*[4] *kwun*[4] to take in one, to run a rig on; to sport, to play a trick on one.

讀 *tu*[2] *tuh*, to read, to study; to recite; to chant; a stop; to divulge; *teu*[4] a clause or short sentence in which the sense is incomplete.

159 諢 *hun*[4] *hwun*[4] vulgar mirth, low jests, broad allusions, sportive trifling.

160 譬 *p'i*[4] to illustrate, to make a thing understood, to compare, for instance, suppose, a parable; if.

162 譴 *ch'ien*[4] *k'ien*[4] to reprimand, to find fault with; displeased at, to scold, to blame angrily; to sternly question.

謫 *chai*[1] *tseh*, to blame, to remove or suspend officers; to scold, to find fault with; angry at, a flaw, an error; a change in the weather.

謎 *mi*[2] a riddle, a puzzle; to puzzle; an enigma; a conundrum.

166 謹 *chung*[4] to offend by harsh words; careful in speaking.

169 誾 *ₛyin*[2] to speak gently, as people who ask at the doorway; to speak mildly, as when reproving; an agreeable, respectful manner.

讕 *ₛlan*[2] to defame, to calumniate; to charge a thing falsely on another.

謁 same as 詔 149. 134.

172 誰 *ₛshui*[2] who? whose? what? whom? an initial particle.

應 *ₛying*[1] to answer, to reply to a call verbally.

讙 *huan*[1] *ₛhwan* to bawl, to vociferate; to rouse, to stimulate by voice or cheering words; pleasing, joyful tidings.

讐 *ch'ou*[2] *ₛch'en* hatred; an enemy; retribution; to contradict; to abhor; to compare and verify; to pay; a rival; a pair; a sort; to class.

174 請 *ch'ing*[3] *ts'ing* to ask courteously, to beg of; to ask liberty to do; to request orders; to beg leave; to request, to invite, to solicit; to propose, to promise; to hire, to call, to confess; to acknowledge; *tsing*[3] autumn.

175 誹 *fei*[3] *fei* to backbite, to slander, to libel; unjust, wicked aspersions.

178 諱 *hui*[4] *hwui*[4] to shun, to dread, to deny; to avoid using from a sense of respect for, as the Jews did from mentioning the ineffable name; to hide from; to keep a respectful silence upon; forbidden; tabooed.

179 讖 *ch'an⁴ ts'an' ch'ien¹ ts'én⁴* to verify; to fulfill; a prognostic; a sybilline hint; an omen; to confess; incantations, masses.

180 諳 *an⁴ ˏngan* skilled in, thorough; accustomed to; knowledge of; to recite or chant.

182 諷 *fêng⁴ fung'* to recite, to chant; recitative; irony, satire; to ridicule; metaphor.

189 謞 *ho⁴ hoh,* to slander, to vilify;

203 讜 *hiao'* to bawl, to roar.
ʿtang³ right words, proper advice, persuasive speech.

150 谷 *ku³ kuh,* a valley; to nourish; the east wind; a ravine; a gulf; an empty space; difficulty, embarrassment; a bamboo sprout.

24 硤 *ch'ien¹ ˏts'ien* a road; green, verdant.

30 谽 *ˏhan²* a wide opening; an adit.

37 谿 *ch'i¹ ˏk'i* a valley with a stream in it; a gorge and the rivulet that runs through it.

40 豁 *huo¹ hwoh,* enlarged, liberal; to expand, magnanimous, generous; to open as a window; to penetrate the meaning; to understand; a wide open valley.

92 豁 *hsia¹ ˏhia* the opening of a valley.

151 豆 *ton⁴ teu'* beans, pulse, legumes; a peck; to measure; a wooden trencher; a sacrificial dish.

2 豐 *fêng¹ ˏfung* rich, abundant, flourishing, fertile.

豔 豔 豔 *yen⁴'* fresh, bright; dissipated; wanton; beautiful, captivating, handsome, plump; voluptuous and winsome, as a fine face; tall, well-shaped.

12 豈 *ch'i² ˏk'i* the stalks of beans; the stems of pulse; camels are fed on them.

34 豇 *chiang¹ ˏkiang* a beautiful variety of small kidney bean.

40 豌 *ˏwan¹* a species of pea, common at Peking.

46 豈 *ch'i³ ˏk'i* how? what? can it be? how can? *ʿk'ai* delighted; joyous; to advance, to ascend.

48 豇 *chiang¹ ˏkang* beans, pulse; also same as 豇.

65 豉 *shih⁴ ˏshi'* salted oysters, beans, olives, or other fruits, dried and used as condiments; the taste of salt fish.

73 豐 *ʿli³* a vessel used in sacrificing.

105 登 *têng¹ ˏtăng* coarse sacrificial platters which hold the soup or gravy of offerings; see 105. 151.

109 豔 *t'ien⁴'* the sound of drums; imitating the sharp rapid sound of the réveillé.

131 豎 *shu⁴'* upright; to establish; a page, an attendant, a low officer; an eunuch; to set up; well principled, chaste; a vessel on its base.

140 豐 *chin³ ʿkin* the nuptial wine cup, in which the pair pledge each other.

152 豕 *shih³ ʿshi* the hog; bristles; a pig; the 12th stem; 11 to 1 at night; it appertains to the second diagram and relates to water.

3 豕 *chu² chuh,* the appearance of a shackled pig trying to get on.

8 豪 *ˏhao²* brave, heroic, martial, eminent, excellent, a leader; imperial; a porcupine.

10 豚 *hui¹ ˏhwui* the grunting sound of pigs rooting; the sound of quarreling.

11 豫 *ˏyü²* an animal whose voice is like a child's; the great porcupine.

27 豫 same as 豫 153. 27.

29 豕 *chüeh² küeh,* a hog rooting the ground; a pig turning over the sod, and seeking his food.

豬 *chia¹ ˏkia* a boar.

30 象 *hsiang⁴ siang'* the elephant; ivory; a figure, a form, image; to resemble, to delineate, pictured, a likeness.

豫 *yü⁴)* undecided, irresolute; a large and docile elephant; easy, contented, indulgent; dissipation; to pre-arrange, to get ready for; ready; provided; beforehand, already; the 16th diagram, referring to thunder.

豙 *ti² tih,* the hoof of a pig or horse; to travel; to have recourse to, to join; *chih,* another form of 躑 to stop walking.

37 豢 *huan⁴ hwan'* to feed pigs and dogs with prepared grain; to bait; to befriend, to make presents in order to get friendly favor; to bribe.

38 豬 *lou³ ˏleu* a sow in heat.

40 豵 *ˏtsung¹* a shote six months old, a pig; the last of a litter, a litter; *met.* a large family.

45 豚 *ˎt'un³* a sucking pig, a porker; a sow; to draggle along, and not lift the heels in walking.

49 豝 *ˏpa¹* a sow; a two year old or large hog; dried or jerked meat.

50 豨 *hsi¹ ˏhi* a hog; to call swine; the grunting of pigs.

51 豫 *han⁴)* a hog running away.

豜 *chien¹ ˏkien* a pig three years old, a full grown, strong hog.

60 豵 *ˏtsung¹* a pig a year old; to have only three at a litter.

74 豚 *ˎt'un²* a sucking pig, a porker, a shote; a sow; to draggle along, and not lift the heels in walking.

125 豬 same as 猪 94. 125.

128 豶 *chê⁴ cheh,* an old name for a hog; a term given to fat ones.

130 豚 same as 豚 152. 45.

141 豦 *chü⁴ kü'* a wild boar; name of a doubtful animal resembling a yellow and black baboon; fighting, tussling, wrestling.

152 豳 *ˏpin¹* name of a small principality in Shensi.

154 豶 *fên² ˎfän* a gelded pig or hog.

153 豸 same as 鹿 53. 86.

1 豻 *p'ei¹ ˏp'éi* a cub, especially the fox's cubs.

7 貆 *hsüan¹ ˏhüen* the badger.

9 貅 *hsiu¹ ˏhiu* a ferocious beast, fabled to devour tigers; the term is applied to a valiant general or brave troops.

10 貌 *mao⁴)* air, manner; personal appearance; style, form, habit; the visage; like, similar to; to draw a likeness.

11 貊 / 17 貉 *na⁴ nah,* a kind of striped seal.

20 豹 *pao⁴)* the leopard, the panther; spotted, marbled; as big or like a leopard's spots.

23 貙 *shu¹ ˏch'u* a feline animal like a fox, it was once used in sacrifice; the lynx.

24 貏 *ˎpi³* a shelving bank with a marshy place at the bottom; a sloping bank or hill-side.

27 貒 *huan¹ ˏhwan* a wild beast with claws, which has a row of bristles along the back like quills; a sort of porcupine which the Chinese assert to be hermaphrodite.

30 貂 *ˏtiao¹* the marten, or sable. (Mustela zibelina.)

貍 *shih³ ˎshi* an animal akin to the badger or ratel.

貉 *ho⁴ hoh, mai⁴* the badger; also same as 貘 153. 140.

貙 *ch'ou³ 'cheu* the dusky gibbon, or macacus.

35 狻 *suan¹ swan¹* a young lion; it comes from Tibet, and it is said to eat tigers; a fleet wild horse.

37 狍 *ˌang²* the badger (ursus meles).

42 獠 *ˌliao² lao⁴* to hunt at night by torches, as in deer-stalking.

51 犴 same as 犴 94. 51.

64 豺 *ˌch'ai²* the wolf; wicked, truculent.

81 貔 *ˌp'i²* a savage feline beast; a leopard.

106 貊 *mai⁴ meh,* quiet, settled like a firm and just government; silently.

116 貁 *yu⁴ yiu'* a black monkey.

126 貒 *tuan¹ ˌtwan* a species of small badger; fur of a sandy color, slow in its motions and very fleshy; eats ants and grubs.

137 貉 *ho¹ hoh,* the fox; the ratel; the tapir.

138 貍 *k'ên³ 'k'ăn* to root up ground, as hogs do; to bite at, to gnaw.

140 貘 *mo⁴ meh,* the Malacca tapir.

貓 *ˌmao¹* the cat; the mewing of cats.

166 貍 *ˌli¹·²* the fox; the wild cat; the racoon.

172 貛 *huan¹ ˌhwan* the badger; it has dun colored, coarse, long hair, and the skins are used for cushions.

145 貝 *pei⁴ péi'* pearls; precious; a duke; valuable, riches, property; a cowrie shell used for money in China in early feudal times.

1 貰 *shih⁴ shì'* to get credit for, to buy on credit; to borrow; to show lenity; also read *shé.*

2 貴 *kuei⁴ kwéi'* dear, valuable, honourable, illustrious, good; you, your; precious; to esteem, to desire.

4 貶 *'pien³* to cast off; to censure; to detract, to disparage; to diminish, to abate; to dismiss; to cashier.

5 貤 *ˌi²* to transfer rank to one's father; a gradation or series rising one above another, as of weights, hills, storeys, generations; to advance, to promote; to move; advantage.

7 責 *tsé² tseh,* responsible for; to reprimand; to ask, to demand, to reprove; to fine, to punish, to sustain; to lay a weight on, to press or crush; charged with; a charge, a duty; a fault; *chai'* a debt; to owe.

賾 *tsé¹ tseh,* deep, abstruse, hidden; occult, recondite; the secret spring of action.

8 賅 *ˌkai¹* to give, to present; unusual, rare, uncommon.

9 貪 *ˌt'an¹* to covet, to desire; covetous; ambitious, bent on; avaricious of; a scaly unicorn which is painted on the screen or wall opposite yamuns to warn officers against covetousness.

賚 *lai⁴'* to give, to confer, to bestow; a largess; to promise, as for a service received.

賃 *nin⁴' lin⁴* to rent, to hire; to lease; to charter, as a vessel.

貸 *tai⁴'* to borrow; to lend; to give; to lend on interest; a loan; to intrust to another; to confer, to give, to release; read *t'eh,* to borrow.

賒 *shê¹ ˌshé* to give credit, to trust; to owe; to buy or sell on credit; to borrow; slow, remiss; distant, to defer, to shirk.

10 賜 *huang⁴ hwang'* to give, to bestow; to confer, as a largess or bounty.

贊 *tsan*[4] to counsel; to assist; to praise; to second, to introduce; to clear up, to bring to light; to give evidence; to come before a superior bringing a present.

12 賺 *chuan*[4] *chan*[3] to earn; to undersell, to hinder; to ask an exorbitant price.

13 賵 *fêng*[4] *fung*[3] to give aid to a friend in preparing for a funeral, especially a horse and carriage.

購 *kou*[4] *keu*[3] to seek; to buy, to hire; to procure for one's self, to induce; to bring on one.

18 貿 *mao*[4] *meu*[3] to deal, to trade, to barter, to exchange, to do business, to carry on commerce.

貧 *ˌp'in*[2] poor, poverty; destitute, impoverished.

19 賀 *ho*[4] to congratulate; to sustain; to carry; to send presents when wishing one joy.

20 負 *fu*[4] ingratitude; to fail; to owe; to refuse; to slight; to disregard; to take refuge in, to rely on; to assume; to bear; to take a duty; to carry on the back; a term for *minus*.

賴 *lai*[4] to lean on; to trust to; to assume; to depend on, to rely, to confide in; to calumniate; to deny, to ignore, not to recognize; in *Cantonese*: to forget, to omit, tired of.

21 貨 *huo*[4] *hwo*[3] goods; to sell; to bribe or fee; to deal in goods; wares, merchandize.

24 賣 same as 齎 210. 154.

質 same as 質 154. 69.

賁 *pên*[1] *pi*[3] rage, anger; ardent, impetuous; to adorn; variegated, as a parterre of flowers; elegant; brilliantly; energetic, strenuous efforts, as when serving the state at the head of troops; *ˌfǎn* great; a three-footed tortoise.

25 貞 *chên*[1] *ˌching* virtuous, chaste, pure, uncorrupted; moral, high principled; to inquire by divination.

貼 *t'ieh*[1] to leave in pledge; to throw over one, as a cloak; to supply; to make up; to lean on; adjacent; to stick to; to paste up; to attach to.

27 贐 same as 贐 154. 53.

29 販 *fan*[4] to traffic, to deal in; a dealer; a peddler, a hawker.

30 貽 *ˌi*[2] to bequeath, to hand down; to leave; to give to; to induce; to bring on one's self; caused by.

賣 *ˌshang*[1] to consult, to devise, to deliberate; to trade, a merchant, a traveling dealer; the second of the ancient five musical notes; an hour or so before sunrise or sunset.

賂 *lu*[4] *lu*[3] to bribe; to corrupt; to give a present; to aid the state; a vessel used in ancestral worship.

賙 *chou*[1] *ˌchen* to bestow, as alms; to give; a free gift.

賠 *p'ei*[2] *ˌp'éi* to make up a loss; to restore, to indemnify; to supply a deficit; to confess; to cover, as in gambling.

32 贄 *chih*[4] *chi*[3] a present given when visiting a superior; a fee when entering schools; gems, silks, birds, and fruit were given in ancient times.

37 贊 *tsan*[4] to counsel; to assist; to praise; to introduce, to second; to give evidence.

38 賸 *lou*[2] *leu*[3] avaricious; covetous.

39 賍 *mieh*[1] *ˌmé* to carry a child pickapack, like a papoose; to back or shoulder anything; an interrogative word.

貯 *chu*[4] to accumulate, to hoard, to store up; a treasure; to put in its place; containing; to hold.

賽 *sai*[4] to announce a thank offering, or report after presenting it; to rival, to compete, to contend, to emulate, to contend for; to thank, to recompense; contesting; to try who can make the best show.

賓 賔 *pin*[1] a guest, a visitor; to submit; a stranger; to entertain; to act the host; to acknowledge; to come under civilizing influences.

賕 *tsung*[1] certain presents of cloth, offered by tribes on the south and west in the Han dynasty.

賓 *ts'ung*[2] a tribute of cloth anciently brought to court by the people of Yunnan and south of Sz'ch'uen.

41 賻 *fu*[4] to assist a friend to bury his dead by contributing towards the funeral expenses.

42 賞 *shang*[3] to confer, to grant; to commend; to give to an inferior; rewards; to celebrate, as a day; to congratulate; to rejoice; to exhort.

44 賭 *chü*[1] *kü* to store property; to lay by property in a guarded room.

48 貢 *kung*[4] tribute; merit; to offer up to; taxes in kind; the best sort, superior; to announce; to go forward; worthy actions.

贛 *kan*[4] a prefecture in Kiangsi; *kung*[4] to present, to offer tribute; *hung*[2] foolish, stupid.

53 贛 same as 贛 154. 12.

贓 *tsang*[1] to receive bribes, to suborn, to bribe; to secrete, as plunder; booty, spoil, prizes, loot; stolen goods.

賡 *kêng*[1] *kăng* to carry on a song; to encore; to connect in parts, to join the harmony.

贚 *chan*[4] *chen* to scheme how to get the property of others by fraud or robbery.

56 貸 *tê*[4] *teh*, to ask a loan, particularly of crop for future needs.

貳 *êrh*[4] *'rh* two, both, the second; to divide in twain; to duplicate; a substitute; to reiterate, to suspect; to oppose; to divide or share.

57 費 *fei*[4] *féi* expense; waste of; profuse; squandering, cost, outlay; to use; vast; trouble, anxiety for, kindness to others.

61 賺 same as 賺 154. 12.

62 賊 *tsei*[2] *tseh*, rebels; thieves; to plunder; to rob; to put to death; to oppress; cruelly; insurgents; the enemy; depredations; rats; to escape, as thieves do.

賤 *chien*[4] *tsien* mean, low; cheap, of little value; ignoble, worthless, poor in quality; to depreciate, to undervalue, to disesteem.

64 財 *ts'ai*[2] riches, wealth, goods, property, substance, possessions; presents, bribes; profits.

66 贅 *chui*[4] repetition, tautology; to connect; an excrescence; to pawn; a parasite; to obtain; unsuitable.

69 質 *chih*,[2] original, to substantiate; to establish; to cross-examine; to confront; to fix or settle; essential, plain; true; firm, as a texture; a disposition, a habit; *chi* a witness; a pledge; an introductory present; a hostage; a large market place.

72 賜 *tz'ŭ*[4] *sz* to confer, to bestow on an inferior; imperial grants or favors; a benefit.

73 贈 *tsêng*[4] *tsăng* to confer a title, to bestow; to give to another, who is an equal; to make a souvenir; to present, to help; to increase.

74 賄 *hui*[4] *'hwui* a bribe; to bribe; riches; wealth; cloths, silks; hush money.

賸 *shêng⁴ shing'* remainder, overplus; to increase; a residue; fragments, to retain; to lengthen; not only; *ying'* to give an escort of maid servants to a bride or a princess, when going to her husband; to exchange presents; to give douceurs.

75 賝 same as 琛 96. 75.

76 資 *tzŭ¹ ˌtsz'* goods, commodities; to help; property, riches, valuable things; necessaries; articles wanted; a fee, a douceur; to take or employ; to avail of, to trust to; to lament.

77 賢 *tzŭ¹ ˌtsz'* a fine paid to redeem one's self from punishment; mulct money; riches; property.

賦 *fu⁴)* to exact; taxes; to diffuse; a poem having a metre of four or six feet in alternate lines, regarded as irregular compared with the 詩 or ode; to give; to demand, to levy.

80 貫 *kuan⁴ kwan'* to string, to connect; to involve, to strengthen, to penetrate, linked to, associated with.

85 賕 *ch'iu² ˌk'iu* to pervert the right; to seek in an underhand way; to solicit; to bribe; a consideration; corrupted.

86 賒 *t'an⁴)* to ransom criminals from punishment by paying fines, as is done in barbarous countries.

賹 same as 贐 154. 108.

100 賸 *shêng¹ shăng'* wealth; rich, opulent.

101 賻 *pu⁴)* to give thanks for a gift; to give douceurs to people for services.

107 賠 *pi⁴)* to transfer; to pass on to another.

108 贐 *chin⁴ tsin'* presents given to friends when going on a journey, or exchanged as tokens of remembrance.

122 買 *ˋmai³* to buy, to purchase; to obtain.

販 same as 販 154. 29.

賣 *mai⁴)* to sell, to vend; to betray; to make game of, to mock, to show off.

125 賭 *ˋtu³* to play, to gamble, to risk, to bet; to wager, to stake.

130 贏 *ˌying²* to win, to conquer; full; gain, profit, abundance, superfluity; to excel; slow; very full, as a vessel; to carry on a beam; three days' rations for a prisoner; an overplus left after selling a thing.

131 賢 *hsien² ˌhien* virtuous, worthy, moral; a laudatory epithet; to surpass, to excel, as in archery.

賢 same as 154. 140.

賊

135 賦 *shê² sheh,* to lose in trade; to be imposed on; quick, soon (unauthorized).

140 贓 *ˌtsang¹* bribes; booty, spoils; prizes, to suborn; to secrete, as plunder; booty, loot; stolen goods.

143 賑 *hsü⁴ sih,* to distribute largesses to destitute people.

146 賈 *ˋku³* to buy; to sell; a dealer; a shop; *ˋkia chia³* price.

147 賵 *ts'ên⁴ ch'ăn'* to donate, especially to Buddhist priests for religious purposes.

149 贍 *shan⁴ shen'* to give, to supply; to aid; abundant; liberal.

154 賏 *ˌying¹* two *pearls* strung together; an ornament for the neck, as a necklace of shells or beads.

贖 *shu² shuh,* to ransom, to redeem; to reclaim; to commute punishment for a fine; to give security, a pledge; to atone for delinquency or failure by subsequent merit.

贔 *pei⁴ pi'* strong, robust, like a tortoise which can bear great weights.

161 賑 *chên⁴ chǎn'* to relieve, to bestow in charity; liberal; rich; bounty, supplies.

162 贈 *ˌtsü* to send presents to a friend; to exchange tokens of regards.

168 賬 *chang⁴'* an account, a bill; a debt; to reckon, to sum up; a claim, a charge.

172 贋 *yen⁴'* false, counterfeit, as goods; spurious, adulterated; deceitful; harsh and selfish.

174 賭 *ts'ing² ˌts'ing* to receive, as a present; to come into possession of.

196 贋 same as 贗 154. 172.

155 赤 *ch'ih,⁴* flesh colour; naked; poor, destitute, barren; to redden; to denude; any highly polished metal.

29 赧 *'nan³* to blush, to turn red, but not with any desire to reform.

47 赬 same as 赭 155. 154.

66 赦 *shê⁴ shé'* to forgive, to pardon, to excuse, to remit punishment; to pass over; amnesty.

76 赫 *hsi² hih,* the sound of laughing.

125 赭 *chê³ 'ché* a reddish brown, or carnation color, like nankeen.

154 赬 *ch'ên¹ ˌch'ing* a deep red color made by twice dyeing; wicked doings which flush one, or cause a blush.

155 赫 *ho⁴ hoh,* bright, fiery; a great reputation; a red color, clever, to frighten; *shih,* quick, rapid.

173 赩 *ˌyü²* the flames of fire; color faded out; fiery.

156 走 *tsou³ 'tseu* to walk, to go, to run, to get on; to sail, to travel; to hasten, to gallop; to get away; to depart, to clear out.

1 趄 *ch'ieh¹ ˌtsü* slanting, sloping; weak, unable to get on fast from illness or lameness; to be impeded in going.

2 赳 *chiu³ 'kiu* to carry the head high; to act with martial vigor.

9 趁 same as 趂 156. 42.

10 趒 same as 跳 157. 10.

18 趔 *lieh,⁴* to slip, to stumble; not progressing.

24 趠 *ch'o¹ ch'oh,* distant, going to a distance; to hasten, to walk fast; *tiao'* to overpass; to step over.

25 赴 *fu⁴'* to go to; to hasten to; to arrive at, to reach quickly, to present, to attend; a league or ten *li.*

27 趣 *chüeh² küeh,* to skip, to jump; a horse stumbling in his paces.

28 趁 *ˌts'an¹* to run after or to see a sight; said of a crowd of people; to collect, to gather, as at an assembly.

29 趣 *ch'ü⁴ ts'ü'* pleasure, relish, enjoyment; to advance quickly; to run, to show alacrity in doing anything; jolly; graceful, amusing.

30 超 *ˌch'ao¹* to step over, to surpass, to precede; to excel; to promote; to bring up; or release from purgatory, as Buddhists do.

趮 *tsao⁴'* hasty, heedless; to move about, to hurry; dried up by the heat and become light; fierce, harsh.

趫 *ch'iao² ˌk'iao* agile and climbing; robust, vigorous; to lift the feet.

36 趨 *ch'ih² ˌch'i* a contracted form of 趨; to walk briskly; to approach or recede with a quick step.

42 趂 *ch'ên⁴ ch'ǎn'* to take advantage of; to follow; to avail of; to improve; to frequent, as a fair.

46 赸 *shan*[4] to jump; to skip; to go slowly.

49 起 *ch'i*[3] *'k'i* to get up; to begin, the beginning; to rise up; to produce, to build, to aid, to originate.

51 赶 *'kan*[3] to chase, to pursue; to hasten to a place; to hurry; to drive, as sheep; to expel, to emulate; busy, punctual.

58 趋 same as 趨 156. 140.

61 趛 *'nien*[3] to pursue, to run after in order to overtake or seize; to stoop the head and run.

62 越 *yüeh*[4] *yueh*, to exceed, to overstep; more; to pass over; to transgress, to assault; far, remote; to frustrate, to waste; then, and, moreover.

69 趔 *ch'ieh*[4] *ts'ie*' to stand awry, as when one leg is longer than the other; angry; to drag.

72 趟 ˏ*t'ang*[1] to step in the mire; to get wet or mired; to go ahead.

趕 ˏ*kan*[2] to pursue; to run after, to hurry; to expel; punctual; busy.

76 趑 *tzŭ*[1] ˏ*tsz*' unable to get on easily or quickly, either from the crowd, or fatigue, or other causes.

86 趫 *yao*[4] to flee; to bolt and run.

109 趱 ˏ*tien*[1] to go unequally; to trot, as a horse or donkey; to jolt in trotting.

124 趯 *yüeh*[4] *yoh*, to leap for joy; to sport; the hooked perpendicular stroke of a character.

130 趠 *chao*[4] to hasten to, to visit a suzerain, as small fiefs did; a few; acute; to pierce; a long time.

132 趲 *ch'ou*[4] *ch'eu*' to go as if weary; to walk; to sprain, as the ankle.

140 趨 *ch'ü*[1] ˏ*ts'ü* to walk, to go; to aspire to; to run; to follow hastily; to stride off, as when in the presence of a superior to obey his orders; *ts'uh*, to urge, to constrain.

146 趲 ˏ*t'an*[2] to hurry and run, as people do to see a show.

154 趲 *'tsan*[3] anxious to go; to urge, to press; to hasten, to quicken, to get on; to scatter each his own way, to hurry away; to put to flight.

166 趩 ˏ*hai*[2] ready to start, and yet inclined to remain; uncertain about starting.

201 趪 *huang*[2] ˏ*hwang* to exert one's self, to bustle about.

157 足 *tsu*[2] *tsuh*, the leg; the foot; sufficient, full, enough; to satisfy; entirely; pure, as unalloyed silver; actions, conduct; to move, to connect; *'tsü* to treat others with respect for the furtherance of one's end; to increase; to benefit.

1 趄 *ch'ieh*[1,4] ˏ*tsü* weak, unable to get on fast from illness or lameness; to be impeded in going.

5 趷 *ko*[1] *koh*, to jolt; to come down with a thud; an impediment, a hindrance.

7 趾 same as 趾 157. 92.

8 跡 same as 迹 162. 8.

跤 *chiao*[1] ˏ*kiao* the bones of the leg

9 蹌 *ch'iang*[3] ˏ*ts'iang* quick; to fence; fencing; to walk rapidly; to skip about; to approach a superior quickly.

跗 ˏ*fu*[1] the top or instep of the foot; top of the toes; used for 趺.

跈 *'nien*[3] to tread to powder, to stamp on; to cast out; to connect; to grasp; tight; urgent; to tread in another's steps.

10 跳 *t'iao*[4] to jump, to skip; to overpass, to leap, to dance, to palpitate, to beat; to shoot, as sprouts; to intrude on; a board to pass over; a

plank to reach a boat; ˏt'iao to raise both the feet, or leap up on them.

跣 *hsien*³ *'sien* barefooted; to walk without shoes; to put the naked feet on the ground.

11 跧 *ch'üan*² ˏ*ts'üen* to kick; to tread on, as if to try the weight; to sit on the heels; decrepit, bowed; to meander; *chuan*¹ ˏ*chwen* to kick, to trample down; to bend the body; to lie along; to crawl. same as 逾 162. 11.

踰

12 趴 ˏ*p'a*² to climb; to creep, to crawl; to fall on, to fall along, as on the ground; to burrow.

same as 跑 157. 20.

踑

踑 *ch'i*² ˏ*k'i* the tracks of a horse; a footstep; to cross the legs.

13 蹣 ˏ*man*² to jump, as over a wall; ˏ*p'an* to limp.

跚 ˏ*shan*¹ to hobble or limp; to walk lamely.

19 跏 *chia*¹ ˏ*kia* to sit with the feet under one; to sit cross-legged; *hiai'* to meet accidentally.

20 趵 *po*² *poh*, the tramping noise made in walking over stones.

跑 ˏ*p'ao*³ to run, to race, to run away; to gallop; to prance; to hasten, to travel, to go or walk.

蹴 *chü*² *küh*, a stuffed foot ball made of leather, or a bladder.

24 蹂 *ts'u*⁴ *ts'uh*, to butt, to run against, to kick the skin; *tsui'* to flock together; treading on one another.

踔 *ch'o*¹ *ch'oh*, to stamp on with the foot; to jump over; to get ahead in running; to excel.

25 跕 *tieh*,⁴ to fall, as a bird from the sky; to dart down into the water; *t'ieh*, to keep time with the foot in singing and playing; *'tien* lame, to stand on tiptoe.

26 跪 *kuei*⁴ *kwéi'* to kneel; to bow down when reverencing another; a crab's legs, because they are bent.

蹷 *ch'üan*² ˏ*k'üen* the legs contracted or doubled up; to pull the legs under one.

27 蹋 same as 蹋 157. 53.

蹶 *chüeh*⁴ *küeh*, to jump, to stumble; a hoof; to move, to incite; to slip, to leap.

29 趿 *sa*¹ *sah*, slip-shod, trailing, down at heel; to step forward and take a thing; to tread on.

跋 *po*⁴ *poh*, to walk through the grass; to travel off; to stumble, to slip; the end of a candle; to presume to do of one's self.

蹴 *tsu*⁴ *tsuh*, to walk with great care, as when carrying a precious thing, or in the presence of a ruler; *ti*² *tih*, to travel along a smooth road.

30 跏 *ch'ia*³ *'k'ia* to walk, to step.

跲 *ch'ia*⁴ *k'iah*, to stumble; to fall or jump back; to stammer in speaking; *k'ieh*, for, instead of.

跔 *chü*¹ *kü* the feet useless or benumbed by cold; stiffened, chilled.

跍 ˏ*k'u*¹ to crouch down, to cuddle up; said by the people of Hunan of living at large, or roaming about as a tramp.

蹢 *ti*² *tih*, the hoof of a pig or horse; to travel; to have recourse to, to join.

躁 *tsao*⁴ fierce; harsh; precipitate, to disturb; hasty, heedless; to move about, to hurry; dried up by the heat and become light.

路 *lu'* a road, path, passage or way; a space, an extension; an opportunity; grand, loud; fallen, to travel, to journey.

蹻 *ch'iao*[1] *ʻk'iao* to raise the feet, as when sitting; to lift them high, as when climbing; to march; prancing; pleased; to collude with; to speak in irony.

32 蹉 *ts'o*[4] to mistake in making an obeisance; to deceive.

蹺 *ch'iao*[1] *ʻk'iao* to raise the feet; to march; prancing; to nurse the leg; pleased; in *Fuhchau:* to take advantage of another's ignorance or necessity.

跬 *k'uei*[3] *ʻkw'ei* to advance the foot, to step out the left foot; a stride; half one pace; *sieh*, weary.

趯 *tieh*,[4] a short step; a small pace.

33 躊 *ch'ou*[2] *ʻch'eu* irresolute, undecided, wavering; embarrassed.

34 蹔 *pêng*[4] *pǎng*[3] in *Pekingese:* to jump; to rebound, as a ball; to fly back.

35 蹲 *chün*[1] *ʻts'iün* to retire, to fall back, to retreat; to kick back or run against backwards; to perch, as birds; to crouch; to squat.

36 蹉 *to*[4] the unsteady walk of a young child; to lead a child; *tai*[3] to overthrow; upside down; *ʻchi* used for 踟 unsteady; undecided.

37 蹼 *chüeh*[2] *k'üeh*, the quick pace of a horse; swift, speedy; to gallop; to paw, as if anxious to go.

趺 *ʻfu*[1] to sit in state, with the legs under one; to bow or courtesy; used for 跗.

跌 *tieh*,[2] *tsai*[1] to stumble, to fall over or down; to tumble, to stamp; to make a false step; to walk quickly; to stride unceremoniously; to pass or jump over.

蹼 *po*[4] *puh*, the web feet of water fowl; web-footed; in *Cantonese:* to lie down, like a beast; to turn upside down.

跨 *k'ua*[4] *kw'a*[3] to sit with one leg hanging; to straddle, to bestride; to step across, to pass over, to surpass, to excel; to border on two countries, as a chain of mountains; the thighs.

踦 *ch'i*[1] *ʻk'i* having only one good leg; crippled, halt; an incomplete thing, a defect; single, alone, as the thread on which a spider lets itself down.

跠 *ʻi*[2] to sit on the heels, a common posture for all Asiatics; to crouch.

蹊 *hsi*[1] *hi* a foot-path; a road or track up a hill; to go across, to penetrate where no path is made; a narrow way.

蹅 *t'a*[1] *tah*, to walk proudly; to step off, as when one straddles.

38 蹉 *ʻwo*[1] to sprain one's leg or arm, to double it under when falling; curly; to slip and fall.

40 蹜 *so*[1] *shu*[4] *shuh*, to shuffle along, to walk with short steps; to walk carefully, as in a narrow way.

蹇 *chien*[3] *ʻkien* *ch'ien*[1] lame, halt, weak in the legs; feeble, inadequate to; hesitating; difficult, unfortunate; afflicted; crooked; lofty, proud; to pull up.

跎 *ʻt'o*[2] to slip; to miss; to stumble, to misstep, as a horse.

踪 *ʻtsung*[1] a footstep, a trace, a vestige; to follow in another's track; to imitate.

41 蹡 *ch'iang*[3] *ts'iang*[3] to walk quickly; to go across.

蹲 *tun*[1] *ʻts'un*[2] couchant; to squat; to sit on the heels; to place close to each other, as men in line.

42 蹌 *ch'êng*[2] *ʻch'ǎng* a perch for fowls; a prop; to straighten or pull out; to tread on; to roost.

43 蹴 *ts'u⁴ ts'uh, tsu⁴* to tread on; to press on with the foot; to kick.

44 跼 *chü¹·⁴ küh,* to bow the head, to bend down, to humble one's self; crooked, bent; contracted for want of room.

跼 *chü⁴ kü'* to crouch, to squat; to sit impolitely, with the feet out.

踞 *yo⁴ woh,* the teeth crowding each other in the mouth; small, little-minded.

46 蹋 *ˌlan²* to go quickly; to stride over, to step across; to omit, as in reading.

47 躐 *lieh,⁴* to stride over; to leap over; to overstep; go out of the way; to tread.

48 距 *chü⁴ kü'* a spur, the dew-claw or hallux on birds; the warts on a horse's legs; to go to, to reach; to border on, opposite, conterminous; distance between; to oppose; to stab from behind.

蹌 *ch'iung³ ʿk'iüng* the noise of men marching along; the sound of many tramping.

蹉 *ˌts'o¹* to slip, to slide in walking; to miss, to err; to pass; to go by; to cross.

49 跑 *ʿp'a²* to climb; to creep, to crawl, to walk without advancing, to squat, to crouch down; dwarfish.

50 蹄 *ˌt'i²* a hoof; a horse; a trap to catch hares; to kick; a leg of pork or mutton.

51 趼 *chien³ ʿkien* callous hard skin on the foot or hand, a blood-blister; a sore on the foot; *yen'* the cloven hoof of an animal, which is well adapted for going up hill.

53 蹈 *to⁴ toh,* to tread or step on; to walk to and fro.

躊 *ˌch'u²* undecided, irresolute; puzzled, in a fix; uncertain what to do.

蹠 *chih,¹* to tread on, to follow after; to stamp, to leap; the sole of the foot.

躔 *ch'an² ˌch'en* to tread in, to follow in order; to revolve; a course; a trodden path.

54 踺 *chien⁴ kien'* to walk, walking; to kick, as when children play shuttlecock.

58 蹂 *lu⁴ luh,* to move, walking about; to go up or down, as stairs; respectful.

60 蹤 *ˌtsung¹* a footstep, a trace, a vestige; to follow in another's track; to imitate.

蹝 *hsi³ ʿsi* straw sandals or slippers worn by mummers and singers; shoes that have no heel-backs, like a patten or slip-shoe.

61 跸 *pi⁴ pieh,* to kick at as in playing football, or in the game of kicking iron balls.

跽 *chi⁴ ki'* to kneel a long time; to feel dread; awe-struck, trembling in knees, discomposed.

62 蹙 *tsu⁴ tsuh,* to press, to urge forward, to hasten; impelled; urgent, cramped, embarrassed; wrinkled, contracted; to trouble; anxious, careworn; to retract; to draw in.

踐 *chien⁴ tsien'* to trample upon; to trample on or over; to step, to walk mincingly; to arrange in place; a row, a range.

63 蹁 *ˌp'ien¹* to walk lamely, as from weak ankles; to drag the feet, as a lame horse; the knee-pan; to walk about.

蹊 *lu⁴ luh,* impeded, as when carrying a burden.

64 蹀 *ch'ih⁴ ch'i'* to leap; to jump about or over; lame.

65 跂 *ch'i² ˌk'i* a foot with six toes; the crawling of insects, the progress of an animal; read *k'i'* to stand on tiptoe; to sit with the legs hanging down.

66 躄 *p'ieh,¹* lame, halt, hobbling; to lean or walk on one foot; clubfooted.

69 跅 *t'o² t'oh,* negligent; to disregard rules.

70 蹌 ₍p'ang² to go on hastily and wildly.

72 踢 *t'i⁴ t'ih*, to kick; *shoh*, excited, greatly moved and fearful.

踼 *'t'ang³·⁴* to slip down; to fall on the face; to fall along; to lie down.

踖 *chi² tsih*, to stride; to step over a thing; to walk reverently, to step formally, with a measured pace.

蹖 *'ch'un³* blended, mixed, as colors.

蹄 ₍*t'i²* to tread on; to step; to kick.

73 踹 *chuai³ 'chwai* to limp, to waddle.

蹭 *ts'êng⁴ ts'ăng'* embarrassed, confused; dilatory; to labor on in a road; not to reach the aim; to miss one's footing; to rub by one, or hit him when passing.

蹧 same as 遭 162. 73.

74 跀 *yüeh⁴ yueh*, to cut off the feet at the ankles, an ancient punishment.

75 蹅 ₍*chu¹* to hop, as a wren; to get on by hops; unable to get on.

蹅 *'cha³* to tread on; to walk through; to step on.

蹀 *tieh*,²·⁴ to step, to put the foot down.

蹂 蹂 *'to⁴* to stamp the foot; to walk.

躒 *li⁴ lih*, a step, a pace; to move, to go; to step on.

蹝 *huai² 'hwa* the ankle; alone, single; in *Fuhchau:* an irregular gait, caused by a tight shoe, a boil, or similar cause.

蹂 *jou² ₍jeu* to tread; misfortune, calamity; to trample over; to dampen grain, in order to free it from chaff.

77 趾 *chih³ 'chi* the toes, the foot; a hoof; to stop; to a foundation.

跐 *tz'u³ 'ts'z' ch'ai³* to put the foot upon; to tread on; to trample; to step.

80 踇 *mou²·³ 'men mu³* the thumb; the great toe.

85 蹅 *ta⁴ tah*, to put the foot on the ground, to tread; to walk and beat time when singing.

86 蹙 *hsieh²·⁴ sieh*, to walk.

蹨 *'nien³* to tread to powder, to stamp on; to cast out; to connect; to grasp; tight; urgent; to tread in another's steps.

92 跪 *hu⁴'* to kneel on both knees.

100 蹇 *'ch'an³* to put a shoe or patten on the bare foot.

101 踊 *'yung³* to exult, to leap; to stamp; to excite by hopping about.

蹠 ₍*p'u¹* the print of a horse's foot; the mark of a hoof.

102 蹕 *pi⁴ pih*, to warn persons off the road, and thus make way for the sovereign; an imperial journeying.

蹯 ₍*fan²* the paw of a bear; one of the eight delicacies.

105 蹬 *têng⁴ tăng'* to hurry but not get on, to lose one's strength; doubtful; to step, to tread; in *Cantonese:* to pity.

107 跛 *'po³* to walk awry, as when one foot is lame, or weak, or longer than the other; favoritism, unfair leaning to; partial; *'pi* halt, lame; to stand on one foot, considered to be rather indecorous.

109 蹎 ₍*tien¹* to stumble, to trip.

蹩 *chio¹ kwoh*, a short quick step, deemed to be a respectful gait in the presence of superiors; to leap; to bend as if ready to kneel.

110 蹋 *chü⁴ küh,* lame in the feet; to run about wildly.

111 蹰 *ch'ih³ ˏch'i* undecided; to step over.

112 跖 *chih,⁴* the sole of the foot, the foot of birds.

114 踽 *chü³ ʿkü* to walk alone, unsociable; a stately, undaunted gait; morose, sulky.

116 蹤 *ʿwa³* to tread on the ground.

117 蹭 *ˏchung¹* to walk in a staggering way, head downwards, as if faint or tipsy; a shambling, uncertain gait; a toddling walk; to faint and halt as one goes, like a paralytic.

121 蹈 *ˏyao²* to leap, to jump.

122 蹯 *lo²)* embarrassed; to miss one's footing.

124 蹽 *ˏliao²* to run, to get away, to escape danger; to cross the legs; in *Cantonese: ˏmau* to sit on the heels; to perch, to roost; to thump.

蹋 蹐 *t'a¹ tah, ta⁴* to tread heavily; to stamp; to make a noise in walking.

躍 *yo⁴ yoh,* to leap for joy; to sport, to frisk and gambol.

126 蹄 *ch'uai⁴ ts'ai³ ʿch'ai* to stamp with the foot; the heel; to tread on; to stamp; to destroy.

128 躡 *nieh,⁴* to tread or step on; to ascend; urgent, hasty.

130 蹐 *chi⁴ tsih,* a short and careful pace; a mincing walk; to step here and there.

133 跮 *chih⁴ chi'* to walk hastily; to come in abruptly.

134 蹡 *chuang¹ ˏchwang* to tread on; to step on, as a stool.

蹈 *tao⁴)* to tread on, to put down the foot; to violate, to disregard; to tread in another's steps.

137 蹩 蹲 *ˏp'an²* to sit cross-legged, to squat; to jump; to bend the feet under one.

138 跟 *kên¹ ˏkǎn* the heel; to follow, to accompany; a servant; to imitate, according to.

跟 *ˏliang¹·² lang¹·²* to jump; ready for start.

140 踏 *no⁴ noh,* to step firmly, to tread down; *ʿjé* to step.

踏 *ta¹ tah,* to jump or stride in walking, as when crossing a muddy or wet place; to lay hold of anything, to jump by.

蹲 *ʿtun³* a whole number; wholesale; an overplus; a depôt or store house; to store, to house; in *Cantonese:* to stop when it ought to go; to lie down.

躇 *ˏch'u²* to skip; irregular, undecided, as if one's feet were fettered.

躄 *hsüeh³ sieh,* to walk awry, as a clubfooted man, or one who is lame.

躪 *lin²)* the rut of a wheel; to run over one with a cart, to drive against one.

141 蹏 same as 蹄 157. 50.

142 躅 *chu⁴ chuh,* to walk sedately; to limp or halt; a trace; to press on.

144 躗 *wei⁴ wéi²* too much; to exaggerate.

146 蹝 same as 蹣 157. 126.

蹝 *hsien¹ ˏsien* to walk round and round; to amble or pace, as in a pantomime.

149 躌 *ch'an⁴ ch'en²* a horse travelling very fast; a rapid canter.

154 蹟 *chi² tsih,* to bequeath; old; a trace, a foot-mark; vestiges, effects; examples or words of former great men.

蹟 蹟 *ʿtsuan¹ ˏtswan* to jump with the feet together; to tread on.

躓 *chih³ chi'* to stumble at something tripping the feet; to put the foot on.

156 跣 *ˌt'u²* barefoot; to stand on one foot.

160 躄 *pi⁴ pih,* lame; *p'ih,* upset, overturned.

162 躂 *t'a⁴ t'ah,* the feet slipping; to stamp on.

躚 *hsien¹ ˌsien* to walk round and round; to amble or pace, as in a pantomime.

163 蹦 *ˌno²* to slip down, as on ice.

蹽 *chih,⁴* embarrassed, bewildered.

166 踵 *'chung³* the heel; to imitate, to do after another; to rule as a precedent; to reach; to visit.

169 躝 *ˌlan²* to overpass, to step over; to creep, to twine around.

171 蹂 *tu¹ tuh,* impeded; to make no progress; not advancing; to kneel.

198 躧 *hsi³ 'si* straw sandals or slippers, worn by mummers and singers; shoes that have no heel-backs, like a patten or slip-shoe.

210 躋 *chi¹ ˌtsi* to ascend, to rise, to climb; to go up, as stairs; a vapor or rosy clouds; to be ruined, to fall.

212 躘 *lung⁴)* walking.

158 身

shên¹ ˌshǎn the body; one's self; the trunk, the hull; one's character or duty; pregnant; the conduct.

8 軀 *chan³ 'chen* naked, nude; without any covering; to strip.

10 軺 *'t'iao³* a tall man.

14 躭 *ˌtan¹* to loiter, to delay; excessive; to look at a thing and yet be thinking of something distant; to obstruct, to prevent.

23 軀 *ch'ü¹ ˌk'ü* the human body; the person; a body or substance.

29 軀 *hsia¹ ˌhia* hunchbacked, the body bent over; to stoop.

30 躬 same as 躬 158. 57.

軀 *'t'o³* full and ample, as a dress where the skirts spread out.

32 軀 *ˌp'i²* pliant, limber, having no vigor; in *Cantonese:* to lean against; to crowd, to press upon.

38 軀 same as 矮 111. 38.

40 軀 *yü⁴ yuh,* the pearl of the body, the collected purity of the soul and virility.

42 軀 *'t'ang³* to lie down, to recline; to lie stretched out; unable to get up.

53 軀 *ˌk'ang¹* tall, above the usual stature.

57 軀 *ˌkung¹* the body; one's self; personally.

62 軀 same as 職 128. 62.

75 躲 *'to³* the body; to avoid; to hide; to withdraw; to conceal one's self; to secrete; to slip away; to escape

躲 *'lo³* naked, unclothed, bare-backed; to unclothe; to strip.

81 軀 *ˌp'i²* pliant, limber, having no vigor; in *Cantonese:* to lean against, to press upon, to crowd.

138 軀 *ˌlang²* tall.

151 軀 *ˌhai²* tall and thin.

166 軀 *chung⁴)* a woman with child.

169 軀 *ˌni¹* to hide away; in *Cantonese:* to keep quiet in a place, to keep secret; perdue; to secrete.

159 車

ch'ê¹ ˌch'é a carriage, cart or wheelbarrow; to turn over; a frame work; *chü¹* the chariot in Chinese chess; a wheel in mechanics.

5 軋 *ya⁴ yah*, a punishment (pillory); the creaking roll of a wheel; a creaking, crushing sound.

軌 *kuei³ ʿkwei* a rut, a trace; an orbit, a path; a vestige; a law; a rule; to imitate; to hatch treason; the hub of a wheel.

8 輬 ˏ*liang²* a kind of sleeping-car.

較 *chiao¹ kiao'* to compare, to wrangle, to argue; to measure strength; dissimilar; rather, somewhat more; in general; *kioh*, to butt, to contend.

9 輪 *lün¹·² ˏlun²* a wheel with spokes; a disk; a round face; a revolution; a circuit, a turn, to rotate, to roll around; great.

軵 *fu³ ʿjung³* to push a cart back and tip up the body, so as to occupy less room; to push, to thrust, to crowd.

軫 *chěn³ ʿchǎn* to turn, to revolve; to move; to act in behalf of; a carriage; distressed, sorrowing; the last of the 28 constellations.

10 軏 *yüeh⁴ yueh*, the bar on the tongue of a carriage to which the horses are fastened.

輓 *ʿwan³* to pull a wheeled barrow or an easy-chair carriage; to draw a hearse; ropes for it.

輗 ˏ*i²* the centre of a yoke; a cross bar to which the animals are fastened when drawing the carriage.

11 輛 *liang⁴'* a cart, a chariot; a wheel-barrow; a classifier of carriages.

輞 *na⁴ nah*, the inner ornamental reins of a team of four horses, used in olden times.

輇 *ch'üan¹ ˏts'üen* a wagon with a mat or screen, and low solid wheels.

輸 ˏ*shu¹* to lose; to ruin; taxes; to rotate; to send in, as revenue; on offering; to be beaten; overturn; decayed.

12 輦 *chü² küh*, a great cart for carrying dirt, offal, or manure.

14 軍 *chün¹ ˏkiün* an army; 12,500 men; the head-quarters; an inclosure; warlike; military; awe-inspiring.

輝 *hui¹ ˏhwui* brightness, splendour, dazzling; refulgent, glistering; glorious like the sun.

18 軔 *jên⁴ jǎn'* to block a wheel, to chock a carriage; a catch, an impediment; a length of eight cubits; to embarrass.

21 輩 *pei⁴ péi'* a hundred chariots made a squadron; a company; a class, a sort, a generation, things, kinds; a sign of the plural.

26 輀 *ʿliu³* a hearse; a large car used to carry the coffin.

27 軛 *o⁴ ngoh*, a yoke; a collar on a horse; a restraint, a conscientious principle.

29 軷 *pa² pah*, a sacrifice offered to the gods of the road at starting on a journey, where the roads cross.

輟 *cho⁴ choh, tsê⁴* to rest, to hold up, to stop; a carriage which has been repaired; to mend or reunite, as a cart.

輙 same as 輒 159. 128.

30 軻 ˏ*k'o¹* wheels on their axles; wheels connected with each other.

軹 *chih³ ʿchi* the end of the axle; forked; bifurcate.

軺 ˏ*yao²* an open cart of light construction, from which a sight can be had all around.

軥 *chü¹ keu' kou¹* the ends of a yoke which press on the sides of the animal's neck; ˏ*keu* the projecting end of an axle.

軲 ˏ*ku¹* a carriage; a wheel.

輅 *lu*[4] a chariot, a state carriage; the traces of a cart.

轎 *chiao*[4] *kiao*[3] a sedan chair; a palanquin.

輖 *chou*[1] ˏ*cheu* a heavily laden cart; a wain overloaded in front; heavy; low.

轡 *p'ei*[4] *p'éi*[3] the reins of a bridle.

輯 *chi*[4] *tsih*, to unite, to join; to compose; concord; to speak gently and cordially; to look pleasantly; to collect, to assemble, to compile.

35 輘 ˏ*ling*[2] a trace of; to run over; to accompany.

輹 *fu*[3] *fuh*, the cord or band which is tied around the projecting sticks that clasp the body of a cart on the axle to prevent its slipping.

37 軝 *ti*[4] the linch-pin in an axle; to put in the pin; a wheel; *tai*[3] a district in Hupeh.

軼 *yi*[4] *yih*, a number of carriages rushing out together; to rush on, as in battle; *tieh*, a succession.

輦 *nien*[3] ˊ*lien* imperial chariot; the sovereign; near the court; to transport; to take up; a barrow or hand carriage pushed by men.

輳 *ts'ou*[4] *ts'eu*[3] near; to collect, to assemble, the centre of a wheel; a focus, where things centre; to bring together; concentrated.

轐 *pu*[4] *puh*, *p'o*[4] the sticks under a cart that clasp the axle to prevent it moving; they are likened to a crouching rabbit.

軝 same as 軝 159. 37.

輢 ˊ*i*[3] the sides of a war chariot where the soldiers plant their spears in the sockets; the sides of a carriage.

39 轏 same as 輟 159. 62.

40 轄 *hsia*[2] *hiah*, to regulate, to govern; to turn; the linch-pin or iron ring on the nave, which keeps the wheel in its place.

輦 *kuan*[3] ˊ*kwan* the iron band placed on the hub of a wheel to prevent it from splitting.

41 轉 *chuan*[3] ˊ*chwen* to turn round; to transport; to revolve; to transmit; to carry; to comprehend; to go back; to interpret; to alter the condition of; *chw'en*[3] a revolution, a turn; becoming more, still more; on the other hand, on the contrary; the carpet of a carriage.

42 輪 *t'ang*[3] a time, a turn; an axle; a ruled line; a row, a classifier of a journey or trip; the iron covering an axle.

44 輾 *ch'ên*[3] ˊ*chen* to turn half round; to roll over on one side; *nien*[3] to roll on.

45 軘 ˏ*t'un*[2] a war chariot, used in the Tsin dynasty.

47 輕 *ch'ing*[1] ˏ*k'ing* light; levity; to treat lightly; to disregard; dissipated, frivolous; gently.

轈 ˏ*ch'ao*[2] a turret or look out place on a war chariot, from which to observe the foe.

51 軒 *hsüan*[1] ˏ*hien* *hsien*[1] a pleasant comfortable room; a saloon; a side room; a balcony or railed terrace; a nobleman's carriage.

輧 ˏ*p'ien*[2] a light carriage with screens for women to ride in.

56 軾 *shih*,[4] a stretcher before a carriage or in a sedan, to lean on when bowing to others.

61 軫 *hsin*[1] ˏ*sin* the axle of a wheel.

轗 ˊ*k'an*[3] impeded; hard to get on; no luck; always losing.

轙 ˊ*yin*[3] the rattling of carts.

62 載 ˊ*tsai*[3] to fill; to effect; to load; laden; a year; it was so called in early times, be-

cause nature having made a revolution, began again; *tsai'* to contain; to lade; to fill in; to convey; to adorn, to begin, acts, doings; to bear, to do; then, thereupon.

輟 *chau*[4] a carriage arranged for sleeping in, used by army officers.

66 轍 *ché*[2] *ch'eh*, a track, a foot print, a wheel-rut; precedent, example; to follow a precedent.

72 輥 *kun*[4] *'kwun* to roll, as a cylinder; the rapid turning of the spokes of a wheel; rolling; rotatory motion.

73 轛 *chuai*[3] *'chwei* to bump or jolt (as a cart on an uneven road).

轕 *ko*[2] *koh*, the appearance of spears and chariots drawn up in martial array.

75 轢 *li*[4] *lih*, the trace or rut of a wheel; the creaking of a cart; to crush under wheels.

輠 *kuo*[3] *'kwo* a pot hung at the axle to grease the wheels; the spot which is greased.

輮 *jou*[2] *ˏjeu* the felly of a wheel; to tread out grain; to bend wood by fire.

76 軟 *juan*[3] *'jwan* soft, flexible, delicate, weak, ductile, tender, limber, lithe; muffled wheels, such as are hung to go easily.

77 轣 *li*[4] *lih*, the path worn by carriages; to crush under a wheel.

79 轂 *ku*[3] *kuh*, an axle tree; a wheel, a carriage.

83 軝 *ch'i*[2] *ˏk'i* the long axle end which projects from the hub.

軧 *'ti*[3] rear of a cart.

94 軑 same as 軑 159. 37.

101 輔 *'fu*[3] to help, to assist; a cart; a rack on a cart; the jaw bone; to succor and guide.

102 軸 *chou*[2] *chuh*, an axle tree; a roller; a pivot; a bolt, a spring; classifier of maps or pictures rolled up; the reed of a loom.

輻 *fu*[4] *fuh*, the spoke of a wheel.

轓 *ˏtaug*[3] the tail of a cart.

轉 *tzŭ*[1] *ˏtsz' chih*[1] the end of the axle within the nave; baggage wagons with a boot to carry arms and spoils; large travelling wains.

轓 *ˏfan*[1] a screen or hood for a cart, which keeps off the dust and mud.

108 轞 *hsien*[3] *'hien* the creaking of wagons; a carriage or van in which prisoners or wild beasts are carried.

轤 *ˏlu*[2] a windlass, a block, a pulley.

109 輴 *ˏch'un*[1] a hearse used by great men in old time; a kind of mud shoe on which to slide over the ooze; also written 楯 75. 109.

轘 *huan*[4] *hwan'* the punishment of pulling a criminal in pieces by chariots drawing him asunder.

115 輙 *ch'iu*[1] *ˏts'iu* the spokes of a wheel.

117 撞 *chuang*[4] *chwang'* a war chariot that rushes on the ranks of the enemy.

118 纂 *shuan*[4] *shwan'* to repair the axles and hubs of carriages.

119 轔 *ˏlin*[2] the rumbling of wheels; a threshold; abundant.

121 轺 *ˏyao*[2] an open cart of light constuction, from which a sight can be had all around.

122 輞 *'wang*[3] the tire of a wheel; the emperor's chariot had double tires.

124 轇 *chiao*[1] *ˏkiao* something indistinctly seen in the distance; confused.

126 輀 *ér*[2] *ˏ'rh* a car for carrying a coffin, a hearse or funeral carriage.

輭 same as 軟 159. 76.

128 輒 *chê*[4] *cheh*, the sides of a chariot, where the arms are carried; unceremoniously, abruptly; directly; without permission; a disease of the feet.

133 輕 *chih*[4] *chi*[3] a carriage so built that the front is lower than the back, or turns down.

134 輿 *ʿyü*[2] the box or body of a cart or chariot; a carriage; to hold, to sustain, as the earth does its inhabitants; the earth; a foundation; a basis; many.

137 輈 *chou*[1] *ʿcheu* a square frame in front of a carriage supporting the driver's seat.

140 轕 same as 蹋 159. 73.

145 轅 *yüan*[2] *ʿyuen* the thills of a carriage; the tongue or shaft; a whipple-tree; the side-gates to the court of a yamun or general's marquee; the head quarters, office, or post of a general.

158 輒 *ʿt'ien*[2] to caper or hop about from joy expressing both hilarity and health.

159 轟 *ʿhung*[1] roar, rattle; the rumbling of carriages, muttering of thunder or roaring of cannon; to blast; any stunning noise; in *Pekingese:* to whip up, to beat.

164 輶 *yu*[2] *ʿyiu* a light carriage, like a curricle or chaise; light, trifling.

174 輤 *ch'ien*[4] *ts'ien*[3] a pall to cover a hearse; the adornments of a hearse.

175 輩 *pei*[4] *péi*[3] a generation; a sort, a series; a hundred chariots made a squadron; a company, a class, things, kinds, a sign of the plural.

198 轆 *lu*[4] *luh*, the rut of a wheel; a roller, a pulley, a wheel.

160 辛 *hsin*[1] *ʿsin* acrid, bitter; grievous; sharp, pungent; toilsome, suffering, sad; the eighth of the ten stems, which corresponds to metal.

29 辟 same as 辭 160. 87.

30 辜 *ʿku*[1] fault, crime, guilt; to oppose; to hinder others so as to monopolize; to dissect or examine a sacrificial victim; necessary, must.

44 辟 *p'i*[4] *p'ih*, *pi*[4] a prince or sovereign; a term for heaven and for a deceased husband; to rend or split open; quiet, secluded; law, example; to punish; clear; as; to open.

75 辣 *la*[4] *lah*, sharp, hot, pungent, acrid, biting, as pepper; severe, grievous, as punishment; injurious; ungrateful.

87 辭 *tz'ü*[2] *ʿts'z'* to refuse; to leave; an expression, word, or particle; evidence, orders, instructions; to decline respectfully; to resign; to leave; to go, to depart; an apology.

132 辠 same as 罪 122. 175.

135 辞 same as 辭 160. 87.

160 辩 *pien*[4] two criminals accusing each other; the passionate recrimination of angered men.

辨 *pien*[4] to distinguish; to dispute, to cut asunder; to inquire into; supporting frame work of bedstead.

辦 *pan*[4] to manage, to transact, to do; to exert one's self; to attend to; to prepare; to provide, in *Contonese:* a sample, a muster.

辮 same as 120. 160.

辯 *pan*[4] *pien*[4] to dispute, to quarrel about, to argue opinions, to criticise; to insinuate; artful, specious, sophisticated.

161 辰 *ch'ên*[2] *ʿch'ăn* the Chinese hour; 7 to 9 a.m.; to excite to action, to move; a day, a time; the elements.

41 辱 *ju*[4] *juh*, to insult, to shame, to disgrace, to dishonor, to debauch, to defile; used in

the polite phrase: You have done me the honor,—but in so doing you have disgraced yourself.

73 農 ˏnung² a countryman; to plant, to sow; to cultivate the ground; to break up the soil; agriculture; earnestly; widely.

162 辵 辶 *cho¹ choh*, going on, and stopping; to run fast and stop.

1 还 same as 還 162. 109.

4 追 ˏ*chui*¹ to escort, to follow, to pursue; to expel, to overtake, to trace out; to reflect on; to look back on; ˏ*tui* to engrave; a graver.

5 迆 ˊ*i*³ to walk awkwardly; awry, crooked; adjoining, connected; conterminous.

迤 ˏ*i*² the side, the border; to go at the side; to walk awkwardly; extending, reaching, as a road.

迄 *ch'i*³ *hsi*³ *hih*, finally, at last; to; till; to reach in time; to extend.

7 迂 ˏ*yü*¹ vague, vast, distant; not exact or clear; to misinterpret; to pervert; to distort; very; to avoid; to escape from; wide, spacious.

8 迹 *chi*¹ *tsih*, a foot-print, a track, a trace; vestiges, effects, consequences; the result of previous conduct; examples or words of previous great men.

迒 ˏ*hang*² the foot-tracks of a hare or other animal; the rut of a wheel; the path made by animals.

邅 *chan*¹ ˏ*chen* to turn around, to remove, to follow; to run; unable to advance.

9 途 ˏ*t'u*² a road, way, or path; a pursuit, a way of doing things.

10 逃 ˏ*t'ao*² to run away, to abscond, to desert, to escape, to flee, to hide; a vagabond; fugitives.

逸 *i*² *yih*, ease, leisure, idle; to set free; to get away; to get off; to let loose; to retire; unambitious; kind; careless about.

11 逾 ˏ*yü*⁴ to exceed, to overpass; distant; to pass over, to cross; to get over, as a wall; or beyond, as a time; to omit.

12 遂 *sui*²) to accompany, to follow, to accord with; not to oppose or hinder; then, next, presently, finally; to speak of; to complete; a moor.

邃 same as 邃 116. 162.

13 迥 *hsiung*³ ˊ*k'iüng* remote; waste, desert; void, as a wild; bright, lustrous, splendid; a superlative.

遘 *kou*⁴ *kew*' to meet with, to happen; to come upon one suddenly; accidentally, unexpectedly.

19 边 same as 邊 162. 132.

迦 *chia*¹ ˏ*kia* a word used for Sanscrit *ka*.

24 迁 *ch'ien*¹ ˏ*ts'ien* to move, to remove; to put elsewhere; to ascend, to be promoted; to go up, to change, to improve; to deport, to dismiss.

迕 *wu*⁴) to meet in opposition, to run counter to; a rencontre; to resist; disobedient; disordered; contrary; confused.

迅 *hsün*⁴ *sin*' speedy, sudden, quick, hasty; swift; to hurry like a wolf to its prey.

25 迪 *yu*² ˏ*yiu* breathing fast, as when laughing; used for 攸 and for 由.

26 迎 ˏ*ying*² to meet, welcome; to occur; to go out and receive, as a guest; to calculate, as a lucky day; to acknowledge; a meeting, a reception, an interview; *ying*' to meet a bride.

27 遞 same as 遞 162. 141.

29 返 *fan*³ to return, to revert to; to go or come back; but, on the other hand.

遐 *hsia*² *ˌhia* distant, remote, afar off; advanced in years; used for 何 why.

30 遣 *ch'ien*³ *k'ien* to send, to commission; to depute, as a government agent; to let go; to chase.

迨 same as 迨 85. 30.

過 *kuo*⁴ *kwo* to pass, past; fault, crime, to exceed; to transgress; beyond, further, more, too; excessive; to approach; to send; an imprudence; a sin of ignorance.

迢 *ˌt'iao*² far off, remote; cut off from constant intercourse.

適 *shih*,⁴ to go to, to reach; just now; suddenly; to arrive at, to marry out, to follow, to occur, to happen, to accord, to suit; pleased; *ti*⁴ used for 嫡 the legitimate heir; superior; enemy; used for 謫.

逅 *hou*⁴ *heu*ˇ to meet; a pleasant and unexpected meeting.

迨 *tai*⁴ˇ till, to, even until; when, to reach, to come up with.

遇 *o*⁴ *ngoh*, to encounter, to meet another when it is undesirable; an unwelcome meeting.

逞 *ch'êng*³ *ˋch'ing* presumptuous, forward; presuming; to permeate; pleased with; irascible, hasty, to free from; to exhaust.

造 *tsao*⁴ˇ to make; to do; to act; to construct, to receive; to build; to create, to form; to begin; to seek for; to prosper, established; a party in a cause; *ts'ao*ˇ to reach, to arrive, to go to, to advance; to contain.

週 *chou*¹ *ˌcheu* to revolve, to circulate; to inform the people; a year.

31 迴 *hui*² *ˌhwui* to turn round; to return, to curve, revolving; intricate, involved, as a pattern or figure.

32 辻 same as 徒 60. 156.

遶 *ˌjao*⁴ to go about, to surround, to wind around; to environ; to be entangled in.

達 *k'uei*² *ˌkw'éi* a place where four roads and other bye-ways meet; a thoroughfare.

34 逢 *fêng*² *ˌfung* *p'ang*² to meet, to occur; to oppose; to come across; to anticipate; to run against; wide, flowing, as a robe.

35 逡 *chün*¹ *ˌts'iün* to retire, to recede; to act as if returning; to feel abashed, self-humiliated; a revolution of the moon.

36 逃 *ˌt'ao*² to abscond, to elude search; to desert, to flee, to escape, to hide; a vagabond; fugitives.

迻 same as 移 115. 36.

37 迭 *tieh*,² satisfactorily; change; ease, lazy; for, instead of; rotation, alternate, reciprocal, suddenly.

送 *sung*⁴ˇ to send; to present; to accompany; to wait on, especially a bride; to see a guest out; to give, a gift; in *Cantonese:* all on a table besides the rice.

逆 *pên*⁴ *pǎn*ˇ to walk or run quick.

38 遽 *lou*² *ˌleu* continuous.

透 *wei*¹ *ˌwéi* to walk deviously; to reel, to roll in walking; long and tortuous.

39 遜 *hsün*⁴ *sun*ˇ⁴ humble, respectful, yielding; complaisant, conciliatory; modest, docile, retiring; to deteriorate.

40 逭 *huan*⁴ *hwan*ˇ to flee, to escape from; to avoid; *kuan*⁴ to go, to reach; to revolve.

41 过 same as 過 162. 30.

遵 ˏtsun¹ to obey, to yield, to submit; to conform to; to act as required, as an officer carrying out instructions; to induce to follow; accordingly, consequently; to comply with.

42 遼 ˏliao³ remote, distant, far off.

45 迍 t'un² ˏchun unable to progress; hard to get on; used for 屯 45. 1.

逆 ni⁴ nih, i⁴ disobedient, contrary to, rebellious, illegal, contumacious; to oppose; to receive, as an order; to reckon on; fatal.

47 巡 hsün² ˏsiün to cruise, to patrol; to go about from place to place in order to examine what is doing; to go on a circuit; a course at a feast, to fill up the glasses all around.

逕 ching³ king' to pass by, to approach; to flow by; to go up to; directly; also same as 徑 60. 47.

邋 la²·⁴ luh, slovenly, untidy, dirty, to exceed, to pass by; to go ahead.

49 選 hsüan³ ˋsüen to choose, to select; fine; to appoint good men to office; to dance in a ring; an instant, a moment; a myriad; apprehensive; timorous; süen' to number, to reckon.

50 迺 same as 匝 22. 50.

遞 ti⁴' to go off, to migrate; to leave; a knife-case.

51 迸 pêng⁴ pǎng' to jump, to saunter; to be scattered; to expel, to drive off; to idle, to wander about; to open, crack; to issue.

53 遮 chê¹ ˏché to cover over; to screen; to stop; to shade; to intercept; to care for; an umbrella.

58 逯 lu⁴ luh, to go carefully.

63 遍 pien⁴' everywhere; all around; a time; a turn; entire; to make a circuit; to pervade; a visit or walk.

64 辽 same as 這 162. 149.

逝 shih⁴ shi' to depart, to return to; to die, to pass away, to go to, approaching; lost to life, gone.

66 遨 ao² ˏngao to ramble, to divert one's self; to travel for pleasure.

邀 ˏyao¹ to invite, to request, to want; to interrupt when in the way; to intercept; to send for, to engage; to go with or in one service; to salute; to seek, to look for.

67 这 same as 這 162. 149.

69 近 chin⁴ kin' near (in time or place), recently; lately, soon, to approach; to touch, to like; to be familiar, according to; adjoining; next to; assisting, as a priest.

70 遊 yu² ˏyiu to roam, to stroll; to flow; to ramble; to float; to saunter idly; to travel for amusement or information; scattering, as troops on a march; friendly.

72 迥 hsün⁴ siün' to go ahead, to begin a quarrel; a railing expression.

遐 t'i⁴ t'ih, to remove far away, to send off; far, remote.

遑 t'ang⁴' to pass by or miss; to fall, to miss a step and fall; a classifier of times, rows of characters, acts; a heat on a course; the narrow road in which horses race at the military trials.

73 遏 o⁴ ngoh, to stop or bring to a stand still; to reach, to cut off, to terminate; an unforeseen obstacle.

遭 ˏtsao¹ to encounter, to occur; to spoil; to meet, to endure, to happen; to cruise, to go about, to make a revolution,

one complete performance; an occasion, a time.

74 遡 *su*[4] to go against the stream, or with it; to go from; to meet one; to push up, as to a source, to revert to; to carry one's thoughts back; long ago.

75 述 *su*[4] *shu*[4] *shuh*, to narrate, to relate; to tell particulars; to put into another idiom or publish; to compile a book; a memoir, an essay.

速 *su*[2] *suh*, quick, haste, promptly, instantly; hurried; fleet; to call, to invite; to urge to do a thing; lowlive.

76 遬 *su*[4] *suh*, to step quickly into one's place, on seeing a superior; attentive; alert; to hurry.

85 逑 *ch'iu*[2] *ʿk'iu* to join, to unite; to collect; to pair; to seek an alliance; pressing, urgent.

89 邇 *êrh*[3] *ʿrh* near to, close to, at hand; proximate, as a relationship.

92 迓 *ya*[4] to go out to receive one; to descend and greet; to see with respect; used with 御 in the classics.

93 遲 *ch'ih*[2] *ʿch'i* to delay, slow, dilatory, late; not urgent; to wait for; to walk leisurely.

94 逖 *t'i*[4] *t'ih*, to remove far away, to send off; far, remote.

逛 *kuang*[4] *kw'ang*[3] to walk, to stroll; to ramble, to visit and see a place; to go to and fro.

96 迋 *wang*[4] to go, to travel; to deceive, to treat badly; to be terrified; to be afraid of.

101 通 *ʿt'ung*[1] to understand; to succeed; to perceive; current; to interchange, as two characters of the same meaning; to permeate, to go through; to see clearly; prosperous; current, uniform, general, complete; illicit, adulterous.

逋 *ʿpu*[1] to flee, to abscond; to hold in suspense; to owe government; a defaulter, a peculator.

102 迪 same as 54. 102.

遛 *ʿliu*[2] to linger, to saunter; delaying; to lead.

逼 *pi*[1] *pih*, to press, to compel, to oppress, to crowd, to approach too near, to constrain; to ill-use; to arbitrarily urge; imperious; to distend or fill.

106 迫 *po*[4] *poh*, extreme, urgent, pressing; to vex, to provoke to extremity.

遑 *huang*[1] *ʿhwang* at leisure; pressed, urged; disengaged; indifferent to; to waste time in trifling.

109 遝 *ta*[4] *tvh*, repeated; abundant.

遁 *tun*[4] to sculk off; to conceal; to hide away; to vanish, to abscond, hidden.

還 *hai*[2] *ʿhwan huan*[2] still, even, now, yet, more; and also, or; to return; to repay; to revert to, to recompense, to revolve, to regard, to look at, to give attention to; agile, light; *siüen* to revolve.

110 遹 *yü*[4] *yuh*, to follow in another's work; to take up and carry on; to transmit; that, this very one.

114 遇 *yü*[4] to meet; to happen, to occur; to come unexpectedly upon one; to intreat; to agree together.

115 透 *t'ou*[4] *t'eu*[3] to pass through, as light does through glass; to penetrate thoroughly; to pass or leap over; to go from this to that; to comprehend; to discern; an alarmed or doubtful look.

119 迷 *ʿmi*[2] to puzzle; perturbed; to lose; to deceive, to delude; to bewitch, to fascinate; confused, perturbed, stupefied; blinded, as by vice; infatuated.

遴 *lin*[2] to covet; to select carefully, to go or do with difficulty, to choose, to designate; grasping, covetous.

121 遙 *ˏyao*[2] remote, distant, far.

122 邏 *lo*[2] to cruise, to patrol; a patrol; to make a circuit; to spy; to inspect, as a guard does; to screen, as hills do a glen.

123 達 *ta*[2] *tah*, to know; to inform; successful; to make known; all; open, permeable, all around; to pervade; to promote; suitable; every; intelligible; a small sheep.

124 遏 *t'a*[1] *t'ah*, to spoil, to injure; hurried; careless; to walk carefully.

126 遄 *ch'uan*[1] *ˏchw'en* to hurry; to go to and fro; to hasten, to walk rapidly.

130 逍 *hsiao*[1] *ˏsiao* to saunter, to stroll, to ramble; applied to the easy diversions of immortals.

132 邊 *ˏpien*[1] side, border, frontier edge, margin, place; a bank between fields; in *Cantonese:* where, which.

135 适 *kua*[4] *kwah*, fleet, hasty; to hurry one.

138 退 *t'ui*[4] to withdraw; to decline; to return; to retract, to retire, to recede; to refuse, to excuse, to give up to; to yield.

140 邁 *mai*[4] to walk, to pass; to disregard; senile, old; aged; to surpass; to exceed, to go beyond; energetically, to travel far.

141 遞 *ti*[4] to hand to, to alter; for, instead; to transmit, to send on, to convey from hand to hand; to exchange, to alternate; *tai*' to encompass around.

143 遼 *ch'ung*[4] leisure, or at ease, without pressing occupation; in retirement.

145 遠 *yüan*[3] *'yuen* remote, distant, either in time or place; far off; to consider as distant; *yuen*' to keep at a distance; to remove, to send away.

146 迺 same as 乃 4. 6.

遷 *ch'ien*[1] *ˏts'ien* to ascend; to remove; to change; to alter; to be removed; to dismiss; to be promoted, to change; used for *ˏsien* 仙 a fairy.

148 邂 *hsieh*[4] *hiai*' to meet one unexpectedly; a pleasant accidental meeting.

149 這 *ché*[4] *chei*[4] *ché*' this person, or thing, this, this one; the nearest; now; here; to meet; to receive.

151 逗 *tou*[4] *teu*' to stop, to delay, to remain without permission, to loiter; to detain; to avoid, as an enemy; to peer and peep, to skulk around in order to escape detection.

152 逐 *chu*[2] *chuh*, to expel; to attend to each in turn; to exorcise; to press, to hurry up; in earnest; sincere; successively.

遯 *t'un*[4] to hide; to go into obscurity, invisible.

遽 *chü*[4] *kü*' hurried; rapid; agitated, trembling; suddenly; to dispatch; to forward; a courier.

153 邈 *mo*[3] *moh*, to look from afar off; to disregard; remote, high; *'miao* to slight.

154 遐 *pai*[4] to subvert, to destroy; to nullify; to ruin, to violate, defeated, broken; a rout.

遺 *ˏi*[2] to bequeath; a will, a bequest; to leave; to will, to forget, to lose, to neglect, plucked, as at an examination; escaped; a residue, a surplus; postumous; *wéi*' to send a present.

159 連 *ˏlien*[2] to connect; and; even; also; to continue, to join, to unite; to stick to; contiguous; annexed, following; together.

運 *yün⁴ yun'* to convey; to move; to circulate; to revolve; to transport; a circuit; a period of five years; turn, chance; luck, lot; a run, times; calculations or a conjunction, as in a horoscope.

160 避 *pi⁴'* to avoid, to shun, to withdraw, to flee from, to escape, to shirk, to retire, to stand aside, to abscond.

164 迺 *ch'iu¹ ˏtsiu hsiu²* to urge, to constrain; to carry to the uttermost; a crowd, a throng; to exhaust, to end; firm, as a well governed state; to collect, to consolidate; to call in; concentrated; strong, unyielding; sudden.

171 逮 *ti⁴ tai'* till, to, even until; when; to reach, to come up with.

172 進 *chin⁴ tsin'* to enter; to ascend; to make progress; to go in, up, or on; to exert one's self; to adopt, as a religion; to come near; a promotion; an advance.

178 違 *wei² ˏwéi* to oppose, to disobey; perverse; to go against; to disregard, to vacate, to leave, to be distant, seditious, intractable.

185 道 *tao⁴'* a road, a path, a way, to speak; to converse; reason; doctrine, principle; a circuit, a zone, a region; to lead, to direct, to follow out.

198 邐 *'li³* to walk on the side, as of a road.

163 邑 *i⁴ yih,* a town, a city; a fortified place of great concourse; a capital; the royal domain; the principality; a camp, a shortness of breathing.

1 邳 *p'ei¹ ˏp'éi* a place in the state of Lu (Kiangsu).

邱 *ch'iu¹ ˏk'iu* a place; a tumulus; to affect, to appear to have.

邴 *'ping³* a city in Kiangsu.

2 邦 *ˏpang¹* a country, state, or nation; a region, beyond the frontier, to confer the rule of a region.

7 邘 *ˏyü²* a small fief in the present Hwai-ngan-fu, just south of the Yellow River.

8 邙 *ˏmang²* name of a hill in Hunan where a great battle occurred A. D. 761.

郭 *kuo¹ kwoh,* suburbs; a waste, a common; the second wall inclosing the gate of a large city to defend it and make an enceinte that is often protected by the temple to Kwanti.

郊 *chiao¹ ˏkiao* the country, rural; waste or forest land near the frontier.

9 郲 *ˏlai²* an ancient city south of the Yellow River.

郱 *hou² ˏheu* an ancient place in Honan.

10 郳 *êrh² ˏi* a tributary state of the Cheu emperors, in Shantung.

11 郰 *ˏshu¹* an old name of a place in Shantung.

13 那 *'na³·⁴* what? how? where? that, which, then; see, here it is! oh! *ˏno* to point, to transfer; to rest, to terminate; peaceful, much.

18 邠 *ˏpin¹* a principality in Shensi.

21 邶 *pei⁴ péi'* a feudal city in Chihli.

23 郾 *'yen³* a region in Honan.

24 邿 *shih,²* a small fief, 邿 邡 in the present Sz'ch'uen, conferred on a general in the Han dynasty.

郫 *ˏp'i²* an old town in Shansi.

28 郄 same as 郤 163. 150.

29 郰 *tsou¹ ˏtseu* the birth place of Confucius in Shantung.

郱 *sou³ 'sheu* a tribe of northern people dwelling towards Liaotung.

30 吾 ˏwu² an ancient place in Shantung.

鄙 ʿpi⁴ vulgar, low, bad; rustic; to despise; to disesteem; a frontier or county town; a border; a place of five hundred houses, and five such were reckoned to be a district.

郃 ho⁴ hoh, name of a district in Shensi.

邵 shao⁴ a city in the state of Tsin, now Shansi.

郈 hou⁴ ʿheu name of a place in Shantung.

邰 ˏt'ai² a small ancient feudal state in Shensi.

鄂 ao⁴ ngoh, o⁴ a boundary.

鄔 ts'ao⁴ the name of a town in Honan, where Duke Hi was murdered, B. C. 565.

鄲 ˏtan¹ an old region in the south of Chihli and Shantung; ˏto a region in the valley of the River Han.

郢 ʿying³ the ancient capital of Tsu, in Hupeh.

郡 chün⁴ kiün' a district; a populous place; a princedom.

郜 kao⁴ an appanage conferred on *Wăn Wang's* son in Shantung.

部 pu⁴ tribe, class, list, category; the sum, the totality; the radicals or keys in the Chinese language; a tribunal, a department; a public court; the officer in a board; a classifier of books.

鄖 yün² ˏynn a small feudatory in the Cheu dynasty in Hupeh.

32 郅 kuei¹ ˏkwéi an ancient district in Kansuh.

郵 yu² ˏyiu a post-house, an establishment for changing horses and sending on letters; a lodge for watching fields; very, much more; an error, mistake.

鄄 chüan⁴ küen an ancient place in Nganhwui.

鄞 ˏyin² the district in which Ningpo lies.

37 郟 chia¹ kiah, a district in Honan.

鄭 chêng⁴ ching' a plain, a prairie.

38 郪 ch'i¹ ˏts'i an old town in Honan.

39 郛 ˏfu¹ the outer purlieus of a city, especially the place where parades or trials of horsemanship are held; a border, a suburb.

40 宗 ˏch'ung² a small feudal state in Shensi.

41 寺 shih¹ ˏshi a small fief in Shantung.

鄩 hsün² ˏsin a town in Honan.

鄟 chuan¹ ˏchwen an ancient place in Honan.

45 邨 ʿts'un¹ a village, or hamlet; the beginning of a town.

47 邕 same as 雍 172. 8.

鄄 ching¹ ˏking a village in Shantung.

48 邛 chiung² ˏk'iüng infirm, ailing, poorly, weary; troublesome; in distress; a mound.

49 邑 ch'i³ ʿk'i an old name of a district in Hupeh.

50 郗 hsi¹ ˏhi a city in Honan.

51 邗 ˏhan² name of an ancient place in Kiangsu.

邢 hsing² ˏking an ancient principality near Shansi.

并 ˏp'ing² an ancient place in Shantung.

53 鄘 ˏyung¹ a place among the southern tribes.

54 延 ˏyen² a place in Hupeh.

61 必 pi⁴ pih, a place in Shansi; pi' good.

鄾 yu¹ ˏyiu an ancient place in Honan.

息 *hsi*[2] *sih*, a place in the south of Tsi state.

62 成 *ch'êng*[2] *ˏch'ing* a feudal state in the west of Shantung.

70 方 *ˏfang*[1] name of a district in Sz'ch'uen.

72 晉 *chin*[4] *tsin*[3] an old town in Chihli.

郇 *hsün*[2] *ˏsiün* a small and shortlived feudal state in Shansi.

73 鄶 *kuai*[4] *kwéi*[3] name of a city in Honan.

鄫 *tsêng*[1] *ˏtsăng* a small state anciently situated in Shantung,

鄤 *wan*[4] a town in Sz'ch'uen.

74 郁 *yü*[4] *yuh*, elegant, adorned; variegated, as silks: in *Cantonese:* to move, to shake, to vibrate.

75 邾 *ˏchu*[1] a state which existed B. C. 700. to 469 in Shantung.

業 *yeh*,[4] an unimportant principality in Honan.

郴 *ch'ên*[1] *ˏch'ăn* a district in Hunan.

83 邸 *'ti*[3] a hotel where feudatories lodged at the capital; a royal residence, where courtiers repair; a lodging house; the basis, the support of a thing; a screen, to arrive at; fundamental; going to the bottom of; a stand for a tablet.

86 鄔 *'wu*[4] a district in Chehkiang.

鄢 *'yen*[1] a district in Honan.

郯 *ˏt'an*[2] a small ancient principality in Shantung B. C. 2560.

92 邪 *hsieh*[2] *ˏsié* deflected, bad, depraved; inclined; illegal, heretical, corrupting, radical; specious; *ˏyé* a final particle; *ˏyü* an excess, as of days; *ˏsü* to delay.

99 邯 *ˏhan*[1,2] abundant; a district city in Chihli.

102 鄱 *ˏp'o*[2] a district in Kiangsi.

105 鄧 *têng*[4] *tăng*[3] a small feudal state in Honan.

106 鄉 *hsiang*[1] *ˏhiang* a village; the country; a province; a region; a great sound, as of rain; window opposite; rude; rustic, country-like; formerly, time past; towards.

109 郿 *mei*[2] *ˏméi* a district town in Shensi.

114 鄅 *'yü*[3] a small ancient state in Shantung, whence the descendants of Shin-nung, named 妘 came.

117 鄣 *ˏchang*[1] ancient feudal state in Shantung.

119 鄰 *ˏlin*[2] near to; neighbours; assistant, contiguous, connected with, supporting, a group of five families.

124 鄝 *'liao*[3] the name of a small state in Honan.

125 都 *ˏtu*[1] all; altogether; in general; the capital; to dwell; abundant, fine, full; also, still, possibly, probably; in *Pekingese:* to grumble, to mutter, to be unreasonable and gruff.

128 鄹 *tsou*[1] *ˏtseu* the birth place of Confucius in Shantung.

133 郅 *chih*,[4] to go up, as a hill; flourishing, as an age; very; superlative.

138 郎 *ˏlang*[2] complimentary term; a son; a man, a gentleman.

140 鄒 *tsou*[1] *ˏtseu* the old name of a small state in Shantung in which Mencius was born B. C. 371.

鄀 *jo*[4] *joh*, a small feudal state in Hupeh.

150 郤 *ch'i*[4] *k'ih*, to look up to; the intimacies of relatives, illustrated by the junction of bones and flesh.

151 酆 *fêng*[1] *ˏfung* the old capital of Wăn Wang in Shensi.

154 鄼 *ts'uan³ 'tsu'an* a hamlet, a place where people assemble to reside; a few houses in a spot; *ˏtso* the ancient name of a district in Kiangsu.

鄮 *mou⁴ meu'* name of a city and region in the Han dynasty, now occupied by Ningpo prefecture.

155 郝 *ho⁴ hoh,* name of an ancient place in Shensi; *shih,* to plough.

159 鄆 *yün⁴ yun'* an ancient city in Shantung.

172 鄵 *hsi³ ˏhi* an old town in Shantung.

173 鄠 *hu⁴'* name of a district in Shensi.

靈 *ˏling²* a district in Hunan.

189 鄗 *hao⁴'* name of a place in Chihli.

198 鄜 *ˏfu¹* a small department in Shensi.

麗 *ˏli²* a place in Shantung where a battle was fought B. C. 659.

205 鄨 *mêng² ˏmung* an old name in the Han dynasty for a place in Honan.

164 酉 *yu³ 'yiu* wine; 5 to 7 p.m.; evening; finished; ripe, matured; the tenth of the twelve branches.

1 酊 *'ting¹* drunk; stupefied with drink.

4 酢 *tso⁴ tsoh,* to pledge a host, and return his health; to recompense; a pickle; a sour taste.

5 酏 *ˏi²* arrack; sweet spirits, clear and pure; to drink; a sort of broth strained from congee.

8 醇 *ch'un² ˏshun³* respectful; wine; semen; cordials; subtle, essential, clear, healthy, unmixed, generous, thick.

9 酴 *ˏt'u²* rum or arrack that has not been strained; the mother in spirits.

11 酋 *chiu¹ ˏtsiu hsiu²* liquor after the fermentation is over; spirits that have settled; to finish, to come to perfection; well-boiled; a chief butler; headman, a brave or chief of tribe of people; the season for gathering when things are ripe.

14 酖 *chên⁴ ˏtan* given to drink; fond of wine; also same as 鴆.

17 酗 *hsü⁴ hü'* mad with drink; raving drunk.

18 釁 *hsin⁴ hin'* to offer blood in sacrifice; a flaw, a crevice; an offence, a grievance, a pretext, a presage, an omen; to excite; to fumigate.

20 酌 *cho² choh,* to pour out wine; to deliberate; to adopt, to imitate; to avail of; a glass; liquor; a feast, a party.

酗 *ˏt'ao²* drunken, tipsy.

24 醉 *tsui⁴'* drunk, intoxicated; happy; a debauch; fascinated with, stupefied with, devoted to; unconscious, as a man of his danger; engrossed with.

28 醉 *ch'ên³ 'ch'ăn* vinegar-like, sour; very drunk.

29 醋 same as 醋 184. 29.

30 酤 *ˏku⁴* to deal in spirits; liquor just made and kept over night; a wine shop.

醼 *yen⁴'* vinegar or spirits of a strong, sharp taste.

醒 *ch'êng² ˏch'ing* half sobered, and ashamed of being tipsy; stupid from drink; a sickness arising from drink.

酪 *lao⁴ loh, lo⁴* cream; a liquor made from milk; dried milk; fat, unctuous.

酩 *'ming²* a strong kind of whisky made of rice and barley.

酷 *h'u¹ k'uh,* superior, mellow spirits; ripe, as grain; hard hearted, inhuman, tyran-

nical, said of officials; the bitter feeling arising from having suffered wrong.

醅 *p'ei*[1] *ˌp'éi* liquor not yet strained; must; eaten and drunken to satiety, surfeited.

33 醻 same as 酬 164. 47.

35 酸 *suan*[1] *ˌswan* sour; grieved, afflicted; acid; prickling, harsh to the skin, irritating, distressing; debilitated.

37 醭 *pu*[2] *puh*, the mother on vinegar; a mold or efflorescence, as on leather or walls; scum on spirits.

see 酢 164. 55.

醃 *ˌyen*[1] brine; to preserve in brine; to pickle; to lay in salt, to salt down.

39 酵 *chiao*[4] *kiao*[3] leaven, the residuum left after distilling arrack.

40 酡 *ˌt'o*[2] face flushed with drink; rubicund.

酧 same as 酬 164. 47.

41 酎 *ch'ou*[4] *cheu*[3] new, ripe liquor; pure; strong spirits thrice distilled, and enjoined to be drunk by the sovereign in summer.

酹 *lei*[4] *lai*[24] to pour out wine in sacrifice; to sprinkle; to pour out a libation on the earth.

醬 *chiang*[4] *tsiang*[3] pickle, sauce, soy; relishes, condiments; salted preparations.

45 酡 *ch'un*[2] *ˌshun*[2] generous, rich, as wine; thick, unmixed; liberal, healthy; subtle, essential, seminal.

47 酬 *ch'ou*[2] *ˌch'eu* to return the compliment; to repay; to pledge a guest; to urge him to drink, or toast him in return.

49 配 *p'ei*[4] *p'éi*[3] to mate, to pair; a mate; an equal; a companion, as a wife; to accompany; to compare to; to copulate; conjointly; the color of liquor.

55 酚 *fan*[4] newly distilled spirits; ill-luck, as upon children.

58 醁 *lu*[4] *luh*, a pleasant kind of spirit, made with water from lake Ling in Hunan.

62 醆 *ˊchan*[3] a wine goblet; 醆酒 turbid liquor not yet settled.

72 醋 *ts'u*[4] vinegar; pickle; pickled.

醒 *hsing*[3] *ˊsing* to awake from intoxication; to be roused; to become sober; to rouse up; to incite, to startle.

醍 *ˌ'ti*[2] *hsü*[2] reddish, but pure clear liquor; the essential oil of milk or elaine, a liquid refined from butter.

73 醩 *ˌtsao*[1] the sediment, the dregs; remains of malt; the grains left after distilling spirits.

79 酸 *tou*[4] *teu*[3] to distil again.

醫 *ˌi*[1] to cure, to treat, a doctor; a physician; to heal; medical, to drink.

80 酶 *mei*[2] *ˌméi* the cakes of leaven, used in fermenting the grain before distilling.

82 酕 *ˌmao*[2] drunk.

85 酒 *chiu*[3] *ˊtsiu* any kind of fermented liquor; wine, beer, spirits; given to drink.

86 醬 *yung*[4] to lose one's head by drinking, which foolish people soon do.

醺 *hsün*[1] *ˌhiun* intoxicated, drunk; smelling of liquor.

醮 *chiao*[4] *tsiao*[3] to burn incense; to pray at an altar by a priest; a requiem, a sacrifice; to give a cup to a son at his marriage; completed; emptied, all used up, terminated.

87 醮 *chiao*[4] *tsiao*[3] to drain a goblet; to finish the glass.

99 酣 *ˌhan*[1] half intoxicated, elevated, jolly; tipsy, merry; riant, as a landscape; deep, as sleep; fearless, determined, as a soldier.

101 酺 *p'u*[2] to drink largely; jolly, in high spirits, as from drink.

105 醱 *p'o*[1] *p'oh*[3] grape juice, not yet settled or strained; must, newly made spirits.

108 醯 *hsi*[1] *ˏhi* sour, acid, vinegar-like; condiments, pickles.

醢 *'t'an*[3] salted mutton or pork deviled; the meat is fried and then minced and mixed with salted soy; the condiment is used with bread and soy.

醢 *'hai*[3] minced and pickled meat, of crabs, fowls, fish, insects; to cut fine and put into brine with seasoning; to simmer.

醞 *yün*[4] *yun*[3] fermented liquor; spirit made from fruit, or by allowing the must to ferment a hundred days.

113 醥 *'p'iao*[1] clear, limpid spirits.

114 醨 *ˏli*[2] thin, poor spirits; weak liquor or the dregs of the still.

115 酥 *ˏsu*[1] preparation of butter; no energy; flaky, crisp; short.

116 醡 same as 75. 116.

120 醾 *ˏmi*[2] a liquor made from grain by distillation, and drank without straining.

124 醪 *ˏlao*[2] spirits mixed with sediment.

130 酗 *ˏhu*[2] the oily scum which floats on boiling butter; it is the quintessence of milk, or essential oil of butter.

酳 *yin*[4] to rinse the mouth with spirits, as the king anciently did after eating, or as a bridal pair when pledging each other in the marriage-cup.

醑 *hsü*[3] *'sü* to strain spirits; fine, pure liquor.

134 醧 same as 奠 140. 134.

145 釀 *niang*[4] to excite, to ferment; to stuff, as a sausage; to mix condiments; to foment, as sedition; to breed disturbance; to make liquor from boiled glutinous rice with yeast cakes.

146 醰 *ˏt'an*[2] sour spirits which have lost their flavor; a rich taste, sweet; generous, like good wine; fine, as music.

151 醴 *'li*[3] sweet or newly distilled spirits; must, new wine; sweet, as a fountain.

152 醵 *ch'ü*[2] *k'ioh*, to contribute to a feast; to club together for a picnic or great dinner.

154 醉 *chai*[4] a press for pressing the mash in making spirits; a strainer.

161 醲 *ˏnung*[1] thick, generous, rich, as spirits; liberal.

173 醴 *ˏling*[2] a rich kind of liquor.

醹 *ju*[2] *ˏjü* generous, rich spirit.

180 醅 *'yin*[1] drunk; the noise of drunken fellows; a coarse, sour ragout or hash made by some Miao-tsz'; to cover a vessel so closely that no smell shall escape.

194 醜 *ch'ou*[3] *'ch'eu* ugly, offensive; to abhor; abominable; ashamed; to dislike; to compare; a sort; a group.

198 釃 *shai*[1] *ˏshi* to warm, as wine; to purify; to decant and strain liquors, to pour out a libation; to divide, as streams.

165 采 *pien*[4] to discriminate, to part, to sort out.

采 *'ts'ai*[3] bright colours, elegant, brilliant; to pluck, to choose, to gather; variegated, adorned; a business, occupation; cities allotted for revenue to princes.

102 釉 *yu*[4] *yiu*[3] glossy, glazed.

109 釋 *shih*,[4] to release; to dissipate; to explain; Buddhism; to unloose, to free, to open out the meaning; to leave.

166 里 *li*[3] Chinese mile; a village; a lane, an alley; a place of residence; mournful.

4 重 *chung*[4] heavy; secluded, or peculiarly appropriated to government, or imperial use; trifling; severe; decorous; grave; to honor; very; crowded; *ch'ung* to double, to repeat, to do over; to add, a time; again; a classifier of thickness or layers.

6 野 *yeh*[3] *'yé* the country, wilderness, rustic; a waste, a moor; a neglected place outside of the city; a common, a wild, a desert; savage, uncultivated, rude.

27 釐 *li*[2] to regulate; copper coin (cash); to subject, to cause to submit; the thousandth part of a tael; a pair; twins; to give, to bestow.

72 量 *liang'* a measure; to measure; to estimate, to judge; feelings; appetite, calibre, capacity, to deliberate; to think over.

167 金 *chin*[1] *kin* gold, any metal.

1 釘 *ting*[1] a nail, a pin, a bolt; to nail; a spike, a bolt; to work metals into bolts; *ting'* to nail together; to bind, as books.

鈕 same as 鋤 167. 19.

鈕 *niu*[3] a button; a knob on the top of a Chinese seal; a hilt or handle.

3 鈍 *chu*[4] to inter valuables with dead; to temporarily place a thing; metals in their ores.

7 鈣 same as 鍈 167. 30.

8 錞 *tui*[4] the brass or gilt butt of a spear; read *tun'* and *shun* a spheric metallic bell intended to accompany a drum; *to'* a catafalque over a coffin.

鉸 *chiao*[1] *kiao'* a spade, a hoe, a hinge, scissors; to clip, to shear; to cut, as hair; to inlay metals; pivots on which a door turns; a joint, a clamp, a hasp; *chiao*[3] a slender knife.

9 鈐 *ch'ien*[1,2] *k'ien* a large wooden plough; a kind of door-lock; axle of a wheel; to use a seal, an official stamp; a spear handle.

鈴 *ling*[2] a small bell, empty words; a round hollow ball, hung on horses or flags to announce approach.

鎗 *ch'iang*[1] *ts'iang* a musket; firearms; a spear; a gun; an opium pipe; a sort of wine boiler or still; the tinkling of bells; a jingling sound.

鍭 *hou*[2] *heu* the iron barb or head of an arrow or dart; a feathered shaft with a barb.

10 銚 *t'iao*[1] to burn, as in a kiln; a pan with a handle and spout; a warming ladle; a scythe; a spear; also read *yao* and *ts'iao*.

銃 *ch'ung*[4] a small cannon, a gingal; a pistol; small arms; hollowed out by an ax; bored.

銳 *jui*[4] *wei*[4] *tui*[4] pointed, sharp, keen, piercing; zealous, valiant, resolute; small, insignificant, as a spear's point or a peccadillo.

銑 *hsien*[1] *'sien* a shovel; to burnish; a small chisel; bright, as metal; ends of the rim of a rhomboidal bell; a metal ornament at the end of a bow; chilly, raw, as weather.

11 鈉 *na*[4] *nah*, to sharpen wood, as for a helve; to hammer iron to a point; in *Cantonese*: to iron out; as clothes; to smooth, to press on.

銓 *ch'üan*[1] *ts'üen* to estimate the quantity or quality; to weigh, to measure; to assort; to select, according to merit and capacity; to value aright; a carpenter's plane.

鍮 *t'ou*[1] *ˏt'eu* an ore resembling pure copper; it attracts and forms an amalgam of quicksilver.

12 鉄 *chi*[1] *ˏki* an iron implement of husbandry, which resembles a large hoe, with a long blade.

鉛 same as 鉛 167. 30.

鎌 *ˏlien*[2] a sickle; a reaping bill hook.

17 匣 *ˏhan*[2] a press or closet; armor.

18 釗 *chao*[1] to pare; to trim an excrescence; bright, clear; a catch on a cross bow; to encourage; to visit, to wait on.

鉶 *hsing*[2] *ˏhing* a jar resembling a tripod in which to cook the fragrant broth offered in sacrifice.

鍘 same as 鍘 167. 100.

鍘 *cha*[2] *chah*, a heavy pair of shears working on a rivet as a fulcrum at the end; to slice or cut open.

鍘 *ts'ê*[1] *ts'eh*, a knife for chopping up straw.

19 鋤 *ˏch'u*[2] a hoe; to cultivate fields.

20 釣 *tiao*[4] a hook; to hook; to fish; to take; to bait, to set a trap for; to use something as a means; to fish for, as praise; to seek.

鈞 *chün*[1] *ˏkiün* 30 catties; ¼ of a picul; large; to equalize; to classify; to methodize; important, just; a potter's lathe.

鈎 *kou*[1] *ˏkeu* a hook; a sickle; to hook; to induce, to influence, to tempt, to consider, to search into.

鉋 *p'ao*[2] *pao*[4] a plane; to plane off, to smooth; to level off; to deduct from; to grub up.

鋸 *ˏt'ao*[2] dull, as a knife; in *Cantonese:* a saw, with a dull edge to cut metal.

21 鈕 *o*[2] *ˏngo* to pare away the corners of a thing and make it round; a ring.

24 針 *chên*[1] *ˏchăn* a needle; a pin; to prick; pine leaves; any sharp, thorny thing.

26 鋈 *chüan*[3] *ˋküen* to bend iron; pliable.

27 鈬 *o*[4] *ngoh*, a bracelet or bangle.

鑊 *chüeh*[3] *küeh*, a hoe; a pickax; to turn up the ground.

28 鈷 *chieh*[2] *kieh*, an iron hook or strap fastened to the girdle.

29 釵 *ˏch'ai*[1] a large pin, a bodkin; hair pin; *met.* females.

鈒 *sa*[1] *sah*, a spear or javelin; to engrave; to inlay, to enchase on metal; to sprinkle, to scatter.

鈸 *pa*[1] *poh*, *po*[2,4] cymbal; a small bell, used by Buddhists in chanting or in music to respond.

錣 *ch'in*[3] *ˋts'in* an awl; a graver; a point; *ˏts'ien* to engrave, to cut, to carve blocks.

錣 *cho*[1] *choh*, a needle or awl; sharp; to offer, as a present.

鍥 *chien*[3] *ˏkien* to gild, to plate; to inlay silver in other metals, or in leather, as is done on housing or saddles.

鎪 *sou*[1] *ˏseu* to engrave on metal; ornaments on a horse's ears.

30 鈕 *k'ou*[4] *k'eu*[3] a button; a gold or silver rim on a cup, enchased on the edge; to engrave.

鋙 *ˏwu*[2] fine iron from the hill 錕鋙; *ˋyü* a hoe or its handle.

鉛 *ch'ien*[1] *ˏyuen yüan*[2] *yen*[2] lead, black lead; to countenance to protect.

銅 *ˏt'ung*[2] copper, brass; brazen, coppery.

鍋 *kuo*[1] *ˏkwo* a cooking-pan; a vessel to hold fat; the iron ring inside of the nave to protect it from the axle.

鉊 ˏchao¹ a sickle, a hook.

鉤 same as 鈎 167. 20.

鈷 ˏku¹ a short javelin, made light to use as a spear.

鏑 tei¹ tih, a point; tweezers; the barb of an arrow; the head of a javelin.

鉈 ssŭ⁴ sz'ˇ the handle of a bill-hook or sickle; a sort of spear.

鍔 o⁴ ngoh, the sharp point of a spear, edge of a sword.

鐰 sao ˇ hardened iron or good steel; the scoria of iron or other ores; a spade; broken steel.

鋥 same as 碾 112. 168.

銘 ˏming² to engrave, to write, to publish; to carve; a book of precepts.

鍘 ˏhu² a trowel; a tool to plaster walls; to daub; kwa' a double edged hoe; two swords so made as to go into one scabbard.

鍼 same as 針 167. 24.

31 錮 ku⁴ˇ to run metal into cracks; to close or stop securely; to interfere and prevent.

32 銼 ts'o⁴ˇ a file, a rasp; an iron pan or boiler; to file, to trim; to make small.

鐃 ˏnao² cymbals; small hand bells, which were used in the army to stop the music of drums.

鑾 yün² ˏyun gold; it is used in proper names.

錘 ˏch'ui² heavy; a hammer; the weight on a steelyard or in a clock.

鏜 ˏt'ang¹ noise of gongs and drums; to bore through.

鏗 k'êng¹ ˏk'ăng the ringing of metals; a hacking sound, as in coughing; to knock on.

33 鑄 chu⁴ˇ to cast metals; used for 祝 113. 10.

34 鋒 fêng¹ ˏfung point of a weapon; a lance; the van of an army; turbulent.

35 鐏 ˏtsung¹ a bridle or head-stall ornamented with metal and set off with a plume of feathers between the horse's ears.

鐏 same as 鐫 167. 172.

37 鈦 ti⁴ˇ fetters of iron; to fetter.

鈇 ˏfu¹ an ax used to decapitate high officers and princes.

鉄 t'ieh³·⁴ t'ieh, iron; firm, decided; without doubt; really.

鏷 po⁴ puh, a kind of light dart.

鉗 chia¹·⁴ chieh¹·⁴ kiah, hsieh² a pair of pincers or prongs to hold a crucible over the fire; to take up with tongs; a double edged sword.

鍥 ch'ieh¹ k'ieh, a sickle, a bill-hook; to cut off, to amputate, to carve, to exterminate.

鉞 pên¹ ˏpăn an adze; the helve is in the middle like a pick.

錡 i³ a spider or iron frying-pan having three legs; a boiler or pan; a pick to dig out holes; a chisel; a stand for bows in an armory.

鉄 t'ieh,³·⁴ iron; firm, decided, really.

38 鏤 lon² lew' lü² hard, pure iron; a graver to cut iron with; to engrave, to cut characters; to inlay; a frying-pan, a boiler.

40 銹 hsiu⁴ siu' the rust of iron, steel, tin, or other metals; an oxide.

鉈 ˏt'o² the weight on a steelyard; a pilot's lead; a stone roller; a weight or ball on the end of cords; ˏshé a short spear.

鐥 same as 轄 159. 40.

錠 ting⁴ˇ a silver ingot (about 10 taels); a platter or trencher with feet, used in sacri-

fices; an alloy of tin or spelter; an anchor; the needle of a spinning wheel.

鎔 *jung*[2] *ˌyung*[2] a mold in which to pour castings; a die for coins; to smelt, to fuse metals; to forge; to influence, as doctrine.

41 鎔 *lê*[4] *lüeh*, an ancient weight now differently estimated; 20 taels.

鏘 *ch'iang*[1] *ˌts'iang* the ringing of bells; jingling of stones; a tinkling noise; harmony musical.

鎛 *po*[4] *poh*, a bell.

鐏 *ˊtsun*[1] *tsuan*[3] the copper ferrule or place to grasp, on the handle of a spear.

42 鈔 *ch'ao*[4] government money-orders; notes; a document; a receipt; a passport, warrant; to copy; a little.

鐐 *ˌliao*[3] fetters, irons; silver of the purest kind; a furnace with a flue to it; to fetter, to secure.

44 鋦 *chü*[2] *küh*, to bind or hoop a thing with iron.

鋸 *chü*[4] *kü*[3] a saw; to saw; to divide; to mend crockery by joining the edges of the pieces with copper clamps; to reduce; serrated, toothed.

45 鈍 *tun*[4] blunt, dull, stupid; obtuse, superannuated; rude because uneducated; half-witted.

46 鋼 *ˌkang*[1] steel; hard, as steel; strong, able; to sharpen.

47 釧 *ch'uan*[4] *chw'en*[3] an armlet, a bracelet.

鑞 *la*[4] *lah*, tin; pewter.

48 釭 *ˌkang*[1] the iron band on the nave of a wheel, through which the spokes pass; ornaments on the beam which ran around the hall, and resembled golden hub-rings; the barb of an arrow; a lamp-jar, a sconce.

鉅 *chü*[4] *kü*[3] great; hard, as iron; fierce, implacable; obdurate.

鈳 *ch'iung*[2] *ˌk'iüng* the eye of an ax or hammer; the lower blade of a halberd.

49 鈀 *p'a*[2] *pa*[3] a drag, a harrow; a war chariot, or the guard in front of it; a clamp used in mending crockery.

50 錦 *chin*[3] *ˊkin* figured, or flowered silk, embroidered; elegant, diversified.

51 釬 *han*[4] greaves; something to protect the arm of archers; to solder metals; hasty, too quick.

鈃 *ˊping*[3] thin plates of gold or silver employed in offerings to the Five Emperors; a badge of office; an iron boiler.

52 鐖 *chi*[1] *ˌki* a barb on a hook, a fluke.

53 鐮 *ˌlien*[2] a hook, a sickle; a reaping bill-hook.

鍍 *tu*[4] to gild, to adorn with gold; to plate.

鏞 *ˌyung*[2] a large bell.

鑛 *ˊkung*[3] the ore of iron, lead, gold, or other metals; the lode of metals; a mine; the bed or vein in it.

54 鋌 *ˊt'ing*[3] a bolt or rod of iron or copper; the hollow barb or bolt of an arrow; finished, exhausted; to hasten.

鍵 *chien*[4] *kien*[3] the bolt of a Chinese lock; a door-bolt.

56 鉯 *yi*[4] *yih*, the ears or side ornaments of a tripod.

57 鏹 *chiang*[3] *ˊkiang* money, coin; the cord which runs through a number of cash; a string of a 1,000 cash.

58 錄 *lu*[4] *luh*, to copy; a record; an index; to transcribe; annals; lectures; summary of a doctrine; a series, an order; a metallic lustre or color, veins in stone.

59 鉶 *shan*[4] a large bill-hook or sickle.

60 鏦 *ts'ung*[1] a small spear or javelin; to stab with a spear, as an assassin.

61 鏸 same as 鑌 167. 109.

鈫 *nien*[4] a small hair pin; a nail with a small head.

鉨 *chih*[4] *chi*[3] to record; to remember.

鑢 *lü*[3] a file, a rasp; a polishing tool; to burnish, to give lustre to; to refrain, to restrain one's self.

62 鏚 *ch'i*[1] *ts'ih*, a kind of pole axe, used with spears in war; an ornamental sort of halberd carried in procession.

鉞 *yüeh*[4] *yueh*, a hatchet, an axe whose blade is crescent shape.

鐵 *t'ieh*,[3] iron; firm, decided; without doubt, really.

錢 *ch'ien*[2] *ts'ien* copper coin; cash; money; a mace; the tenth part of a tael; wealth, property; *ts'ien* a mattock.

66 鐓 *tui*[4] a spear with a brass ferrule which guards the butt; this end must be put forward when presenting the weapon; a beater; a mallet.

鏊 *ao*[4] *ngao*[3] a round, iron cooking utensil, flat and shallow; a griddle.

鐮 *chiao*[3] *kiao* a metal handle or ear of a vessel; to cut cloth with shears.

鐵 *hsien*[4] *sien*[3] to castrate a fowl; *san*[3] the trigger of a cross-bow; a cross-bow.

鍪 *mou*[2] *meu* an iron pan or boiler; a plating inside of a cap to protect the head.

69 鉄 *chin*[1] *kin* to smooth; to chip; to carefully remove the marks of an axe, as with a shave or drawknife; the point of a tool.

鏨 *tsan*[4] a chisel; to carve; to chisel; to pierce, as a thorn; to cut out; as characters on stone; to cut in.

70 鈁 *fang*[1] a square bell, worn by camels; a sort of boiler or shallow kettle.

鎊 *p'ang*[2] to scrape off, to level; a water-level.

鏇 *hsüan*[4] *süen*[3] a metallic heater for keeping spirits warm; a copper or pewter tray; a pulley or windlass; to cut things round in a lathe.

鏃 *tsu*[4] *tsuh*, the head or barb of an arrow or javelin; the point of a dart.

72 鍠 *huang*[4] *hwang*[3] the sound of bells.

鉤 same as 鈞 167. 20.

錫 *hsi*[2] *sih*, tin; to confer; a gift; to grant; to receive; a fine kind of asbestos cloth; pewter.

鍚 *t'ang*[4] *yang*[2] ornaments on a bridle near the forehead which jingle as the horse moves; bells.

錯 *ts'o*[4] to mistake; wrong, mistaken; in disorder, confused, to err; mixed, perverse, offensive; excepting; then; to polish; *ts'oh*, to wash or plate with gold; veins, striæ; to tattoo; a lapidary stone, to file or polish.

鋥 same as 釬 167. 51.

錕 *kun*[1] *kwun* a kind of red steel; the swords made of it could cleave gems; a ring on a wheel.

鋥 *hsing*[1] *sing* the rust of iron; verdigris.

鍉 *shih*[4] *shi* the hook or catch on the end of a Chinese key; *t'i* point of a spear; a vessel used in smearing blood when taking an oath.

73 鐺 *tsêng*[1] *tsang* the noise or ring of metal or gems.

鏝 *man*[4] a trowel.

74 鎙 *so*[4] *shoh*, a great spear, eighteen feet.

75 鉢 *po*[1] *poh*, a sacrificial vessel; an open earthenware basin to cook in; a globular, narrow-mouthed disk used by priests for their alms-bowl.

銖 ˏ*shu*[2] a small ancient silver coin; an old weight; blunt, dull; farthings; trifles.

鍱 *yeh*,[4] a thin plate of iron, such as are used in the scales of armor; *hieh*, the plate of metal on the shaft of an arrow; a ring.

鍊 *lieu*[3] to melt, to refine; matured, experienced, practised; a chain; to forge; wrought, as iron; to discipline, to mortify one's desires.

鑠 *shuo*[4] *shoh*, to melt a metal; to fuse it for founding; to urge; impelled, as by another's influence; lustrous, shining, burnished.

鏍 *k'o*[4] ˊ*kwo* small silver ingots; bullion; paper-money; a grease-pot for carts; an ornamental appendage to a girdle.

76 鍰 鐶 *k'uan*[4] *kw'an*[3] a branding iron; a kind of gridiron, to solder.

77 鉦 *chêng*[1] ˏ*ching* small gongs, used to sound a halt to troops; a brass tambourine used by priests; the place outside of a bell where it is struck.

79 鍛 *tuan*[4] *twan*[3] to forge metal; to heat and hammer it; to work upon, to practise, to make perfect; mature, practiced.

鎩 *sha*[1] *shah*, a spear with a guard; to clip the wings of birds.

鑿 *tso*[2] *tsoh*, *tsao*[2] a chisel; to dig; to cut; a punch; a cold chisel for cutting stones; to bore into, as a well; to commence; to do; to open out, as a road; to brand, to mark, to tattoo; solid, secure; to cleanse rice.

80 鋂 *mei*[2] ˏ*méi* a door-ring having two locks bolting the door in it; a dog-chain.

81 鈚 same as 錍 167. 81.

鑱 ˏ*ch'an*[1,3] a chisel; to cut out, to engrave deeply.

鎞 ˏ*pi*[2] the colter of a plow; barb of an arrow; a probe used by surgeons; a skewer used in a head dress; a lever; a comb.

85 鉚 *ch'iu*[2] ˏ*k'iu* a single headed pick or axe; a description of stone chisel.

鎏 ˏ*liu*[1,2] pure gold; pendent gems on a crown.

鍍 *wu*[4] *wuh*, to wash or plate inferior metal with silver or gold; to overlay with finer metal, as the ornaments of a harness.

鍚 *t'ang*[4] a carpenter's plane; to smooth.

鍇 *ta*[4] *tah*, to cover a thing with iron to protect it; to shield the heel with an iron plate.

86 鐎 *chiao*[1] ˏ*tsiao* a soldier's brass kettle or skillet, holding about a peck.

87 鍰 same as 鐶 167. 109.

鏘 *ch'iang*[1] ˏ*chăng chêng*[1] the clanging jangle of metals struck together; a small cymbal or gong.

88 釜 ˊ*fu*[3] a cooking-pan; a caldron or hemispherical boiler; a pot without feet; an old measure holding 6 斗 and 4 升 or half pecul.

92 鈃 *yeh*[2] ˏ*yé* a celebrated two-edged claymore.

95 鉉 *hsüan*[3] *hüen*[3] ears or rings on the side of a tripod by which it can be carried.

鎡 *tzŭ*[1] ˏ*tsz'* a hoe for opening the soil; a mattock with a long narrow blade.

96 鈺 *yü*[4] *yuh*, pure hard gold; precious, valuable.

99 鉗 *ch'ien*[3] ˏ*k'ien* pincers, tongs; earrings; a ring on children's necks; collar put on prisoners; to clasp, to pinch; to pin; to injure; to hate; to rail at; a term of abuse.

100 鉦 *hsing*[1] ˏ*sing* the rust of iron; verdigris.

鏟 ˊ*ch'an*[3] a thin iron plate; a shovel, a spade; a plane or shaving tool; to smooth.

101 鋪 ˏ*p'u*[4] a shop; to spread, to arrange; a door-knocker; to lay in order; to make known, to pervade; to marshal, as forces; universal; tired, worn out; to sleep with; used for 舖 a shop.

102 鈿 *tien*[4] ˏ*t'ien* ornaments for a headdress; metallic flowered or inlaid work made into head-dresses; *tien*[3] used for 螺 inlaid shell-work.

鐺 ˏ*tang*[1] sound of a drum or gong; a lock or clasp; a tripod for warming wine; a small gong struck by peddlers; the twang of the instrument.

錙 *tzü*[1] ˏ*tsz'* *chih*[1] an ancient weight about the fourth part of a tael; trifling, petty.

105 鋤 *p'o*[1] *p'oh*, a sickle or scythe to cut grass.

鐙 *têng*[4] *tăng*[3] stirrup irons; a stirrup; a candlestick.

106 鉑 *po*[2,4] *poh*, a thin sheet of metal; mock metal.

鍇 *ch'ieh*[3] ˊ*k'iai* a local name in Kiangsi for pure white iron; strong, firm.

鍠 *huang*[2] ˏ*hwang* clamor; a sort of triquetrous blade fastened at the end of a lance, and covered with tiger's skin when sheathed.

107 鈹 ˏ*p'i*[1] a large needle or bodkin; a knife like a poniard or bowie-knife.

鑾 *chien*[1] ˏ*kien* a shuttlecock.

108 鎰 *yi*[4] *yih*, a piece of gold of 20 taels weight in the Cheu dynasty; it was sometimes used to weigh rice.

鑑 same as 鑒 167. 131.

鑪 ˏ*lu*[2] a vessel to warm spirits; a censer; a copper brazier; a furnace.

109 鎮 *chên*[4] *chăn*[3] to repress, to rule; a mart; to keep in subjection; to guard, as a pass; to protect.

鐸 *to*[2] *toh*, a square-mouthed oblong bell, like a cow-bell, with a long clapper; a priest; a kind of jingle or rattle used in the army to convey orders; a limit.

钁 *kuo*[4] *kwoh*, a large hoe or pick used by farmers; a sort of bill-hook or partisan used by soldiers to clear away abattis or thickets; to cut down.

鐶 *huan*[2] ˏ*hwan* an iron or gold ring; a finger-ring; a link; an ancient weight of $6\frac{2}{3}$ taels.

110 鐍 *chü*[2] *küch*, the tongue of a ring or a buckle; the clasp or latch which fastens a trunk; a ring with a tongue to secure a strap.

113 鏢 ˏ*p'iao*[4,2] point of a weapon; the ornamented mouth of a scabbard, covered with copper; the point of a sword.

鑪 ˊ*lai*[2] to tie a cord to a hook to fish with; to angle for.

114 鍭 ˏ*yü*[2] a saw; a fine awl, with which the ears of women are bored.

115 銹 *hsiu*[4] *siu*[3] rust; the rust of iron, steel, tin, or other metal; an oxide.

鑿 *ch'iao*[1] ˏ*ts'iao* a shovel, spade, or hoe; to dig up; used with 鎪 *sao*[3] iron.

117 鏡 *ching*[4] *king*[3] a looking glass, a mirror; any reflecting surface, as the sea or moon; books which reflect knowledge; bright; to illustrate.

鐘 ˏchung¹ a bell; a clock.

120 鎖 so³ shoh, iron thread; iron wire; small chains.

122 鑼 ˏlo² a gong; a brass drum used to announce approach or give alarm; soldiers use them for wash-basins.

124 鏐 ˏliu² pure gold; the bridge of a cross-bow.

126 鍰 jnan⁴ jwan' soft, ductile silver.

128 鑷 nieh,⁴ tweezers, tongs, snuffers, forceps, pincers; to pull out, to nip on; a kind of hair pin; a fishsnare.

129 鏽 hsiu⁴ siu' the rust of iron, steel, tin, or other metals; an oxide.

130 銷 hsiao¹ ˏsiao to expend, to melt; to destroy; to spend, as time; deficient; to cancel, as a check; to fuse metals, to dissolve; to finish; to exhaust; to spade up.

131 鑒 chien⁴ kien' a mirror; to reflect light, an example, a precedent; historic events; a precept, an admonition; to revise; to survey.

133 鋮 chih,⁴ a small sickle or toothed bill-hook; the grain which it reaps.

134 鍤 ch'a² ch'ah, a spade or pick for turning up the ground; a flat hair-pin, ornamented with feathers; a crow-bar.

135 銛 hsien² ˏsien a kind of hoe; sharp; acute, fine pointed; a fish barb; 'l'ien to take a thing, to cut, as with an axe.

138 銀 ˏyin² silver, money; cash, wealth.

鋃 ˏlang² a kind of locket or clasp.

140 鏵 hua² ˏhwa a spade used in making ditches; to open the ground, as a ploughshare does; a ploughshare.

鋩 ˏmang² the edge of a sword; a smooth, easy style.

鍈 ˏying¹ the sound of jingling bells, referring to the round ones worn by mules.

鏌 mo⁴ moh, a marvelous two-edged sword, like King Arthur's Excalibar.

鑮 po⁴ poh, a large bell used to mark stops in music, or at the end of the twelve Chinese hours; a kind of hoe.

錨 ˏmao² an anchor; a grappling iron.

鑊 huo⁴ hwoh, ho⁴ a flat boiler shaped like the segment of a sphere, and generally without feet; a caldron, an iron pan, a graver; to bore or cut in.

141 鑐 ˏt'i² a vessel used in making spirits, a sort of boiler.

鑄 same as 鑄 121. 141.

142 鑌 ch'ên³ 'ch'en ch'an³ to pull or extend anything, to attempt steadily and persistently.

鐲 cho² choh, bracelets, bangles; cymbals, or small plates for stopping the drums in an army; a small brazier, a hand stove.

144 銜 hsien² ˏhien a bit, or bridoon; to hold in the mouth; to contain; brevet-rank; affected by, moved, indignant; acting as.

145 鑲 hsiang¹ siang' a border; to inlay; to inchase, to insert or set, as a jewel; to coat or plate, to rivet.

146 鐔 hsün² ˏsin the knob at the end of the guard of a sword, called its nose; the edge of a sword; a sort of dirk.

147 鋧 hsien⁴ hien' a small chisel to cut holes; a term applied to a sort of javelin or spear.

149 鍧 hêng¹ ˏhăng the combined sound of bells and drums mingled, as when a great mass is performed.

鑾 luan² ˏlwan an imperial carriage; bells; a term of respect; little bells formerly hung from the phœnix that marked the royal cars.

150 鋊 *yü¹ yuh*, a poker or pincers to stir coals in a furnace or remove them; to sweat money in order to get the filing; also the copper dust thus obtained.

151 鎧 *ʿk'ai³* armor; mailed armor, as a cuirass, a hauberk; a defense; same as 㨗 64. 12.

152 鑲 *chü⁴ kü'* a padded stick to beat a bell or drum; *ˏk'ü* an ancient table utensil of silver or gold; ear-jewel or ring.

154 鑽 same as 櫃 75. 22.

鑽 鑽 *tsuan¹ ˏtswan ˏtsan* to bore; a gimlet, an auger; a pin; to pierce, to nail; to make a hole through a thing; to worm one's self into, as one who pries into secrets; to control the mental powers, as a master passion does; to employ intrigue; *tswan'* a bit, a gimlet.

鑌 *ˏpin¹* a fine steel which makes very sharp swords.

鎖 *ʿso³* a lock; a clasp; to lock; to fetter; to frown, to contract the brow; to detain; to envelop; rings or chains for locking.

鑕 *chih,⁴* an axe or hatchet; an iron block or anvil used by smiths or artisans.

157 鋜 *cho¹ choh,* to bind the feet with gyves; fetters; a hoe.

鑪 *lu⁴)* to plug or stop up, as the holes in an iron boiler.

160 鑻 *pi⁴ pih,* the handle of a plow.

161 鎒 *nou⁴ neu'* a hoe for weeding; to weed; to clear ground of grass; to study.

162 鎚 *ˏch'ui²* a hammer; to pound; to beat; to strike; a club; a mallet; *ˏtui* to work gems.

鏈 *ˏlien²* a chain; connected; unrefined lead or tin ore.

163 鉡 *ˏpang¹* in *Cantonese*: a broad hoe or mattock.

鉡 *yeh² ˏyé* a celebrated two-edged claymore.

166 鍾 *ˏchung¹* a cup; to like; to bring together; to bestow, to confer; gifted, endowed with, as a talent; heavy; weeping; to repeat, an ancient measure.

169 鐧 same as 鑢 167. 61.

鐧 *chien³ kien'* a mace; iron of an axletree; an iron inside the hub to prevent the axle fretting it; a kind of triangular truncheon or heavy rapier.

鑭 *lan'*) the lustre of burnished metal, especially of gold.

170 鑒 *sui⁴)* a speculum or burning mirror; lens for drawing the sun's heat.

172 錐 *ˏchui¹* an awl, a point, a trifle; the apex or tip; to bore, to pierce; unimportant.

鑵 *kuan⁴ kwan'* a water jar, a bucket to hold fluids.

鑬 *hsi² ˏhi* a kind of tripod or boiler, a large basin; a large bell; the rays of the sun; *ˏkwei* an awl.

鐫 *chien¹ ˏtsün* to engrave; a style, or chisel; to cut, as an epitaph on stone; to carve blocks for printing or ornamental works; to censure; to degrade.

173 鐳 *lei² ˏléi²* a pot or jar; in the Indian Archipelago denotes the small copper coins in circulation, as doit, pice, fanams.

鑐 *hsü¹ ˏsü* the toothed-edge bolt which runs into a Chinese lock to hold it.

179 鑯 *chien¹ ˏtsien* an iron instrument, sharpened like an awl; to cut or sharpen.

189 鎬 *hao⁴) kao³* a warming stove; a hand-brazier; bright.

198 鏖 *ao¹ ˏngao* to slaughter, to exterminate; to fight and give no quarter; a copper pan.

鑣 *ˏpiao¹* an ornamental bit; the trappings on a bridle.

214 鑰 *yao*[1] *yoh*, a key; a lock, a bolt; to enter, to get in at.

168 長 *ʿchang*[3] to grow, to extend; old; superior; greater; to prosper; too heavy; to swell; *ˏch'ang*[2] long, length; senior; constantly; regularly; always; skilled; direct, straight; to excel; to make profit.

42 镽 *ʿliao*[3] tall.

129 肆 *ssŭ*[4] *sz'*[4] four; profligate; excess; to arrange; same as 129. 168.

169 門 *mên*[2] *ˏmăn* a gate, a door; a class; a profession; an entrance, an opening; a harbor; an occupation; a family; a classifier of cannon and affairs.

1 門 *shuan*[1] *ˏshwan* the bolt and beam which is used to bar doors; a cross-pin or key bar; to bolt a door.

閂 same as 閂 169. 134.

8 閡 *ai*[4] *ngai'*[4] to shut a door to keep others out; shut off by a wall; stopped by, headed off.

閌 *k'ang*[4] a high gate like that at the entrance of a palace.

9 閃 *shan*[3] *ʿshen* a flash; momentarily; to shun, to evade; glittering; transient, iridescent, adulatory; to put one's head out of doors.

閃 *ch'u*[2] *ch'uh*, a crowd standing in the doorway.

閥 *fa*[2] *fah*, the left side door in a great palace gateway, or the left side of a gate.

10 閱 *yüeh*[4] *yueh*, to survey; to review, to inspect; to examine, to pass in review; to compare; to read carefully; to abate, as a price; to allow.

11 闌 *ˏyü*[2] to spy and peep; to get aside, so as to see a person.

12 閧 *hung*[4] a road through a village; a narrow street in a city.

22 閨 *k'uang*[1] *ˏkw'ang* the frame of a door or window which is set into the wall.

25 閤 *ch'an*[4] *ch'en'* to open a door a little in order to peep; to obtain.

28 閎 *ˏhung*[2] the gate across the entrance of a lane or its bar, applied to the gates of heaven; wide, vast; vacant, as a garden.

29 閔 *wên*[2] *ˏwăn* to look down and stoop, as one sees a thing; to look closely at.

30 閭 *hsia*[3] *ʿhia* to throw wide open as a door and see a vacancy within; empty, vast; a large cup.

閣 *ko*[2] *koh*, a door by the side of the great gate, or a small door leading through a side passage into the court-yard.

閭 *ˏlü*[2] the gate of a village; a hamlet of twenty-five houses; a habitation.

闡 *ch'an*[4] *ʿch'en shan*[4] to open; to spread out, to enlarge from the original condition; manifest, plain.

閣 *ko*[2] *koh*, an upper room; a council-chamber; a door screen which prevents passers-by looking in; a balcony; a corridor; female apartments; the court; a cupboard; a safe for eatables.

31 閫 *k'un*[3] *ʿkw'un* door-posts; ladies apartments; a threshold; the door leading to the harem, feminine, females.

32 閨 *kuei*[1] *ˏkwéi* ladies' private apartments; unmarried girls; still at home; female; ladylike, feminine; the door which separates the public rooms of a house from the private.

闉 *ˏyin*[1] the circular wall which incloses the gates of cities, sometimes within, and sometimes outside of the main

wall; to stop; to shut off or to hem in.

37 閹 ˏyen¹ testicles; to castrate; to geld; eunuchs; door-keepers in the harem; persons who stand as guard.

41 閹 shih⁴ shi˃ a eunuch; a chamberlain, an officer in waiting; a court or official hall.

49 閭 hsiang¹ hiang˃ a raised path between fields; to prepare, to make ready

50 鬧 nao⁴˃ the noisy wrangling and confusion of a market; bustle, hum, tumult; to scold, to rail.

51 閈 han²·⁴˃ the gate of a village; a ward or street gate; a neighborhood; a wall, or what it incloses; to shut.

閈 ˏp'ing¹ the noise of shutting or opening a door; a creaking sound, as when a door turns in its socket.

開 ˏk'ai¹ to open; to begin; to boil; to unfold; to clear, as land, to dig out; to write out, to particularize; digression; hot.

52 關 kuan¹ ˏkwan to bar the door, to fasten, to shut, to stop-up; a frontier pass; a ford; a post-house, custom or excise house; governmental; a limit, to effect, to allude; involving.

61 閟 pi⁴˃ a closed door; to shut; to skulk, to hide; hidden, close, secret; spiritual.

62 閾 yü⁴ yuh, the sill or threshold of the door, which Confucius said should not be trodden when walking through it.

64 閉 pi⁴˃ to close, to shut, to stop-up, as a hole; to exclude, to bar out; to screen; to store; obstructed; the case of a Chinese lock.

66 闞 ˊhan³ loud angry voices; an angry growl of a beast, such as an irritated tiger makes; k'an⁴˃ to peep through; to look down or towards with expectation; to come to; a pavilion.

67 閔 ˊmin³ to feel for, to mourn with; indisposed, ailing; heartsick, grieved; to urge on, to encourage.

70 閼 o² ngoh, to shut, to stop; to obstruct; to prevent superiors knowing; to hoodwink; at ease.

72 間 chien¹ ˏkien a space; to diminish; to separate; to make room for; between, during, while, among, an interval, a crevice; a classifier of rooms, gardens, houses, etc.; kien˃ to divide; to interfere; mixed.

閶 ˏch'ang¹ the gate of heaven; the emperor's palace gate; the west wind, which is a cold wind.

閽 hun¹ ˏhwun to shut the door at eventide; a porter of the palace.

74 閒 hsien² ˏhien leisure, idle, loitering; empty; vacant, a low tone of voice; private; repose.

75 閑 hsien² ˏhien to defend, to guard; leisure; large; practised; accustomed; a bar, a fence.

闌 ˏlan² a door-screen; to shut in or off; to seclude; to separate; late, evening; failing, ruined; exhausted; rare, few; moderate.

76 闕 ch'üeh¹ k'üeh, empty; deficient; a gate; a fault; lost; to miss, to err, to dig; to erase, to expunge; disrespectful, wanting in; to blame one's self.

85 闊 k'uo⁴ kw'oh, k'o⁴ open, wide, broad; distant; sundered; liberal, lavish; diligent; a separation; perverse; to enlarge.

87 闈 wei³ ˊwéi a door half open, as when a woman stands within the threshold and talks with a man outside; a door ajar.

92 閉 *hsia*[1] *ʿhia* to close a door, and yet leave a crack.

94 閒 *ch'ü*[4] *k'üh*, to live alone, unoccupied; still, quiet.

96 閏 *jun*[4] intercalary; an extra one.

102 閘 *cha*[2] *chah*, a gate, a pass, a canal lock, a barricade or post; to shut a gate; a dam; a barrier.

闓 *tang*[3] to run across a doorway; the sound of a drum; full.

105 關 *ch'üeh*[4] *k'üeh*, to shut the door, to close the office, as when a case is judged or quashed; to stop, to rest, done; terminated; to prohibit; pacified.

108 闔 *ho*[2] *hoh*, a door; to shut; all; a family; why not?

109 闐 *ʿt'ien*[3] to fill up, to stuff; the noise of drums; full, ample; *tien*[2] the name of a country.

闅 *wên*[2] *ʿwǎn* to look down and stoop; to look closely at.

闌 *huan*[2] *ʿhwan* a wall around a market place; the gate to it.

120 闕 same as 闕 169. 52.

124 閛 *hsi*[4] *hih*, spears; to contain; to stand in a menacing attitude; to shut a door; *t'ah*, soft hair near the skin.

闒 *t'a*[1] *t'ah*, a door in an upper storey opening on a terrace; a window in a loft.

125 闍 *shê*[1] *ʿshé* adopted for the sound of a Sanscrit word, meaning a recluse; *ʿtu* a tower or look-out turret.

128 聞 same as 128. 169.

132 闌 *nieh*[4] *yeh*, the threshold, which is often so high as to obstruct the entrance; a small door cut in the large gateway for convenience; a side door; a post in a gateway; an impediment.

閬 *ch'ü*[4] *k'üh hsi* to live alone; unoccupied, still, silent.

134 閻 *ʿyen*[2] the gate in the village, or at its border; a hamlet; a lane.

138 閬 *han*[4] *hien*[2] a threshold.

閬 *lang*[3.4] a high door; vacant, unoccupied; wide, as a desert.

142 閩 *ʿmin*[2] a kind of snake; the Fuhkien province.

147 闚 *k'uei*[2] *ʿkw'éi* to peep from behind a door; to observe, to glance at, to view stealthily.

151 闓 *ʿk'ai*[3] to open; to unloose; to desire, an archer's thumb-ring.

154 闠 *hui*[3] *hwui*[2] the outer gate of a market; the street leading to a bazaar.

160 闢 *p'i*[1.4] *p'ih*, to burst forth, to disclose; to develop, as nature does; to open up; to set in order; to retire; to shun.

162 闥 *t'a*[4] *t'ah*, an inner door, a small door in a palace; a screen.

178 闈 *wei*[2] *ʿwéi* door of a harem, palace, or temple; side doors of the palace, where candidates once under-went their examination.

180 闇 *an*[4] *ngan*[2] to shut the door and withdraw from society; retired, dark, like a recess; undiscernible; evening; eclipsed.

186 闇 *ʿhang*[2] to open a door; fragrance.

187 闖 *ch'uang*[3] *ch'ǎn*[2] *ch'ên*[4] precipitately; to rush suddenly out or in; forcibly to push ahead and against etiquette; to appear; to bolt out or in; rudely, suddenly.

170 阝阜

fu[1] *feu*[2] a mound or tumulus of earth only; fertile, abundant; fat; to make rich, to increase in size; great.

1 陋 same as 170. 23.

阻 *ts'u*[4] *'chu*[3] *tsou*[3] *chü*[3] to hinder, to prevent, to stop; to oppose; to cause delay; to suspect; to grieve; a sign of the past tense.

4 阼 *tsu*[4] *tso*[4] the steps leading to the eastern door by which the guest entered; the landing place, where the host stood to receive him.

5 阤 *ch'ih*[3] *'ch'i* a slope or bank; a cliff; to loosen, to destroy, a breaking away, the earth tumbling down.

陁 *ˌt'o*[2] steep and rugged paths; dangerous acclivities; used for 陁.

7 阱 *ching*[3,4] *tsing'* a pit-fall, a hole; a pit to catch beasts in; to fall into a hole.

8 陔 *ˌkai*[1] a step, a terrace; a gradation or succession, as in steps; a kind of music used in the Hia dynasty, to denote that the feast was over.

阬 *k'êng*[1] *ˌk'ăng* a valley, a pool; a tumulus; an opening; to beguile in order to destroy.

9 陰 *ˌyin*[1] shady; dark; female; the moon; obscure, somber; the shades, hades; underhand, secret, the back; privately; concealed; cloudy, opaque; *ˌngan* the hut or house erected in olden time over the emperor's tomb; *yung*[2] an ice-house; *yin'* to benefit indirectly.

險 *hsien*[3] *'hien* danger, difficult; insecure; an abyss, a precipice, a cliff, an obstruction.

附 *fu*[4] near; an appendix; an enclosure; a supplement; to be next to; to lean on; to follow, as a satellite; about; to join; annexed, tributary.

除 *ˌch'u*[2] to exclude, to except, to remove; to divide or subtract; to replace; to open; to vacate; the steps going into a palace; the vestibule.

陰 same as 陰 170. 9.

10 阮 *yüan*[2,3] *'yuen juan*[3] name of a mountain.

12 隒 *hsien*[3] *'hien* a stony path at the foot of a steep hill.

隊 *tui*[4] an army; a group; a company; to fall or slide from a higher place; a dangerous place through the mountains; a multitude, a rank, a file, a squad; also same as 墜 32. 170.

19 阞 *lieh*[4] *leh*, a sewer obstructed, and its waters forcing a passage; geomantic veins; the diameter of a circle; a fraction of; a third.

20 陶 *ˌt'ao*[2] a furnace; to melt; earthenware; a hill like a kiln; mournful thoughts; to please; correct, straight.

23 陋 *lou*[4] *leu'* ugly; low, mean; uninformed, a narrow dirty residence; a strait; rude, rustic; sordid; ignorant.

24 阡 *ch'ien*[1] *ˌts'ien* a road or way leading north and south through a grove or forest; a path leading up to the grave.

陴 *ˌp'i*[2] a parapet with embrasures; to add a breastwork, or build a wall higher.

25 阽 *ˌyen*[2] a wall just ready to fall; imminent, dangerous; to fall.

27 阨 *o*[4] *ngoh*, a dangerous obstruction; a defile or pass; a limit, a hindrance; to distress, to impede; hazardous, urgent; in *Cantonese:* to deceive, to impose upon.

28 陛 *ch'ü*[1] *ˌk'ü* to inclose a pen or yard for keeping the cattle and fowls, especially one near the hills.

阪 *chi*[2] *kih*, steps or stages.

阪 *'fan*[3] a bank, a dike; the steep rocky descent of hills.

陬 *tsou*[1] *ˌtseu* the angle or corner of a city wall, where it is retired or cut off; a corner; to live together; abashed.

30 阿 *a*[1] *ₒo*[1] affirmative particle; a high ridge, the bank of a stream, distorted, prejudiced, near; a beam; to assent; an exclamation; alas! who? *a*[3] *ya*[1] interrogative particle; final sound; deformed, ugly, inferior, second; beautiful, as trees.

隌 *chao*[4] to spade the ground in order to get out bad soil; a bank; a boundary.

阤 *ₒp'o*[1] uneven, as a road; the side of a road.

陪 *p'ei*[2] *ₒp'éi* to bear company; to second, to assist, to fellowship; to double; to match; to fill; attached to, subordinate; to add earth to plants.

隕 *yün*[3] *'yun* to roll down, to fall with a crash; to fall from a height, or from the sky.

32 陸 *liu*[4] *lu*[4] *luh*, six; high dry land, terra firma; land, in distinction from water.

陞 *shêng*[1] *ₒshing* to rise, to ascend, to be promoted; to go up to.

陲 *ₒch'ui*[2] a frontier, a boundary; a dangerous place, like the edge of a cliff.

陛 *pi*[4] steps; the sides; to ascend high places; the steps of the throne.

陧 *nieh*,[1] dangerous, unsettled; whatever causes dread.

陞 same as 亟 32. 146.

陛 *'p'i*[3] a place for confining prisoners; a lock up.

34 降 *chiang*[4] *kiang*[1] *hsiang*[2] to descend, to submit; to obey; to come to, to degrade, to subject, to spare; to fall, as rain; to reduce to terms.

隆 *ₒlung*[2] imperial; high, eminent; high; opulent, glorious; rich; to magnify; the irritation of great heat.

35 陵 *ₒling*[2] imperial tombs; a mound, a hillock; to aspire, to aim high; to usurp; to desecrate, to insult.

36 陊 *t'o*[2] *'to*[3] to fall down, to come to pieces, to tumble down or be carried away.

37 陝 *shan*[3] *'shen* the province of Shensi; to be distinguished from 陜 *hsia*[2] *hiah*, a narrow defile.

隩 *ao*[4] *ngao*[1] a piece of ground for building a house; an even, flat, and open plat, like a terrace; to retire into winter quarters; the inner apartments; in the water.

隮 *ₒi*[3] projecting, as a headland.

40 院 *yüan*[4] *yuen*[1] a court, a palace; a courtyard; a public establishment; a hall, a college, an asylum, a hospital, a monastery; a museum; a collectanea.

陀 *ₒt'o*[2] steep; a Buddhist temple; steep and rugged paths; dangerous acclivities.

42 隙 *ch'i*[4] *k'ih*, a fissure in a wall, a crack; an interval, leisure time; a pretext; an occasion or cause of dislike; discord, suspicion; a quarrel.

47 陘 *hsing*[2] *ₒhing* a declivity in hills, an abrupt descent; a defile, a gorge, a pass.

61 隱 *'yin*[3] dull, gloomy; to avoid; to conceal; retired, private; small, minute; screened, covered, obscured; in private life, not in office; to withdraw; fixed, tranquil.

63 阨 same as 阨 170. 27.

68 阧 *tou*[3] *'teu* the slope of a hill; a sluice or drain for irrigation; to stand; suddenly.

70 防 *ₒfang*[2] a bank; to guard, to defend; to protect from; to repress; to forbid.

72 陽 *ₒyang*[2] the male principle; the sun, lofty; openly; subtle parts of matter, out of which gods and souls are made; clear, manifest; the superior of the dual powers.

隄 ₍*ti*[1] an embankment, a shore; a causeway, a bank; a fence; to dike, to guard, to prepare against; to oppose a barrier; a defence; to stop or fill a levée.

隰 *hsi*[1] *sih*, low, marshy land; a morass or wet grounds whence streams take their rise; what grows in swampy spots.

75 陳 *ch'ên*[2] ₍*ch'ăn* to state to; a long time, old, stale; to arrange; to reply; many, all; also same as 陣.

77 阯 *chih*[3] ʿ*chi* the base of a wall.

陟 *chih*,[3] to ascend, to enter on a higher office; to mount, to go up to; advanced, promoted; to proceed.

86 隖 ʿ*wu*[4] a bank, a low wall thrown up for defence; barracks; intrenchments; winding roads among cultivated fields.

102 陣 same as 陳 170. 75.

隈 *wei*[1] ₍*wéi* a bend or cove in a shore; the winding of a shore; a corner or bluff; the curve of a bow.

106 陌 *mo*[4] *meh*, *mai*[4] a raised path going east and west which divides fields; a street going through a marketplace; a road.

階 *chieh*[1] ₍*kiai* stairs; a step, a degree, a grade, a rank.

隍 *huang*[2] ₍*hwang* a dry moat or fosse under a city wall; a dry ditch.

107 陂 *pei*[1] ₍*p'o* uneven, not level, inclined; falling down, dilapidated; a bank, a side, a dam, a pool.

108 隘 *ai*[4'] *yai*[4] narrow, as a pass; confined, distressed, illiberal, urgent.

113 際 *chi*[4] *tsi*' time, period, crisis, opportunity; a border, a region; a medium or average; a limit; the line of junction or division, as the horizon; then, since, now; between; to begin, to join.

114 隅 ₍*yü*[2] a corner; a secluded spot; a little; rigid, precise; a cove, inlet, or small bay; a part.

117 障 *chang*[4'] to divide off; to shut up inside; a barricade, trench, or dyke; a screen; a terminus.

119 隣 same as 鄰 163. 119.

125 隋 same as 隋 85. 125.

126 隃 *êrh*[2] ₍*'rh* a place south of the Yellow River.

隮 *jêng*[2] ₍*jăng* the pattering sound made by pestles and beaters when rearing an adobe wall.

130 隊 *ch'iao*[4] *ts'iao*' a steep, abrupt hill, a cliff that obstructs the way or separates places; quick; dangerous; strict, vehement.

隋 ₍*sui*[2] the name of a short but famous dynasty from A. D. 581-618; *t'o*[3'] flesh torn to pieces; idle; to fall; conical.

隳 *hui*[1] ₍*hwui* to break or tear in pieces; to destroy, to overthrow; to raze, to dismantle.

134 陷 *hsien*[4] *hsüan*[4] *hien*' to fall into; to sink; to drop into or descend; to capture, to pillage, to take a city from the emperor; betrayed, ruined; to involve; to lead into sin.

138 限 *hsien*[4] *hien*' limit, limited, a boundary; a restriction; an impediment, to assign, to moderate, to appoint, to adjust.

141 隮 same as 罅 121. 141.

142 隆 ₍*hung*[2] the name of a mountain in Yünnan which furnishes copper.

154 隤 ₍*t'ui*[2] to fall in ruins, decayed; lost, to overthrow;

to cause to fall or descend; to push over.

156 陡 *tou*[3] *ʿten* sudden; to stop, to desist; steep; to stand; a sluice or drain for irrigation; the slope of a hill.

159 陣 *chên*[4] *ch'ăn*[2] to arrange; the army; a rank or file of soldiers; a battle; a classifier of gusts, blasts, times, showers; also same as *ˌch'ăn* 陳 170. 75.

162 隧 *sui*[4] a path leading down to a tomb, an underground passage to the vault; a bye-path; a tunnel, a mine; to revolve; to return.

隨 *ˌsui*[2] to yield; following; immediately; presently; obsequious; to accord, to comply with; to let, to permit; like.

180 陰 *an*[4] *ngan*[2] obscure, dark.

187 隲 *ma*[4] advantageous, useful; profitable, clever, skilled; to pile up, to lay in regular piles, as bales or books.

193 隔 *chieh*[4] *ko*[2] *koh*, to separate; apart from; to obstruct, to interpose; to strain or filter; next to; neighboring; a partition, a bulk-head.

194 隗 *wei*[3] *ʿwéi* lofty and grand.

210 隮 same as 躋 157. 210.

212 隴 *ʿlung*[3] a bank, a dike, a ridge; a classifier of rows of tiles and growing grain.

171隶 *tai*[4] to reach to, to overtake; a surplus.

113 隸 *li*[4] attendants iu public offices, underlings; menial, ignoble, abject; vile; attached to; belonging or joined to.

168 隸 *ssŭ*[4] *sz*[2] to expand or exert to the utmost; greatly, excessive; ruinous, dissolute; to arrange, to exhibit; abruptly; now.

172隹 *ˌchui*[1] short tailed birds, as pigeons, fowls, sparrows, &c; see also 9. 32 隹.

1 雖 *chŭ*[1] *ˌtsŭ* a gull, which, like the mandarin duck, is said to observe conjugal fidelity in its pairings.

8 雍 *ˌyung*[1] to assist; to collect; harmony; a four-square city with a moat around it; well protected; union; concord, living at peace, as a well governed people; to collect together, to stop, as a water-course.

9 雁 *yen*[4] the wild goose; in a series, in order; a marriage ceremony.

鞬 *han*[4] a pheasant.

雛 *ʿyŭ*[3] a chicken just fledged; out of the shell.

14 雈 *ho*[4] *hoh*, a bird flying high, as the crane does; *kioh*, an aspiring, ambitious mind.

24 隼 *shun*[3] *ʿsiŭn chun*[3] *hsin*[3] a falcon, kestrel, or harrier; a common bird of prey; it flies swiftly, and is fabled to be transformed from the pie.

28 雄 *hsiung*[2] *ˌhiung* male; brave, heroic; the best; a hero, martial; a cock bird.

29 隻 *chih*,[1] single, alone; not a pair; a bird; a classifier of ships, gems, birds, &c.

难 abbreviation of 難 172. 177.

雘 *huo*[4] *hwoh*, the *vermilion measure*, a kind of vermilion paint, probably prepared from cinnabar ore.

30 雊 *kou*[4] *kew*[2] the crowing of a pheasant.

雚 *kuan*[4] *kwan*[2] a small mug or cup; the heron; a creeping plant.

雒 *lo*[4] *loh*, a kind of bird.

雕 *ˌtiao*[1] to carve wood, to grave; to cut figures on; to polish, as when finishing off

a composition; synonym of 鵬.

37 雉 *kuei*[1] ˏ*kwéi* a species of blackcap with white on its shoulders; it resembles a miniature pie.

雞 same as 鷄 196. 37.

42 雀 *ch'iao*[3] *tsioh*, sparrow, any small bird; a bird; a variety of wheat.

46 鬻 *hsi*[2] ˏ*hi* a sort of bird classed among the swallows; a revolution; see also 46. 172.

57 雋 *chien*[4] ʿ*tsüen* fat, fleshy, as a bird in good season; *met.* racy, pleasant discourse; *tsnn*' valiant, heroic.

63 雇 *ku*[4)] to hire for a price; to call or procure for temporary use, to borrow on time.

75 集 *chi*[2] *tsih*, to collect, to assemble; to flock together, as birds; accomplished; to mix properly; to compile, to make a collection, as of writings; a miscellany; a market or fair.

雜 *tsa*[2] *tsah*, mixed, miscellaneous, confused; variegated, particolored, streaked; unassorted, heterogeneous, not alike; to bore through; to pervade.

77 雌 *tz'ü*[2] ˏ*ts'z'* female of animals; weak, inferior.

92 雅 ʿ*ya*[3] elegant, refined; learned; plain; genteel, correct; unadorned; continual, decorous; to rectify; the music of wind instruments; a cup for wine.

111 雉 *chih*[4] *chi*' a pheasant; to hunt pheasants; an embrasure on a wall; a sort of curtain-wall; to rule, to arrange.

114 離 ˏ*li*[2] to leave; distant from, or to; to dismiss, to part, absent, scattered, to arrange or divide off; to cut in two; vis-à-vis, paired; a yellow bird of brilliant plumage.

115 雛 *ch'in*[1] ˏ*tsiu* a pullet; a chicken.

134 雥 ˏ*yü*[2] a bird of the crow family, with a white belly and breast, which assembles in flocks; the black bird; the crow.

140 雛 same as 鷄 196. 140.

142 雖 ˏ*sui*[1] though, although, supposing; even if; to repel, to run away; a species of ground lizard; an old name for the proboscis monkey.

163 雝 ˏ*ynng*[1] the singing of birds; to obscure; a marsh or pool.

172 雠 *ch'ou*[2] ˏ*ch'eu* a brace of birds; the altercation of birds; to wrangle; a silkworm.

雙 *shuang*[1] ˏ*shwang* a pair; a brace; double; a couple, an equal, a mate, to go with; anciently a plat of four *meu*.

177 難 ˏ*nan*[2] difficult; hard; grievous; to distress, to harass, to be careful; *nan*' adversity, trouble, to reprove, to reprimand.

173 雨 ʿ*yü*[3] rain, to rain; a shower; to come fast and furious, like rain; *yü*' to rain, to fall from the sky.

7 雩 ˏ*yü*[2] the summer sacrifice for rain; distant; in Honan, the rainbow.

雲 *yün*[2] ˏ*ynn* clouds, vapour, fog; shaded; numerous, gathering; a fructifying principle.

霓 *hsi*[4] *hi*' cloudy; interchanged with 俙 like.

靄 ʿ*ai*[3] obscure; sky covered with clouds.

靆 *tai*[4)] cloudy.

9 零 ˏ*ling*[2] fractional; old numbers; a cypher; a residue, a remainder; the last drops of a shower.

10 霓 ˏ*i*[2] colored clouds shaped like a dragon; *i.e.*, the rainbow, specially the secondary one, called the female; variegated, colored.

17 雷 *p'u⁴ p'uh*, cloudy, but breaking away.

18 雰 *fên¹ ˏfǎn* misty, foggy; snowy.

19 霧 *wu⁴)* mist, fog, vapour.

20 雹 *pao² poh, po⁴* hail.

29 霞 *hsia² ˏhia* a halo, vapour; red sky; flushed; bright.

30 霝 *ˏling²* drops of rain; to fall in drops; to fall down; used for the next.

靈 *ˏling²* spiritual; intelligent; the soul; ethereal, effective, powerful, mysterious; unseen, obscure; divine; astute.

33 霚 same as 霖 173. 90.

37 霁 *ˏt'i²* the clouds breaking and the rain ceasing; fair weather.

38 霎 *ch'i¹ ˏts'i* the clouds driving along the sky and clearing up after a storm.

霎 *sha⁴ shah*, fine rain, a slight shower; a passing rain; an instant, the moment of action.

41 霨 *wei⁴ wei'* clouds rising.

54 霆 *ˏt'ing²* thunder; the first clap; the noise of many animals.

58 雪 *hsüeh³ süeh*, snow; to whiten; to revenge; to wash clean; to wipe out, as an injury.

59 雪 *ˏshan¹* a slight rain.

霰 *ˏpin¹* the brilliancy of a gem, especially of the most precious.

62 霰 *ch'i¹ ts'ih*, the noise of a driving rain; a dash of hard rain; applied to the din and clangor of musical instruments.

66 霰 *hsien⁴ sien'* sleet; snow and sleet falling; freezing rain.

67 雯 *wên² ˏwǎn* the coloring in the clouds.

70 雱 *ˏp'ang²* an abundant fall of snow or sleet; the noise of a driving storm; *ˏfang* sleet.

74 霸 *pa⁴)* to domineer, to usurp; an usurper; one who defies legal control; to be chief among feudatories; *p'oh*, the moon just appearing.

75 霖 *ˏlin²* abundant genial rain; the rainy season.

77 歷 *li⁴ lih*, noise of thunder, a clap of thunder.

80 霉 *mei² ˏméi* summer rains, humid weather; damp, moldy, mildewed; to mildew.

85 霈 *ˋchu³* a seasonable rain, which fills the channels, and starts the vegetation.

霑 *ch'ên² ˏch'ǎn* long continued, rainy dark weather.

霑 *chan¹ ˏchen* drizzling rain, to wet; to soak; to bestow favours.

霈 *p'ei⁴ p'éi'* copious rain.

雱 *ˏp'ang²* an abundant fall of snow or sleet; the noise of a driving storm; *ˏfang* sleet.

霂 *mu⁴ muh*, fine rain.

霖 *ˏlan²* a long continued rain

霪 *ˏyin²* rain for more than ten days without ceasing; a long and drenching rain.

霎 *la⁴ lah*, the sound of rain.

霑 *cho² choh*, a heavy rain.

90 霜 *ch'uang¹ ˏchw'ang* a great rain, sudden and heavy.

99 霄 *ˏkan¹* hoar-frost; dew.

102 雷 *lei² ˏléi* thunder; to echo, to reiterate; to imitate, to do like.

電 *tien⁴)* lightning; electricity; to glance at; to regard with attention, as a superior is asked to do; to telegraph.

霤 *lin⁴)* water dripping from the eaves; the eaves of a house.

雷 ˏp'ing² the sound of thunder; a thundering racket, like a salute or cannonading.

105 霆 t'êng¹ t'ăng' a heavy rain.

109 霜 shuang¹ ˏshwang frost, cold, frigid, grave; stern, severe; frozen dew; shwang' to kill plants by frost.

110 霓 yü⁴ yuh, particolored clouds which are regarded as felicitous, having three colors in them.

124 霫 hsi² sih, a great and continuous rain.

126 需 hsü¹ ˏsü to use, to employ; necessary; what is required, needful, legal, usual, or forced; stopped by the rain; compelled to stop; to doubt; to hesitate; fixed.

霓 nou¹ ˏneu a rabbit or hare.

130 霄 hsiao¹ ˏsiao vapour, clouds, a halo or parhelion; heaven; misty snow or sleet; the empyrean; the highest region of the air.

霂 mo⁴ meh, mai⁴ small rain; misty dew that soaks every thing.

140 霧 mêng² ˏmung small, drizzling rain; foggy; thunder.

霙 ˏying¹ rain and sleet falling together; the crystals of snow, which fall in flowery flakes when the weather is not very cold.

147 霓 hsien⁴ sien' sleet; snow and sleet falling; freezing rain.

149 霎 cha² chah, pattering of rain or flashes of lightning; a multitude of voices; sah, suddenly.

霭 'ai² a cloudy but bright sky; obscured.

153 霾 ˏmai² sand or dust storms, common in northern China; a misty, foggy sky, arising from dust or fog.

157 露 lou⁴ lu⁴ dew; to disclose, to discover, to manifest; mist that forms in drops of rain; to bless; to expose, to exhibit, apparent, naked.

160 霹 p'i¹ p'ih, shock and noise of thunder; a clap; a sudden, loud noise.

161 震 chên⁴ chăn' to shake; to agitate; a shock; to strike with lightning; terrible; to intimidate; marvelous.

霻 ˏnung² a heavy dew; in Pekingese: năng' soft, miry ground, where water has settled.

163 霩 k'uo⁴ kw'oh, the clouds breaking away and the rain ceasing; the snow melting.

164 霰 suan³ 'swan a slight shower.

170 霝 ˏling² abundant, plentiful.

172 霍 ho⁴ hwoh, speed, celerity; fleet, agile; the cholera.

175 霏 fei¹ ˏfêi rain and snow driving along, filling the air.

210 霽 chi⁴ tsi' the rain holding up; the clouds clearing away and blue sky appearing.

174 青 ch'ing¹ ˏts'ing blue; azure; pale, wan; green; young; fading away; black.

40 靛 tien⁴' indigo; blue color.

84 靦 same as 天 37. 1.

87 靜 ching⁴ tsing' silence, stillness, calm, quiet, still, as a pleasant solitude; retiring; imperturbable, impassible; mild; pure, at rest, no bustle; to think carefully on; to judge or examine; to desist.

117 靖 same as 117. 174.

137 靚 ch'ing¹ ˏts'ing a dark color; black.

147 靚 ching⁴ tsing' to ornament; to paint the face; to allure; to summon, to call.

175 非 *fei*[1] ˏ*fêi* not, wrong, false; low, vicious; unreal, shameless, bad; to reproach; to blame; to turn the back on

30 靠 *k'ao*[4] to lean against, to depend on; connected with; to mutually oppose; used for *kuh*, 梏 fetters.

37 𩏂 *tsu*[2] *tsah*, sordid, vile; evil; irreverent.

200 靡 ˋ*mi*[2] extravagant, wasteful, destitute; laid out, spread abroad; dispersed, defeated; not, without; profuse; petty, selfish, small.

176 面 *mien*[4] the face; the front; towards; the visage, the countenance; the top; the surface; a side; a classifier of drums, mirrors, and gongs.

27 靨 *yeh*[1], a dimpled cheek; a pretty, plump cheek; ˋ*yen* a spot or pimple on the face; a mole or black mark; a freckle.

51 靨 *han*[4] black spots on the face or head, thought to be caused by bad blood.

86 醮 *chiao*[1] ˏ*tsiao* a faded face, not plump or fresh.

147 靦 ˋ*t'ien*[3] to show one's face; to feel ashamed; mortified because of one's plain features

154 靦 *hui*[4] *hwui*, to wash the face; one adds, when dying.

177 革 *ko*[2] *koh*, to flay; to degrade; to reject; hide; a skin; a defensive armor, a wing; rein of a bridle; to change, to renew, to skin; a drum.

1 靪 ˏ*ting*[1] to mend shoes; to patch, to put on a patch.

靬 *i*[4] to give a paper saddle for burning at a funeral; *sieh*, the saddle flaps made of leather; a saddle cloth; a strip of leather near the bit to lead the horse.

8 鞹 *k'uo*[4] *kw'oh*, skin from which the hair has been taken; soft, well curried leather; chamois leather.

9 鞋 same as 鞋 177. 32.

鞭 ˏ*pien*[1] a whip; to whip a lash; a cut or stroke of a whip; to flog; an iron cudgel; penis of a horse.

10 鞉 ˏ*t'ao*[2] a hand-drum or tambour, furnished with buttons tied to strings on each side and twirled by peddlers as a cry.

鞔 ˏ*man*[2] an empty shoe; a bridle thong; troubled; in *Pekingese:* to cover with skin, as a drum.

13 鞲 *kou*[1] ˏ*keu* a leathern vambrace or vantbrace used by archers to strengthen the arm.

18 韌 *jên*[4] *jăn*[3] *ning*[4] soft but tough, like catgut.

20 靮 *ti*[1] *tih*, reins; a bridle.

鞄 ˏ*p'ao*[2] to work over hides or skins, and make them soft; like wash leather.

鞠 *chü*[2] *küh*, a ball; an awl; to nourish; to bear, to bring up; to rule; being, life; to investigate, to exhaust, to inform, to address; full, much.

21 靴 *hsüeh*[1] ˏ*hüé* boots, made of silk or leather.

24 靽 *pan*[3] ropes or traces to restrain oxen drawing a cart.

鞞 ˋ*ping*[3] a scabbard.

29 鞬 ˏ*ch'u*[1] a quiver, called usually 箭袋 or arrow bag.

鞋 *so*[1,4] *sah*, children's shoes; a shoe with a high instep, a half boot.

30 鞈 *chia*[1] *kiah*, a close cuirass or breast plate of hide; an undershirt plated with metal.

鞒 same as 橋 75. 82.

31 鞙 same as 裀 145. 31.

32 鞋 *hsieh*[2] ˏ*hiai* shoes, slippers; a pump; a gaiter; a band or string; in *Cantonese:* rough, harsh, hispid, stingy.

37 鞅 *'yang*[1 4] a martingale on a bridle; the trappings and tassels attached to it; a halter; traces to draw a cart; to tie, to halter.

鞵 *hsi*[1] *ˏhi hsieh*[2] shoes made of raw hide, or with hide soles; the sole.

40 鞍 *an*[1] *ˏngan* a saddle.

鞘 *shih*,[4] a leather sheath for a sword.

41 鞤 *ˏpang*[1] the leather heel-band of a shoe sewed in to strengthen the back when putting it on.

42 鞃 *'chang*[3] the piece of leather used for soles on Chinese shoes; a part of a saddle; a patch.

48 鞏 *'kung*[3] to bind with thongs; to strengthen, to bind securely; a thong; firm, strong, rigid; stiffened; well guarded against attack.

49 靶 *pa*[4)] the part of the reins or bridle held in the hand; the dash-board; a target.

52 鞦 *yao*[4)] the upper part or leg of a boot.

鞿 *chi*[1] *ˏki* the bit on the bridle; to restrain or check a horse.

53 鞬 *chien*[1] *ˏtsien* a saddle-cloth or housings.

54 鞓 *ˏt'ing*[1] the straps of hide which fasten and strengthen the top of the trunk after it is locked.

鞬 *chien*[1] *ˏkien* a case for bows used by cavalry.

57 靷 *yin*[3)] a collar or poitrel which goes around the breast of the leading horses to draw the cart and holds the traces which are fastened to the axle.

鞃 *ˏhung*[2] a moveable board placed in front of a carriage for the rider to lean on as he stood.

64 靳 *chê*[4] *cheh*, a scabbard; soft leather.

66 鞗 *ˏt'iao*[2] the reins of a bridle.

69 靳 *chin*[4] *kin*[3] a sort of martingale; firm, strong; parsimonious; to restrain; to take; to ridicule, to put to shame.

72 靼 *ta*[1] *tah*, soft leather; well dressed leather.

鞮 *ˏti*[1] skin shoes; plain shoes; a single thickness without ornament.

73 鞨 *ho*[1] *hoh*, a stocking or shoe.

鞮 *ying*[4)] hard; not soft but solid; stiff, not pliable; unbending; obstinate, perverse, sharp; to harden.

鞹 *ˏpang*[1] the lining of a shoe; the vamp or upper part of a shoe or boot.

75 韎 *mo*[4] *moh*, a name for red socks.

鞣 *jou*[2] *ˏjen* soft, well dressed leather, like chamois or wash-leather.

81 鞽 same as 鞳 177. 149.

85 鞳 *ta*[4] *tah*, shoes made of leather.

102 鞈 *hsia*[2] *hiah*, a saddle-cloth.

韁 *chiang*[1] *ˏkiang* a bridle; the reins of a bridle, made of silk or leather.

115 鞦 *ch'in*[1] *ˏts'in* harness of a horse, mule, &c.; the traces of a carriage; a crupper; a breast-strap.

116 鞚 *k'ung*[4)] a bridle, or the reins to hold a horse.

117 鞏 *ˏchang*[1] the housing of a saddle.

120 鞦 *chou*[4] *cheu*[3] the crupper of a harness; a stick across the rump, fastened to the saddle by the ends.

124 鞦 *wêng*[1] *ˏwăng* the upper part of a boot or stocking.

鞨 *t'a*[1] *tah*, a coat of skin or fur, a sheep-skin made into a coat.

130 鞙 *chüan¹ ˏküen* the traces of a harness; a scabbard; a crupper; long-looking; the reins.

鞴 *ˏhu²* a quiver made of hide.

鞘 *ch'iao⁴ ˏsiao shao¹* a sheath, a scabbard; a case for a knife.

137 鞶 *ˏp'an²* a wide sash of leather made hollow to hold things; a purse.

140 鞾 *hsüeh¹ ˏhüé* boots.

鞫 *chou³ ʿts'eu* to bind with thongs of hide; *tseu'* to wrinkle; creases in leather.

鞴 *pi'* to harness a horse, to make him ready to carry his load.

鞳 *t'a⁴ t'ah, chia¹ ho⁴* a leather cuirass; the clamor of drums and tambourines.

鞵 *wa¹ wah,* stockings; hose, socks; whatever covers the feet.

149 鞫 same as 謝 149. 20.

鞔 *ch'an⁴ ch'en'* saddle-flaps, to protect the horse from mud; spatter-dashes; a skirt to cover the dress.

159 鞬 *yün⁴ yun'* a worker in leather; one who makes saddles or boots, and drums.

162 鞬 *ch'ien⁴ k'ien'* a leathern girdle, a belt.

韃 *ta¹ tah,* a nomadic tribe dwelling on the north-west, in the ninth century.

鞦 *ch'ien⁴ ˏts'ieu* a swing; to swing to and fro.

163 鞹 *k'o⁴ kw'oh,* skin from which the hair has been taken; soft, well curried leather; chamois-leather.

172 鞠 *ʿyung³* the upper leather or leg of a boot.

173 鞠 *ju³ ʿjü* shoes.

212 鞭 *ˏlung²* a bridle; a halter.

178 韋 *wei² ˏwéi* dressed leather; tanned, soft; refractory, insubordinate.

3 韋 *ʿchu³* a sort of overalls or leathern gaiters for the knees.

13 韋 *kou¹ ˏkeu* a kind of leathern vambrace, or vantbrace, used by archers to strengthen the arm.

18 韌 *jên⁴ jän' ning⁴* soft but tough, like catgut.

29 韋 *fu² ˏfuh,* a knee-pad of leather; a cap or crown used in worship.

30 韋 *chia' kiah,* a knee pad of leather; a white narrow sash or girdle, worn by mourners.

61 韋 *pi⁴)* a frame for keeping a bow in its right tension, a catch or bridge at the ends of the bow to retain the string, so that it cannot fly off.

72 韓 *ˏhan²* a fence or wall around a lot.

韙 *wei³ ʿwéi* right, proper; what is correct, like the five virtues.

75 韋 *mei⁴ méi'* a kind of leather buskin of soldiers; a plant used to dye purple.

韋 *shé⁴ sheh,* an archer's thumb-ring; a thimble for archers.

79 韋 *tuan⁴ twan'* the heel of a shoe, or the stiffening put in to strengthen the heel, and line the shoe.

85 韋 *ta¹ tah,* a thimble used in sewing; a skin cover for the fingers when playing a guitar.

101 韋 *pai'* a leather tube used to blow and urge a fire, such as is appended to a bellows.

102 韋 *pi⁴ pih,* a knee pad made of leather, worn when making prostrations; a kind of fringed apron, wide at the bottom.

108 韞 *yün⁴ yun'* an orange color; a lining or inside of anything; a bowcase; to guard carefully, to lay up; to keep quiet; to conceal; to contain, as a lode or ore.

130 鞘 *hsiao*[4] *ˌsiao* a sheath; the scabbard of a sword; a case for a knife.

134 韜 *ˌt'ao*[1] a quiver, a sheath; wide, broad; just, liberal.

140 韡 *wei*[4] *wéi*[2] full, gorgeous, as the flowers of the crab-apple.

142 韣 *tu*[2] *tuh*, the covering or case for a bow.

159 韗 *yün*[4] *yun*[2] a worker in leather; one who makes saddles or boots, and drums.

168 韔 *ch'ang*[2] a case for a bow; to put up a bow in the cover.

179 韭 same as 韮 179. 140.

37 韮 *sa*[1] *sah*, bad, wicked; *tsah*, *tsa*[2] sordid, vile, evil, irreverent; also same as 韮.

62 韱 *t'ien*[1] *ˌsien* wild onions, and leeks; *ch'ien*[1] *ˌts'ien* a species of wild garlic or onion.

78 韰 *hsieh*[1] *hiai*[2] courageous, bold, energetic; mean; hasty, urgent.

140 韮 *chiu*[3] *ˇkiu* leeks, scallions, onions.

180 音 *ˌyin*[1] sound, tone, notes, news; a reply; an intimation or order; in the Chinese way of spelling, the initial sound or letter.

12 韻 same as 匟 30. 48.

20 韵 same as 韻 180. 30.

30 韶 *ˌshao*[2] an ancient musical instrument; the music of *Shun*; captivating harmony; to continue, as *Shun* did the virtues of *Yao*; voices in harmony; excellent.

韻 *yün*[4] *yun*[2] air, tune; to rhyme; final sound; sounds which rhyme in their tone as well as termination; in the native mode of spelling, the initial character; sweet.

34 韸 *p'êng*[2] *ˌp'ăng* the noise of drums.

61 韶 *nieh*,[1] to stop a sound; cessation of a note or strain.

116 韹 same as 腔 130. 116.

163 響 *hsiang*[3] *ˇhiang* sound, noise; a signal; a call; an echo; a clamor.

181 頁 *yeh*[1] *hieh*, the head; leaf of a book; a sheet, a folio.

1 頂 *ˇting*[3] crown of the head; the top; a classifier of hats, caps, sedans, etc.; peak, summit; a knob or button worn on official caps to indicate rank; very, superior; opposing; contradictory; to substitute.

6 預 *yü*[4] beforehand, prepared; easy; same as 豫 152. 30.

8 頦 *k'o*[1] *ˌhai*[2] the chin; under the chin.

頏 *ˌhang*[2] to fly down; *ˌkang* the neck.

顫 *ch'an*[4] *chen*[2] to tremble with cold; to smell; the head awry; shivering; unsteady, as the hand.

9 領 *ˇling*[3] a collar; to direct; to receive; the throat; to manage, to take; to record; to clear goods at a custom house.

10 頻 *t'iao*[4] high officers sent to court from feudal princes; to have an audience; also same as 頫.

頑 *ˌwan*[2] to play; obstinate; stupid; inconsiderate, immovable, passive, mulish; to push or butt with the head.

12 頌 *sung*[4] to praise, to extol; to eulogize, to laud; panegyric; ballads to explain moral teachings; *ˌyung* and used for 容, the countenance, the face; free, easy.

13 顢 *ˌman*[1] dawdling; effrontery, a large, full, round face.

頰 *jang*[2] *ˌjan* the whiskers.

14 頓 *chên*[3] *ˇchăn* the occiput, that bone of the head on which one rests in sleeping; to drop the head; *ˇtan* filthy; *ˌtan* silly.

17 頤 ˏhan² the chin, or the space directly under the mouth.

顴 cho⁴ choh, the cheek-bones; the aspect of the face, as a physiognomist looks at it.

18 頒 ˏpan" to disperse, to spread, to confer; to distribute, to publish abroad; ˏfăn numerous.

21 頃 ch'ing³ 'k'iŭng cautious; a moment, a glance, just now, an instant, presently; to incline a land measure, 100 men; shallow; respectful, trembling.

頴 'ying³ a full head or spike of grain, which then bends over; a sharp point, as of a pencil or an awl; a ring on a scabbard; a fine critical taste.

24 頼 ts'ni⁴) wearied; sad, worn out; decrepit; tsuh, a short face.

頒 p'an⁴) to manage.

27 顧 same as 顧 181. 172.

願 yüan⁴ yuen' to wish, to desire; each, every; a preference; a vow; a sincere promise; a short face.

30 頷 ho⁴ hoh, the bone under the ear; the end of the jaw, the jowl.

頷 'han³ to hold in the mouth, as a plum; the jaws; to contain.

頡 chieh² hieh, to fly or soar up; a stiff or straight neck; to force to take less; rut of a wheel; to rob by violence; to diminish, to exclude.

額 same as 額 181. 40.

31 頤 hsing⁴ sin' the sinciput; the calvaria; the crown of the head.

33 頊 same as 頊 181. 96.

37 頰 chia² kiah, chieh⁴ the jaws, the side of the face, the cheeks; utterance, articulation; a side.

40 額 o² ngoh, é⁴ the forehead; the front; a fixed number or quantity; what ought to be or is settled by law; incessant.

額 o⁴ ngoh, the root of the nose, the frontal sinus; a saddle.

顙 'ning³ the top of the head; to bow the head, to prostrate, to fall before.

45 頓 tun⁴) a time, a turn; to stamp; sudden; to salute, to grieve for; an inn, a meal, a spell, a period; to injure; to part with; to let go.

46 顜 ts'ên³ 'ch'ăn ugly, deformed interchanged with 穇.

47 順 shun⁴) obedient; prosperous; to comply; to accord with, to follow, to obey; docile; easy; graceful, as penmanship; agreeable, fair; in Pekingese: a sort, said of people.

48 頸 kêng³ 'king the neck; the throat; an isthmus; the temper.

項 hsiang¹ hiang' hang⁴ the neck; kind, sort; item, thing; the effects from a cause; funds; deposits; great.

51 預 ˏhan¹ slow, tardy, dilatory; a large face.

54 頲 't'ing³ a narrow head or forehead; straight.

55 頮 hui' hwui' to wash the face; one adds, when dying.

59 須 hsü¹ ˏsü necessary, must; a moment; ought, should be; good for use, serviceable; slow, dilatory; to wait for, to expect; the hair on the chin.

顏 ˏyen² the countenance, colour; hue; the visage; the space between the eyebrow and eye; a fine forehead.

61 顥 hsing⁴ sin' the crown of the head; the sinciput; the calvaria

思 *sai*[1] the jaws, the side of the face; the jowl, the chops, that which moves when eating; the gills of fish; the lower part of the face.

62 頵 *tsu*[1] *tsuh*, to frown, to wrinkle the forehead.

65 頄 *kuei*[1] *ˏkwéi* to raise the head; a strap of silk which retains the cap on the head; it is put under the chin, or hangs down behind.

69 頎 *ch'i*[1] *ˏk'i* tall; personable, elegant; erect.

72 顯 same as 顯 181. 72.

顥 same as 皓 106. 30.

題 *ˏt'i*[2] a theme, a subject; to praise, the title or argument of a book; a proposition; an inscription; to compose, to write; to notice, to discuss; to subscribe; to do or attempt; to look at; the forehead; the front or head; conspicuous.

顯 *hsien* *ˊhien* apparent, visible; manifest; light; conspicuous, clear; illustrious, effulgent; to be held in regard; as if, like as.

73 顫 *chên*[3] *ˊchǎn* to hang the head, as when weak or sleepy; a peaked head.

75 顙 *ˊsang*[3] the front; middle of the forehead, the forehead, the part which strikes the ground in bowing.

顢 same as 賴 154. 20.

顆 *ˏk'o*[1] a bead; classifier of beads, grain, and small round things; a little kernel or clod.

77 頻 *ˏp'in*[2] *pin*[1] urgent, pressing, like one waiting at a ford; hurried, precipitate; incessant, continually; imminent; a shore.

顰 *ˏp'in*[2] *pin*[1] to knit the brows; to grin, as when one fords a stream; to smile; to simper.

86 顦 *ch'iao*[2] *ˏts'iao* the heart distressed and pining; mind depressed and body growing thin.

96 頊 *hsü*[3] *süh*, confiding; to walk carefully and erect; the vexed air of one who has failed in his object.

101 頑 *ˏhung*[1] a ringing in the head regarded as a sign of a cold or fever; a heaviness in the head.

107 頗 *ˊp'o*[1] very, extremely; rather; leaning uneven; somewhat, a degree, a little; an excess; perverse, one sided; the head inclined one side.

108 顱 *ˏlu*[2] the head, the skull, the forehead; bones of the head.

109 顛 *ˏtien* to upset; the top, the head, to fall over, to overthrow, to subvert, the apex, the summit; the forehead; the beginning of; to die, to be ruined.

113 顭 *chin*[1] *kin*[1] to gnash the teeth in rage; debilitated, exhausted, all energy gone.

114 顒 *ˏyung*[2] a large head; a dignified, serene presence; portly and imposing, but benign and agreeable.

115 頹 *ˏt'ui*[1] the jowl or under the chin; a rapid gust of wind; submissive, flowing, yielding; to view kindly; to fall; broken down, ruined.

119 類 *lei*[4] *léi*[2] class, species, kind, sort; good, unselfish, excellent; a blessing; to assimilate; to discriminate between things; an ancient sacrifice to heaven; *li*[2] an animal resembling a fox in shape; those who eat its flesh will be cured of jealousy.

124 顥 *wêng*[1] *ˏwǎng* the ruff or neck feathers on a bird.

126 顓 *chuan*[1] *ˏchwen* to carry the head high; respectful, sedate; obscure, dull; only, alone.

131 頤 *ˏi*[2] the chin, the jowl, the chops; deep; to feed.

140 顋 *k'ai*[4] the top of the skull.

151 頭 *t'ou*[2] *ʿt'eu* the head, the top, the chief; the front; a classifier of affairs or acts; in *Shanghai:* about.

豈頁 *ʿi*[3] a stiff and respectful manner; decorous, joyous; pleased and quietly happy.

172 顀 *ʿch'ui*[2] a projecting forehead.

顴 *ch'üan*[2] *ʿk'üen* the cheekbones.

顧 *ku*[4] to look, a protesting look; to lead; to attend to, to care for, to regard; to consider; consonant to; to assist, to patronize; but; on the contrary.

200 顅 *ʿma*[2] an obstruction in speech.

182 風 *fêng*[1] *ʿfung* the wind; usage, custom, influence; instruction; example; to scatter.

8 颻 *ʿliang*[2] a cold north wind.

11 颻 *ʿyü*[2] a sudden tempest, like a tornado.

12 颶 *chü*[1] *kü*[4] a furious cyclone, a whirl-wind; a typhoon, common along the northern coasts of China.

18 颲 *lieh*[4], a violent gust of wind.

颲 *li*[4] *lih*, wind and rain driving on furiously.

20 颮 *ʿpiao*[1] a strong whirlwind; *p'oh*, a crowd of things.

25 颱 *chan*[3] *ʿchen* anything moved off by the wind, especially the water when raised in waves.

29 颼 *sou*[1] *ʿsheu* the chilling sound of wind; noise of rain and wind.

32 颸 *ʿch'ui*[2] the wind blowing things over nearly to the ground.

37 颩 *ʿfu*[1] a storm.

57 颭 *fu*[1] *fuh*, a light breeze.

59 颭 *ʿtiu*[1] to fan; to move with the wind, as the trees.

61 颶 *hu*[1] *hwuh*, a stiff breeze; a gale.

颸 *ssü*[1] *ʿsz'* the first cool breeze of autumn; a south-west wind.

72 颺 *yü*[4] *yuh*, a high gale.

颺 *ʿyang*[2] to let off; to escape; to winnow; driven to and fro by the wind; tossed, whirled, vagrant, at large; sailing; to set forth, to publish; to fly.

92 颯 *hsia*[1] *ʿhia* to open the mouth and breathe slowly, as when eating peppermint or ginger; to pant.

94 飄 *ʿpiao*[1] a strong whirlwind *p'oh*, a crowd of things; also same as 颮.

102 飂 *ʿliu*[2] the sighing of the wind.

103 旋 *hsüan*[4] *süen*[2] a whirlwind.

113 飄 *ʿp'iao*[1] to whirl round; swagger, strut; a spiral gust of wind; noise of the wind; graceful, easy manner, like a fairy; projecting as eaves.

116 飕 *sou*[1] *ʿsheu* the chilling sound of wind; noise of rain and wind.

117 颯 *sa*[1 4] *sah*, *li*[4] the sound of the wind; a gust, a sudden blast, suddenly, for a moment.

121 颻 *ʿyao*[2] whirling round with the wind; floating in the air, as down; waving in the wind, floated by the wind.

124 飂 *liu*[4] a steady monsoon wind; a breeze; name of an ancient state.

130 颼 *sao*[4] *ʿshao*[1] a drying wind; sound of the wind.

135 颳 *kua*[1] *kwah*, to blow; a strong wind; a gust; to drive on or sweep up, as a whirlwind does.

142 飂 *ʿsao*[1] the sound of the wind.

151 颴 *ʿk'ai*[3] balmy, as the wind.

178 颼 *wei⁴ wéi'* a fresh breeze.

180 颻 *an⁴ ngan'* a gust; a hurricane.

183 飛 *fei¹ ˏféi* to fly, to go swiftly; to act with dispatch; sudden, quick, airy, high up; clever.

125 飛 same as 翥 124. 125.

184 食 *shih²*, to eat, to drink; food; a meal, viands; emoluments, revenues; to feed, to rear; provisions.

1 飣 *ting⁴'* to set out a table handsomely; plates arranged for show, like the six offered to ancestors.

4 飥 *t'o² t'oh*, a bun or cake made of wheaten flour; in some places, a cake of any kind.

8 饘 *chan¹ ˏchen* congee or gruel; thick and rich.

餃 *chiao³ ⁴ kiao'* a mince pie; a meat dumpling.

9 飤 *ssŭ⁴ sz''* to feed, to nourish; to set food before; provisions, food; provender.

餱 *hou² ˏheu* dry provisions.

餘 *yu² ˏyü* overplus, remainder, to spare; superabundant; moreover, as well as; after a period.

12 餚 *ch'ien³ ˋk'ien* to eat insufficiently; unsatisfied; ˋ*lien* a dessert, a lunch; something brought on after the meal; the meat in a dumpling.

15 飡 *ˏts'an¹* to swallow, to eat; a meal; a cake; to gather and choose.

16 飢 same as 饑 184. 52.

19 飭 *ch'ih*,⁴ to command, to adjust; compact; reverent; careful, respectful; to direct; to make ready; diligent; prepared.

20 飽 ˋ*pao³* to eat to fullness, satiated, satisfied, gratified; flattered. happy.

23 餖 same as 飫 184. 37.

26 餱 *chüan³ küen'* a kind of pancake; wafers, thin cakes in which meat is rolled.

27 饜 *yen⁴'* eaten to repletion; satiated, even to loathing; to satisfy desires.

29 飯 *fan⁴'* boiled rice, food in general; a meal; the bottom of the thumb.

餟 *cho² choh*, the wine or spirits used in libations; to worship by pouring out libations to the lares, or gods.

餿 *ˏson¹ ˏsheu* spoiled, tainted; meat or vegetables spoiled from heat.

30 飼 *ssŭ¹ sz''* to feed, to nourish; to set food before; provisions, food; provender.

餰 *chia¹ kiah*, a kind of cake or bait.

餉 *hsiang³ ˋhiang* soldier's pay, duties, taxes; rations; to give or send food.

飴 *ˏi²* sweet cakes made of rice and fried; clarified sugar, comfits like barley sugar; a delicacy; to feed.

饎 *ch'ih⁴ ch'i'* food, victuals; meat and drink; wine and bread; to boil or dress food; sacrificial millet.

餳 *ˏt'ang²* sugar; honey; candy; sweet.

饌 *shan⁴ shen'* provisions dressed for the table; viands, savory food; delicacies; the richest fare; a meal.

32 饒 *ˏjao²* overplus; to forgive, to spare, abundant, satisfied; indulgent; to excuse, to forbear.

饉 *chin³ kin'* scarcity of vegetables, a dearth; three years without a crop.

33 飪 *jén³ ˋjān* to season and cook meats very thoroughly.

饐 *i⁴'* cooked rice or other food which has become damp and moldy; a sour, harsh taste, such as spoiled food has; to gag with food; a sobbing; to catch the breath.

饕 *p'o⁴ p'uh*, to eat much.

35 餕 *chün⁴ tsun'* the remains of a sacrifice; the fragments left after a meal; to eat the remnants; dressed food.

36 飧 *ˌts'an¹* an evening meal; dressed food; see alse 184. 78.

37 飫 *yü⁴'* to eat much, to fill one's belly; to confer, to give; filled, surfeited; gluttonous, glutted.

餐 same as 饋 184. 154.

38 餒 *nei² ˋnéi* hungry, half famished; to expose to starvation; putrid fish.

餧 *wei⁴ wéi'* to feed animals, to rear; *ˋnéi* hungry, half famished, to expose to starvation; putrid fish.

39 餑 *po¹ poh*, cakes, comfits; confectionery.

40 館 *kuan³ ˋkwan* a tea, or eating house, an inn, a caravansary, a lodging-place or club house; a hall; an exchange; a school room.

饘 *ning² ˏnǎng* to stuff the inside; to eat to repletion.

45 飩 *ˏt'un⁴* a kind of cake; a ball, rolled in flour and fried in fat.

49 饌 *chuan⁴ chwen'* provisions, victuals; to feed persons; dressed animal food; a meal; a relish, a delicacy; *süen'* an ancient weight or piece of silver of six taels.

50 飾 *shih*,[1] to gloss over; ornaments; weapons; to adorn,
餙 to paint, to pretend, to excuse; to wipe, to brighten.

51 飣 same as 饘 184. 8.

餅 *ˋping³* a cake, pastry; a biscuit, fritters, dumplings.

52 饑 *chi¹ ˏki* scarcity, famine, want, hunger; necessitous; to starve.

61 飶 *pi⁴ pih*, the fragrance of food just cooked, which the spirits will smell and accept.

餼 *hsi³ sih*, to draw the breath; to eat.

62 餞 *chien⁴ tsien'* to salt rice; a farewell meal; to present food to one about starting on a journey; a parting present of money or food; comfits.

餓 *o⁴ ngo'* hungry, hunger, famine, starved, faint for want of sustenance; to fast; death, famine.

63 餉 *o⁴ ngoh*, straitened for food; famished; to hiccough or belch.

64 餥 *ch'ih⁴ ch'i'* a noisome smell, such as is made by burnt hair, putrid meat, or noxious gas.

66 餼 *ˋsan³* well boiled rice; flour cakes fried crisp.

72 餳 *hsing¹ ²* *ˏsing* these two forms are considered identical but the second sounds:
餳 *ˏt'ang²* a preparation of sugar molded into forms; cakes with sugar in them.

餛 *hun² ˏhwun* a kind of meat pudding; flat or round balls of pork which are fried in a gravy of fat, soy, and onions, then rolled in flour and steamed; to present a sheep to one.

73 餲 *ai⁴'* cooked rice which has turned sour; a kind of cake.

饅 *ˏman²* cakes, bread, a dumpling.

75 餗 *su⁴ suh*, the contents of a boiler or kettle; boiled rice; pot-luck.

餜 *kuo³ ˋkwo* cakes made of wheat flour; confectionery, biscuits.

76 飲 *ˋyin³* to drink; to rinse the mouth; to receive; to cherish; concealed, secret; *yin'* to give to drink.

78 飧 *ˏsun¹* an evening meal, tea, supper; to dine, to eat; the food in the dishes; cooked

millet; to soak or separate rice, in cold water; see also 184. 36.

餮 *t'ieh*,[4] gluttonous.

餐 ˏ*ts'an*[1] to eat; to swallow; a meal; a cake; to gather and choose.

81 饞 ˏ*ch'an*[2] greedy, gluttonous; to love good eating.

84 飥 *hsi*[4] *hi*' living cattle anciently offered to the gods or presented to princes; to give a banquet; provisions, food, grain, fruit.

86 飡 ˏ*t'an*[2] to serve up food; to enter; to eat; cakes done up with meat inside, a sort of sandwich or croquet; to allure; to bait.

92 饛 *ch'êng*[1] ˏ*ch'ăng* to eat much.

99 餡 ˏ*kan*[1] a bait; a sweet cake or dumpling.

101 餔 *p'u*[4] ˏ*pu*[3] to eat; an afternoon lunch; a cake; gruel.

102 餾 *liu*[4]' rice well steamed; the steam of boiling rice or other dishes.

餅 *pi*[4] *pih*, a delicate wheaten dumpling with meat inside, called 餅 饟 because two persons called 畢 and 羅 were fond of them.

105 餳 *têng*[4] *tăng*' food offered to the gods or ancestors; to hiccup.

106 餭 *huang*[2] ˏ*hwang* dried pastry, cakes made of wheat flour and sugar, but having no meat or fruit.

108 饁 *yeh*,[4] to carry food to field laborers; provisions for workmen; to supply with food.

112 饜 same as 饜 184. 200.

117 饉 *ch'uang*[2] ˏ*chw'ang* to eat immoderately, to stuff.

118 饌 same as 饌 184. 49.

120 餗 *su*[4]' to fast, i. e., to eat vegetables.

饜 ˊ*mi*[3] to feed an infant by hand; to give it congee.

122 饟 ˏ*to*[2] a baked wheaten cake having fruit inside

123 養 ˊ*yang*[3] to rear, to support, to nourish; to bring up, to provide for; to pay regard to; to tame, to improve, as a breed; to raise, as plants; to educate; to develop; ailments; a cook; to itch; *yang*' to attend on one's parents.

饈 *hsiu*[1] ˏ*siu* dainty viands; to nourish; to feed; to present savory food to another; delicacies.

餻 ˏ*kao*[1] a kind of pudding; a bait; a bit; a nice morsel; steamed cakes.

126 餪 *nuan*[3] ˊ*nwan* to send a present of food to make a feast.

128 餌 *êrh*[3] ''*rh* a kind of cake; a bait; to eat; *ni*' a temptation, an allurement.

130 餚 *yao*[2] ˏ*hiao* prepared food, victuals; meats; rich food; to taste; a feast.

餬 ˏ*hu*[2] food, subsistence; to seek a living; congee, porridge.

餿 ˊ*sui*[3] cakes made of broken pulse mixed with sugar.

132 餿 *ch'iu*[3] ˊ*k'iu* food broken and spoiled, which consequently is offensive.

134 餡 *hsien*[4] *hien*' stuffing; to stuff; the fruit, meat, or sugar put in pastry; a secret, a hidden thing.

135 餂 ˊ*t'ien*[3] to lick; to touch; to hook; to taste, to catch; to try with the tongue; a synonym of 甜 sweet.

140 餲 *ai*[4] *ngai*' food which has become tainted.

饛 *méng*[2] ˏ*mung* a dish filled with food; a plentiful table.

饐 *huo*[4] *woh*, insipid, tasteless.

141 饕 ˏ*t'ao*[1] gluttonous, gormandizing; rapacious, covetous.

145 饗 *hsiang*[3] ˊ*hiang* to prepare food and take it out to the laborers in the fields.

151 餖 *tou⁴ teu'* to set out food.

152 餉 *'shang³* the meal at noontide, and that when the sun is setting.

154 饋 *k'uei⁴ kw'éi'* food, victuals; to offer up; a present of food; viands, provisions; *tui* a sort of cake made of broken rice and honey steamed.

饋 *fêu¹ ˏfăn* to cook or steam rice, and throw water on it when half done, so that the grains will separate; then steam it again.

159 餫 *hun² ˏhwun* provisions for soldiers on a march; also same as 餛 184. 72.

161 饅 *nang³ ˏnung* to eat, to force to, to gorge.

162 餽 *ˏtui¹* dumpling made of flour and steamed; bait made of flour.

163 饗 *hsiang³ 'hiang* a sacrifice; to banquet; offerings.

168 餳 *ˏchang¹* cakes made of flour.

172 饔 *ˏyung¹* breakfast, the first meal; to dress food.

194 饋 *k'uei⁴ kw'ei'* a sacrifice; presents of food.

200 饜 *ˏmo² 'mi* to feed an infant by hand; to give it congee.

185 首 *shou³ 'sheu* the head; foremost; origin; to shew; a chief, a leader; the heads of a matter; the beginning; to manifest, to display; sorts, kinds; a classifier of flags, stanzas, and corpses, *sheu'* to acknowledge, to confess guilt; to go first.

1 頂 same as 頂 181. 1.

5 馗 *k'uei² ˏkw'éi* the cheek bones; side of the face; high; a centre of travel.

62 馘 same as 馘 128. 62.

186 香 *hsiang¹ ˏhiang* fragrant, incense, scent; odoriferous, sweet; reputable; effluvia.

18 馛 *fên² ˏfăn* aromatic; a perfume from opening flowers.

29 馥 *po⁴ poh,* fragrant.

35 馥 *fu⁴ fuh,* fragrant smell; odors diffused around; the whir of an arrow.

37 馨 *pêng³ 'păng* fragrant.

馨 *'i³* fragrant, odoriferous.

44 馨 *'ui³* very fragrant.

79 馨 *hsing¹ ˏhing* odors perceived a long distance; the sweet incense of sacrifice.

154 馨 same as 馛 186. 18.

175 馨 *fei¹ ˏféi* aromatic.

194 馨 *wei⁴ wéi'* assafetida brought from Cashmere, and used for plasters; it is also burnt as a deodorizer.

187 馬 *'ma³* the horse; enraged; martial, spirited; warlike.

1 駓 *p'ei¹ ˏp'éi* a white and yellow speckled horse.

駔 *'tsang³* a strong horse; a stallion; dirty, ordinary; *'tsu* a peculiar insignia of office made of stone, and held before the face.

2 馽 *chih,⁴* to fetter a horse; a foot-rope; a restraint, a bond.

3 駐 *'chu⁴* cantonments; to garrison; to stop, to sojourn, a hostelry; a stopping-place.

4 駏 *tsé⁴ tseh,* a hybrid, the offspring of an ass and a cow, or of an ass and a mare; *loh,* a camel.

駱 *ˏlü²* a post-house keeper.

騬 *ch'êng⁴ shing'* to geld a stallion.

5 馳 *ch'ih² ˏch'i* to gallop, to ride on horseback; to go quick; far, spread abroad, fast, fleet, a courier.

8 駭 *hsieh*[2] *hai*[3] *hiai* startled, terrified; to disperse; to change color for fear; to beat the tattoo and arouse the army.

駻 *chan*[1] *ˏchen* a heavily laden horse; a unicorn.

駮 *po*[2] *poh*, diverse, mixed; to contradict; to dispute; to remove, contradictory; to tranship, to insert, to continue; suddenly; a piebald horse.

9 驗 *yen*[4] to inspect; to witness; proof; to verify, to examine officially for the purposes of verification; evidence.

騋 *ˏlai*[2] a mare seven cubits high; a powerful draught horse, fit for the farmer's use.

駙 *fu*[4] a subsidiary horse, harnessed by the wheel horse, to make the cart go quicker; to approach; near; rapid.

hsin[1] *ˏhiu* a fine war-steed; a charger.

騊駼 *ˏt'u*[2] a famous palfrey; a wild animal like a horse.

10 駣 *ˏt'ao*[2] a horse four years old.

駾 *tui*[4] a horse marching out at a rapid pace.

駪 *shên*[1] *ˏshän* men and horses in company; a large crowd of people.

騃 *êrh*[2] *ˏ'rh* a small horse.

12 騏 *ch'i*[2] *ˏk'i*[2] a dappled horse, marked like a chess board; a fine looking horse, of a deep black color; spotted like the skin of the axis.

13 駧 *ˏkung*[3] a large horse in good condition; a paddock for horses.

15 馮 *fêng*[2] *ˏfung* a horse running swiftly; *ˏp'ing* to mount, to ascend, to boast, to rely on, to trust; evidence; proof; dissatisfied; to get over a stream without a boat.

19 駕 *chia*[4] *kia*[3] a carriage; a term of respect; a horse in harness; to yoke; to ride; to ascend; to go in, as a ship; to embrace, to avail of; sir.

20 駒 *ti*[1] *tih*, a bay horse with a white spot in his forehead, regarded as an unlucky sign.

23 驅 *ch'ü*[1] *ˏk'ü* to gallop, to lash, or flog, to drive on; to urge, to animate, to exhort; fleet, racing; the length of the road.

24 騢 *huan*[2] *ˏhwan* a colt one year old, or in its first year.

26 駠 *ˏang*[2] startled and prancing; an angry horse; *ˏliu* a horse with a white belly.

27 騵 *yüan*[2] *ˏyuen* a bay horse with a white belly.

28 驂 *ˏts'an*[1] the horse outside of the thills, which thus make three abreast.

駄 same as 驅 187. 23.

29 馭 *yü*[4] to oversee; a charioteer; same as 御.

駩 *sa*[1] *sah*, horses going irregularly, without any order; swift.

駸 *ch'in*[1] *ˏts'in* a fleet horse.

騢 *hsia*[2] *ˏhia* a horse of a light rust color, likened to a topaze, or the hue of prawns.

30 騧 *kua*[1] *ˏkwa* a yellowish, cream-colored horse with a black mouth.

駒 *chü*[1] *ˏkü* a colt, a young horse; strong, spirited; a small horse, like a Shetland pony.

駘 *ˏt'ai*[2] a wearied or worn-out hack of a horse freed of his bits; jaded, useless.

駛 駛 *shih*[3] *ˏshi* fast, fleet, to hasten, speedy, prompt; strong, as the wind; a horse running swiftly; to sail a vessel.

騞 *ˏt'o*[2] a sort of wild horse; a horse of a dark color with marks causing the whole to resemble fish's scales.

駱 *lo⁴ loh*, the camel; a white or cream-colored horse with a black mane.

驕 *chiao¹ ˏkiao* proud, haughty; arrogant; ungovernable; self-confident; to glory in; to be proud of.

31 駟 *ssü⁴ sz'* a team of four horses.

駰 *yin¹* a cream-colored mare, but having gray spots mixing the colors.

32 驍 *hsiao¹ ˏhiao* bold, enterprising, daring; strong, brave; a gentle, good horse.

驁 *chih⁴ chi'* a heavy laden horse; a horse with crooked legs, caused by overloading.

35 騣 *ˏtsung¹* a mane; the bristles on a hog's nape; long, disheveled hair.

駿 *chün² tsun'* a fine looking horse; a noble steed; dignified; reserved without being proud; excelling; great; lofty; swift; rapid.

37 馱 *to⁴ ˏt'o²* an animal that carries burdens; to lade on, to back a load; in *Cantonese:* to suspend, as from the neck or girdle; to hang upon.

駃 *k'uai⁴ kw'ai'* a sprightly colt that in a week can beat its dam at running; swift as the wind.

騰 same as 騰 187. 74.

奔 *pên¹ ˏpän* to run, to hurry off.

騎 *ch'i² ˏk'i* to ride any animal astride; cavalry, horsemen; a rider.

38 騮 *lou² ˏleu* a large horse; an ass.

駑 *ˏnu²* a weak old horse, a broken down steed.

40 騫 *ch'ien¹ ˏk'ien hsien¹* a belly band, a girth; a horse diseased in the belly; to fail, as in business; to be disgraced.

駝 *ˏt'o²* the camel; to load a beast; to carry.

騌 *ˏtsung¹* a mane; the bristles on a hog's nape; long, disheveled hair.

43 駹 *ˏmang²* a horse with a white face; mixed, as a dog's color.

44 驒 *chan⁴ chen'* a horse rolling himself in the dust.

47 馴 *hsün² ˏsiün* a tame, docile wellbred horse; yielding, mild, amiable, mellow.

48 駏 *chü⁴ kü'* offspring of a stallion and she-mule.

51 駢 *ˏp'ien²* a span of horses; to associate; to arrive simultaneously; to join or clan together; anything redundant.

55 駑 *chu⁴'* a horse having white knees; to ease one leg, as a horse does.

58 騄 *lu⁴ luh*, a famous steed, one of eight belonging to the emperor Muh Wang B. C. 1000.

61 駜 *pi⁴ pih*, a strong and well fed horse, fat and sleek.

驗 same as 驗 187. 9.

驄 驄 *ˏts'ung¹* a piebald, black and white horse; a dapple black; a fine steed.

62 駥 *ˏjung²* a horse described as eight *chih* in height; martial like a war-horse; valiant; *ˏsung* fine fur.

驖 *t'ieh*,³ an iron-gray horse.

63 驢 *ˏlü²* an ass; its skin furnishes a highly prized glue.

騙 扁 *p'ien⁴'* to defraud; to swindle; to take advantage of, to cheat, to delude; to deceive, to lie to; to mount a horse; to vault into the saddle.

騸 *shan⁴ shen'* to geld a horse or ass.

66 驦 *ˏtun¹* to castrate animals; 鐓 is also used for this.

鰲 *ao² ˏngao* a vicious; spirited horse; stubborn, plucky; indomitable and wilful.

鶩 *wu⁴⁾* to prance and race a horse, to gallop furiously; boisterous, violent.

驚 *ching¹ ˏking* to startle, to alarm; to terrify, to fear; apprehensive; astonished; a shy horse.

72 駙 *êrh⁴ yih*, a post-horse, a fleet steed for carrying dispatches; a courier sent with letters.

駻 *han⁴⁾* a vicious horse that bolts and shies; a horse six feet high.

騠 *ˏt'i²* a frisking, fine horse.

74 騰 *t'êng² ˏt'ăng* to ascend; to lift; to transfer; to leap on, to mount, to run, to communicate, to inform; to move and give place to another.

75 騍 *k'o⁴⁾* a mare.

驼 *t'o² t'oh*, the camel; (obsolete).

82 旄 *ˏmao²* a kind of feather screen or flabellum on a carriage, anciently used to protect riders from the wind and dust; a horse with long hair.

89 駁 same as 駮 187. 8.

94 馱 *to⁴ ˏt'o²* an animal that carries burdens; to lade on, to back a load; a beast's load; in *Cantonese:* to suspend, as from the neck or girdle; to hang upon.

102 騁 *ch'êng³ 'ch'ing* to gallop a horse; to haste on, to press forward, as when defeated; animated, excited.

驥 *chi⁴ ki'* a steed of noble blood, great speed and good points, perfect in all respects.

騮 *ˏliu* a bay horse with a black mane and tail.

105 騤 *k'uei² ˏkw'ei* a majestic horse; the stately gait of a thorough-bred; strong, untiring.

106 駊 *mo⁴ meh*, the offspring of an ass and a cow.

108 驢 *ˏlü²* the donkey; an ass; its skin furnishes a highly prized glue.

109 顛 *ˏtien¹* a horse with a white spot in his forehead.

驛 *i⁴ yi⁴ yih*, to post; a stage; post-horses; a fixed station where couriers rest or exchange; a courier or express; to praise; uninterrupted, incessant.

110 騮 *lü⁴ lüh*, a black horse with white hind quarters.

113 驃 *p'iao⁴⁾* a fleet and brave horse; a white tailed horse or cream colored.

116 騧 *ts'uan¹·⁴ tsu'an' ch'üan⁴* to leap, to jump; to prance; to eject; to spurt out; (unauthorized).

119 驎 *ˏlin²* a piebald horse; a horse with black lips.

120 騾 *ˏlo²* a mule, the offspring of an ass and a mare.

123 驏 *'ch'an³* to ride a horse bare-backed.

128 駬 *êrh³ 'rh* a famous steed belonging to Muh Wang of the Cheu dynasty B. C. 1000.

驟 *tsou¹·⁴ tseu'* a horse going swiftly; a racer; quick, urgent; rapidly, suddenly; frequently.

驦 *nieh⁴*, a horse with a quick trot or amble.

129 驌 *su⁴ suh*, a thoroughbred horse.

130 驫 same as 騾 187 120

騢 *hsüan⁴ hüen'* a horse with a dark or iron gray mane.

騅 *wei⁴ wéi'* an ass; (unauthorized).

135 駱 *shê⁴ shé'* a mare.

140 驊 *hua*³ ˏ*hwa* a fine, shapely, chestnut-colored steed.

驟 *tsou*¹ ˏ*tseu* a groom or an officer who calls in the horses on a hunt; quick as an arrow or a fleet horse; to go; ˏ*ts'ü* to run.

騷草 ˏ*ts'ao*³ a female of equine animals; female of the ass.

驀 *mo*⁴ *meh*, *mai*⁴ to get on a horse; to leap on a horse's back.

141 驥 same as 虞 141. 30.

142 騷 ˏ*sao*¹ to rub down a horse, to disquiet, to fidget, fidgety, agitated, perturbed; mournful, sad, eccentric; clever; sorrows, griefs; to sweep.

145 驤 *hsiang*¹ ˏ*siang* a horse with a white hind leg; to hold the head proudly; remote.

146 驥要 ˋ*yao*³ a fleet or divine steed, fabled to go a myriad *li* in a day.

驒 ˏ*tan*¹ a blackish horse with yellow or white flanks and forelegs.

154 驒賁 *pên*¹ ˏ*pǎn* to run, to hurry off.

157 驒蹇 *chien*³ ˋ*kien* a lame mule or ass.

160 驒辟 *hsing*¹ ˏ*sing* a red or chestnut color; a brown, loam color; lusty; fat, strong.

170 隲 *chih*², to attain, to succeed; to go up, as a hill; to cause to progress; to promote, to raise; to fix, to determine; a stallion.

172 騅 ˏ*chui*¹ a black horse with white and dark gray spots.

驩 *huan*¹ ˏ*hwan* the frisking of a horse (fresh); a gentle tractable horse.

173 驩霜 *shuang*¹ ˏ*shwang* a famous Bucephalus A.D. 280.

175 驩非 *fei*¹ ˏ*féi* the outer horses of a team of four; an extra horse fastened to the axle with long traces; a colt three years old.

182 驩風 ˏ*fan*² a horse racing; a boat sailing swiftly.

187 驫 *ao*³ *ngeu*ˋ to gallop wildly; in *Cantonese:* stupid.

198 驪 ˏ*li*² a fleet horse; a charger; a black horse; to drive a span of horses.

188 骨 *ku*³ *kuh*, a bone, a kernel; the figure, the person; hard, resisting, difficult.

3 骫 *wei*³ ˋ*wéi* a distorted bone; to crook, to bend; to intertwine, as branches; to bend or agree with.

5 骨乞 same as 胳 130. 30.

8 骸 *hsieh*² ˏ*kai* the shin-bone or tibia; the bones of the body.

骯 *ang*¹ ˋ*hang* dirty; fat; stiff, straight.

20 骲 *p'o*⁴ *p'oh*, an arrow-head of bone; arrows tipped with blunt bone, so as not to wound.

24 髀 ˋ*pi*⁴ the pelvic bones of the thigh; the rump.

27 髕 *chüeh*³ *küeh*, the end of the back bone; the bones of the tail.

29 髆 *po*⁴ *poh*, the shoulder-blade; the scapula.

30 骷 ˏ*k'u*¹ a skeleton; the shoulder blade; the bones of the body.

骼 *ko*² *koh*, the skeleton of a man or beast; dried bones lying on the ground; the tibia or shank bones of quadrupeds; lean.

37 髁 *k'ua*³ ˋ*kw'a* the bones of the pelvis.

38 髏 *lou*² ˏ*leu* the skull; a skull without skin or flesh.

髮 same as 髮 130. 162.

40 髖 *kuan*⁴ *hwan*ˋ the knee-joint.

髖 *ch'üeh*¹ ˏ*k'ié* a malformation of the joints causing a contraction or stiffness of the limb; a congenital halt, a limping leg.

骸 *hoi*[4] bones.

髂 *ch'ia*[4] *k'ia*[1] the pelvis bone; the haunch bone.

髕 *wan*[4] the knee-pan or knee-joint.

髖 *k'uan*[1] *ˌkw'an* the hind quarters of an ox.

41 髆 *po*[4] *poh*, the shoulder-blade; the scapula.

44 骶 *ˌk'ao*[1] the end bone of the spine; the sacral extremity; the rump of an animal.

48 髊 same as 䚡 188. 77.

49 髍 *pa*[4] the handle of a knife or hilt of a sword made of horn or wood; authority.

51 肝 *kan*[4] the tibia or shin bone; the sides of the body on the ribs; any bone in the body.

骿 *ˋpien*[3] the flank; it is also applied to the back of a chair.

54 髁 *ˌt'ing*[1] the high bone or femur; but is also applied to other long bones.

70 髈 *ˋpang*[3] the shoulder, hips, or thighs, the arm-bone; the humerus; the hip-bone, the pelvis.

73 骾 *kêng*[3] *ˋkăng* fish-bones; bones or other things sticking in the throat; stiff, brusque, blunt, plain spoken.

75 髁 *ˌk'o*[1] the pelvis or hip bones; the acetabulum.

77 骴 *tzŭ*[4] *tsz'*[1] the bones of animals or human beings lying exposed, with putrid flesh still attached to them; to make things out of bone or teeth.

79 骰 *shai*[3] *ˌt'eu t'ou*[3] dice; it is sometimes used for *ˋku* 股 a part.

83 骶 *ˋti*[3] the sacral extremity or the end of the spinal marrow, by which it communicates with the brain; the os coccygis.

107 髊 *ˋp'i*[3] distorted and twisted; said of a limb.

108 髑 *ˌlu*[2] the skull of a man, the forehead; bones of the head.

114 髅 *ˌyü*[2] the clavicle or collar-bone.

116 髋 *ch'iang*[1] *ˌk'iang* the end bone of the spine.

140 髒 *tsang*[1] dirty, large, obese; to deface, to dirty.

142 髑 *tu*[2] *tuh*, the skull; the bones on the top of the head; relics.

144 骨行 *hsing*[1] *ˌhing* the backbone of an ox near the rump; the femur of a bird, good for pipes or horns.

151 體 *ˋt'i*[3] the body; real; decent; to realize; the whole person; a solid, a cube; a class, a body of officers; completeness; substance, related to; capacity, respectable, to receive courteously; decorous; to partition.

154 髕 *pin*[4] the knee pan; to cut off the knee.

162 髓 same as 䯒 181. 172.

髓 *ˋsui*[3] marrow; the marrow in a bone.

189 高

ˌkao[1] high, lofty, eminent, noble, old, advanced; tall.

30 鼇 *sao*[4] high, prominent, as a hill; imposing, lofty, as a house.

190 髟

ˌpiao[1] locks hanging down; bushy hair.

1 髣 *p'eï*[1] *ˌp'éi* going out with the hair disheveled; *fu*[2] the hair on the hand.

5 髫 *ti*[4] hair falling over the shoulders, disheveled or unbound; women's false hair; to shave.

12 鬓 *pin*[4] the hair on the temples; tresses, curls; whiskers.

13 髯 *ˌjan*[2] the beard, hair of the face near the ears; the whiskers.

14 髡 *ˋt'an*[3] tresses or curls on children; a fringe of hair on the crown left by the barber; the hair falling on the forehead.

16 髡 *k'un*[1] *ˏkw'un* to shave the head, a punishment anciently substituted in the palace for castration; a leafless tree.

18 髲 *chien*[3] *'tsien* the hair hanging in tresses on the sides of a woman's face; to dress or cut the hair.

26 髮 *ch'üan*[2] *ˏk'üen* a fine head of hair; frizzled or curly hair.

28 髟 *ˏsan*[1] the hair in confusion.

29 髮 *fa*[3] *fah*, the hair of the head, numerous; grass, reeds, moss, vegetation.

30 髫 *ˏt'iao*[2] the tuft of hair on children's heads; ringlets.

髻 *ˏt'ai*[2] a woman's head-dress of false hair; it is sometimes fancifully arranged.

髻 髻 } *chi*[2.4] *ki*[3] the tuft or coiffure of a Chinese woman's hair.

32 髽 *chua*[1] *ˏchwa* mode of braiding a girl's hair; an ancient funeral coiffure.

髽 *ˏch'ui*[2] the front tresses of a maiden which are parted on the forehead, and full down the temples.

34 髼 *p'êng*[2] *ˏp'ăng* disheveled, uncombed hair; it is also applied to the unbound hair of girls.

40 髡 *kuan*[1] *ˏkwan* tonsure of a Taoist priest.

髡 *ning*[2] *ˏnăng* hair in confusion; thickets, brambles.

髡 *ˏtsung*[1] a mane, a high head-dress; a wig, peruke; a cue; the back lappet of a Chinese lady's head-dress, sometime likened to a rudder.

47 鬣 *lieh*,[4] stiff hair; a mane; bristles, dorsal fins.

57 髯 *t'i*[4] to shave.

髯 *fu*[2] *fuh*, like, resembling, seeming as if; nearly; disheveled hair; ornaments on a head-dress; also read *féi*.

61 髰 *ˏsai*[1] little hair on the head.

62 髯 *ˏsung*[1] fine hair on the head.

髯 *chi*[3] *kih*, the moustache; because it is divided into two parts like a halberd's head.

70 髣 *'fang*[4] like, similar, seeming as if; resembling; equivocal; uncertain.

72 髯 *ti*[4] hair falling over the shoulders, disheveled or unbound; woman's false hair; to shave.

73 髯 *sêng*[1] *ˏsăng* short hair.

髯 *ˏman*[2] beautiful hair; garments; wreath or frontlets; fringe on caps, like that on official hats.

74 髯 *p'êng*[2] *ˏp'ăng* loose hair when it hangs down the back.

75 髯 *hsiu*[1] *ˏhiu* a varnish of a red or mauve color, approaching purple.

髯 *ˏsung*[1] loose, easy, slack; not urgent, unimportant; spongy, soft; disheveled hair; confused, disordered, to relax, to let go.

髯 *ˏtung*[1] hairy.

77 髯 *tzŭ*[1.3] *ˏtsz'* the moustaches; used for 姿 beautiful, engaging.

82 髯 *ˏmao*[2] the hair on the head or forehead; tufts on an infant's head; eminent, excelling in force; long hairs which excel the rest.

85 髯 *ˏsha*[1] long fine hair.

髯 *ta*[4] *tah*, the hair on an infant's head when born.

87 髯 *ch'éng*[1] *ˏch'ăng* the hair in disorder and standing up.

99 髯 *ch'ien*[2] *ˏk'ien* to remove a criminal's hair and make a wig of it; a dull purplish or dun color, which may have been given to artificially dressed hair.

108 鬣 ˏlan¹ a horse's mane; long hair.

109 鬒 chên⁴ ʿchăn bushy, thick and black hair.

鬟 huan² ˏhwan a female slave, or servant; to dress the hair in a knot on the top of the head, as ancient Chinese did, securing it with rings to the pin; a tuft, a knot, like a Tao priest; hill tops.

110 髳 mou² ˏmeu an old name for Ting-yuen-hien in Yunnan.

125 鬐 ch'i² ˏk'i a horse's foretop or mane, the dorsal fin of a fish.

126 鬤 êrh² ˏ'rh the whiskers; hairy.

130 鬍 ˏhu² the beard, the whiskers.

鬈 ˏshao¹ end of the hair; tuft on end of a tail; a comet's tail; long hair appended to banners.

鬌 ʿto³ hair which has been cut from the head; the hair left on children's heads when they are first shaven.

135 鬊 kua⁴ kwah, the hair unpinned and disheveled, as when mourning.

137 鬢 ˏp'an² grisly hair, that which is turning gray.

140 鬃 mêng² ˏmung a long flowing mane of a horse; the hairs falling along the neck.

鬅 ˏjung² disheveled, unkempt hair; applied to the lank, slovenly hair of Manila men.

145 鬖 ˏjang² the hair disheveled and uncombed.

154 鬒 k'uei⁴ kw'éi' the fillet or ribbon for securing the hair in a knot; curly hair.

鬢 tsan⁴' black glossy hair; much hair; a woman's chignon or coil of hair; also read ʿtswan.

鬢 pin⁴' the hair on the temples, or side of the cheeks; tresses, curls; whiskers.

164 鬌 chiu¹ ˏtsiu a false cue or wig, a chignon; the hair especially of girls, done up in a coil on the side; the cue coiled on the back of the head.

165 鬆 ʿts'ai³ slings for carrying presents, made by four long cords fastened to a ring.

181 鬚 hsü¹ ˏsü the moustache; the beard on the chin; cirri of fishes; whiskers of animals; long awns of grasses; silk of maize; bearded; hairy.

191 鬥 tou⁴ teu' to fight; to wrangle, to contest; to strive, to excel; to play at; to discuss sharply.

5 鬮 same as 鬮 191. 213.

10 鬩 hsi⁴ hih, domestic quarrels, litigations; mutual contention, animosities, resentments, incessant recriminations.

12 鬨 hung⁴' to squabble, to quarrel; to excite; wrangling; cries of a mob; to fight; the yells of men entering battle; in *Pekingese:* ˏhung to brush flies from a horse with a chowry or fly switch; to push aside.

41 鬪 same as 鬥 191.

50 鬧 nao⁴' bustle, noise, confusion, uproar, tumult; to scold, to rail.

66 鬭 same as 鬭 169. 66.

68 鬥 }
69 鬭 } same as 鬥 191.

213 鬮 chiu¹ ˏkiu a lottery, a kind of ballot, a lot, a ticket; to draw, as lots.

192 鬯 ch'ang⁴' sacrificial spirits made by fermenting millet and fragrant herbs.

59 鬱鬱 *yü⁴ yuh*, melancholy, vexation, anxiety; vexed, careworn, irritated; snarled, as a tangled string, putrid; bent, as a stick; bushy, thicket-like; a wild plum or cherry.

193 鬲 *li⁴ lih*, a handful; an incense caldron; *ko² keh*, to sunder; an earthen pot; to close; to grasp.

35 鬷 *ˏtsung¹* a caldron or boiler; a run or hank, as of hempen threads; to reckon these hanks.

57 鬻 same as 炒 86. 42.

71 鬻 *hsün³ ˏsin* an iron boiler which supports a wooden tub like a barrel with short feet; quick, speedy.

101 鬴 *ˊfu³* a large ancient measure holding about a kilderkin or 6⅔ 斗 or pecks; a boiler for dressing food; a meal.

119 鬻 *yü⁴ yuh*, nature's food; to sell; to nourish, to rear; *chuh*, rice gruel.

194 鬼 *kuei³ ˊkwei* a ghost, spirit, demon or devil; manes; an apparition, a specter.

7 魂 *hun² ˏhwun* spirit, ghost, or soul; the shade, the manes; the mind, the wits, the faculties.

11 魑 *ˊliang²·³* a naiad which inhabits fountains; it is described as a purple child three years old.

12 魁 *ch'i² ˏk'i* a demon of an ugly shape, which has two heads and four eyes; in olden time it was personated by men to drive off pestilence.

27 魘 *ˊyen³ yo¹* disturbed in sleep by horrid dreams, and to cry out in distress; to have the nightmare.

29 魃 *pa² pah, po⁴* the demon of drought, represented as a naked or tattered pigmy, having one eye and fleet as the wind.

33 魗 *ch'ou⁴ ch'eu'* to discard, to reject; bad, disagreeable.

38 魏 *wei⁴ wéi'* high, lofty, elevated; sublime, as a towering peak.

40 魔 *ch'a² ch'ah*, the name of demons 羅 魔 which bring pestilence.

52 魕 *chi¹ ˏki* a ghost or demon which bewilders men; devilish.

59 魅 *mei⁴ méi'* the manes of a thing; a gnome which beguiles people into danger.

62 魂 *huo² hwoh*, the ghost of an infant.

68 魁 *k'uei² ˏkw'éi* great; eminent; the head, the chief, the highest; first of a class; best of a sort; monstrous.

75 魅 *mei⁴ méi'* an ogre or demon brute of the woods; a brownie, with a man face and four legs.

85 魑 *chi² tsih*, the death of the ghost of a man; this character with others are pasted over doors in time of pestilence under the notion that the devil of this name will drive off sickness.

101 魗 *ˊfu³* stars in Ursa Major.

106 魄 *p'o⁴ p'oh*, a spirit; form, figure; the animal soul; the faculties, especially the senses; the dark disk of the moon, that which cannot be seen.

113 魒 *ˏp'iao¹* name of a god who dwells in one of the stars of Ursa Major.

114 魑 *ch'ih¹ ˏch'i* a mountain elf; an evil monster, with a man face and a beast's body.

122 魍 *ˊwang³* an undine or nyx.

130 魈 *hsiao¹·⁴ ˏsiao* a brownie with one leg sticking out behind, found in thickets; it tries to injure people, but desists on calling its name; the demon which produces malaria, or ague.

172 魋 *ˏt'ui*[1] a supernatural animal, described as like a small bear.

200 魔 *ˏmo*[2] a spirit, demon or devil; a malignant spirit.

195 魚 *ˏyü*[2] fish.

1 魬 *pêng*[4] *pǎng*ˎ a kind of bivalve which furnishes a long narrow shell used as ladle.

4 鮓 *ˏcha*[3] a condiment of fish, prepared by finely hashing it with rice and salt.

5 魮 *ya*[4] *yah*, a scaleless, slimy fish, having a yellow belly, blackish back, two cirri, and two plates joining the pectoral fins; the goby.

8 鯨 *ch'ing*ˎ *ˏk'ing ch'iang*[2] the whale; enormous, vast, overwhelming.

鱣 *chan*[1] *ˏchen* a large sea-monster, the sturgeon, weighing a thousand catties.

鮫 *chiao*[1] *ˏkiao* dog fish, shark.

9 鮁 *jên*[2] *ˏjǎn* a sort of fish resembling a human being in its head; the dugong.

鎗 *ˏts'ang*[1] the pomfret, and similar shaped fishes; a species of herring.

鮭 *chieh*[4] *kiai*ˎ the sole fish or plaice; the flounder.

鯠 *ˏlai*[2] a fish belonging to the eel family, probably akin to the conger eel.

鮒 *fu*[4]ˎ a fresh water fish resembling a perch; also a sort of goby, which can crawl on land.

鯸 *hou*[1] *ˏheu* a sort of Tetraodon, regarded as poisonous.

10 鮸 *ˋmien*[3] a yellow fish, brought from the sea and Corean isles; the sound is fit for making glue.

鯢 *ˏi*[2] a hairy marine animal, a species of dugong or lamantin, which the Chinese say can climb trees.

11 魶 *na*[4] *nah*, the seal or dugong which is considered to be a turtle without a shell.

12 鮟 same as 魟 195. 48.

鰜 *chien*[1] *ˏkien* the sole fish, said by the Chinese to swim in pairs, clasped to each other as each has only one eye.

14 魷 *ch'ên*[2] *ˏch'ǎn* the roe of fish.

18 魛 *ˏtao*[3] a fish of the herring family.

鮮 *chieh*[2] *kieh*, to split and prepare fish for drying; to open; to cut apart; to dissect, as the faults of people.

鯊 *chih*[4] *chi*ˎ a fish whose head is esteemed a delicacy, and prepared by pickling.

鯽 *tsê*[2] *tseh*, the cuttle fish (Sepia).

20 鮑 *pao*[4]ˎ stinking fish; awabi; dried oysters; pickled fish; putrid or salted fish; frozen fish.

23 鰋 *ˋyen*[3] a cat-fish, mud-fish, or silure, which lies flat on the ground; it has a white head.

25 鮎 *ˏnien*[2] a general name for the mud-fish.

26 鮠 *wei*[2] *ˏwéi* a fish allied to the silures; a member of the sturgeon family.

鯽 *chi*[3] *tsih*, the bream; a common fish belonging to the carp family.

27 鱖 *kuei*[4] *kwéi*ˎ *chi*[4] a marbled perch with a broad belly, large mouth, small scales, thick skin, flesh firm and sweet.

28 鮇 *ch'ü*[1] *ˏk'ü* the flounder, whiff, or sole fish; a seal or dugong.

29 鰕 *hsia*[1] *ˏhia* crabs, shrimps, lobsters.

鯫 *tsou*[1] *ˏtseu* minnows, little white fish that skip over the water; *met.* an artful man.

30 鰪 *ˏho*[1] a sort of sea-blubber.

鯛 *ˏt'ung*[2] a kind of perch, small and resembling a labrus; *cheu*ˎ name of an ancient district in Honan.

鮐 *t'ai*[3] a globular fish, which can inflate itself; it has a white belly and greenish back, wrinkled and sallow.

鰐 鱷 *o*[4] *ngoh*, *ê*[4] the crocodile; rapacious, cruel.

鱔 *shan*[4] *shen*[3] the eel.

鱎 *chiao*[4] *'kiao* a fish in fresh, clear water; it is sometimes four feet long.

鱨 *chang*[1] *ˌshang* a large fish, having a yellow body with horns, and able to fly.

鱤 *'kan*[3] a kind of mud-fish.

鯛 *ˌt'iao*[2] a general name for hard, spinous fishes like the perch; the sturgeon's nose, with its indiarubber like flesh.

鱔 *shan*[4] *shen*[3] the eel, the Chinese suppose that eels, as well as snakes, are transformed from the roots of plants and hair.

31 鰍 *chiu*[2] *ˌsiu* a long, thin fish of the pike family which delights to gambol on the water; *ˌtsiu* a fish with spines on its head.

鮠 *hui*[3] *ˌhwui* a fish belonging to the salmon tribe; a sturgeon.

鯃 *ku*[4] the maw and entrails of fish; a freshwater fish, about a foot long; it is much used for sauces.

32 鮭 *kuei*[1] *ˌkwéi* one name for the fresh water white porpoise; its liver is reckoned to be unhealthy; *ˌwa* a Taoist god, represented as a child two feet high holding a sword.

鰹 *chien*[1] *ˌkien* a fish of the mullet family; the bonito.

35 鰻 *ˌtsung*[1] a large fish which comes from the sea and returns at proper times; the sturgeon.

鯪 *ˌling*[2] a fresh water fish, the dace, or tench.

鰒 *fu*[2] *fuh*, the *haliotis* or ear-shell; the name is applied to a sort of shark.

37 鯊 *hsiang*[3] *'siang* dried salt fish.

鰩 *ˌyang*[1] a small fish; the long goby, which can jump on dry land, and is also said to make a noise.

鰲 *ao*[4] *ngao*[3] a large and coarse kind of perch, weighing sometimes a hundred pounds; a species of eel.

鯠 *ˌt'i*[2] the mud-fish or silure.

38 鮧 *néi*[3] *'néi* putrid fish; also same as 鯢.

39 鰣 *chi*[4] *ki*[3] a delicate fish, about a foot long, with a pointed nose and small scales, beautifully marbled like the garoupa.

40 鯇 *huan*[3] *'hwan* a species of tench, with dark green fins, and stout ventral and dorsal fins.

鮀 *ˌt'o*[2] the snake-fish; a species of bull head which burrows in the sand, and spurts it out.

鰫 *ˌyung*[2] a dace or tench.

41 鱘 *hsün*[2] *ˌsin* the sturgeon.

鱄 *chuan*[1] *ˌchwen* a sort of large fish sent as presents; a salmon-trout; *ˌtw'an* a kind of grunting-fish.

鱒 *'ts'un*[3] a fish like the rudd, with red eyes, round and long body; a kind of roach; the salmon.

42 鯊 *ˌsha*[1] the shark family, including some rays and skates.

43 魷 *yu*[2] *ˌyiu* cuttle fish; (unauthorized).

45 鮀 *ˌt'un*[2] a scaleless fish shaped like a tadpole, white belly, and striped red and yellow back.

47 鱱 *lieh,*[4] a general name for fish with spinous fins like the perch, wrasse, gilt-head, etc.

48 魟 *ˌkung*[1] a stingray; a name of two or three large species of skate.

50 鯷 *ˌt'i*[2] a newt or water lizard; an eft; a large carp.

52 鮋 *yn*[3] *ˊyiu* a yellowish black fish four inches long, which has the habit of burying itself in the mud.

53 鰜 *ˌlien*[2] a species of silure or mudfish common at Canton, of a dull green color.

鱅 *ˌyung*[2] a dace or tench.

61 鮅 *pi*[4] *pih,* a species of trout.

鱤 *ˊkan*[3] a fish three feet long, having a large mouth; no other fish can live peaceably in the same stream with it.

鰓 *ˌsai*[1] the gills of a fish, or the bones supporting them.

62 鱯 *huo*[2] *hwoh,* a species of lizard which frequents the bamboo.

63 鯿 *ˌpien*[1] the bream (Abramis brameula) of which one or two species are much reared at Canton.

66 鮆 *ˌyü*[2] to fish; to catch fish.

鰷 *ˌt'iao*[2] small white fish, like dace; *ˌyin* a dark color.

鱉 *pieh,*[1] a turtle.

鰲 *ao*[2] *ˌngao* a huge sea fish.

鰵 *ˊmin*[3] a perch-like fish of a spotted dark brown color, two feet long.

67 魰 *wên*[2] *ˌwăn* a fish beautifully striped with blue and having a white head; it is remarkable for its large pectoral fins which enable it to fly.

70 魴 鰟 *ˌfang*[2] a freshwater fish; a kind of bream, about a foot long.

72 魯 *ˊlu*[3] slow of speech; not intelligent; stupid, dull, blunt; untaught; Shantung.

鮊 *shan*[4] *shen*[2] also read *tan*[2] the eel.

鱈 *tso*[4] *ch'io*[4] *ts'ioh,* a species of shark allied to the saw-fish; the skin is good for scabbards.

鰆 *ˌch'un*[1] a salt water fish with cirri, probably a species of mullet.

鰣 *shih*[2] *ˌshi* the shad (alosa raveesii) enters the rivers in May, and returns to the ocean in September; it is known at Canton as 三 犁.

鯧 *ˌts'ang*[1] the pomfret, and similar shaped fishes.

鯤 *kun*[1] *ˌkwun* the young of fishes just hatched; a sea-monster, like a kraken or sea-serpent.

鯉 *hsing*[1] *ˌsing* putrid, bad fish.

鯷 *ˌt'i*[2] the mud-fish or silure.

73 鱠 *kuei*[4] *kwéi*[2] flesh or fish hashed fine; living fish are often thus hashed up; a meat salad; to mince fine; to mix up, as a hash.

鯁 same as 鯁 188. 73.

鰻 *ˌman*[2] a salt water eel.

鰶 *chin*[3] *ˌtsin* a herring, which the Chinese fable to be transformed from a bird, and therefore it has a gizzard in its body.

74 鮪 *wei*[3] *ˊwéi* the porpoise; the sturgeon.

鱱 *t'êng*[2] *ˌt'ăng* a kind of mailed fish; also a fish resembling a crab, with red marks.

75 鰈 *ch'i*[3] *tieh,*[2] a flounder, a plaice, whose peculiar conformation leads to the belief that two fish are required to clasp each other in order to swim.

鰷 *ˌt'iao*[2] small white fish, like dace.

76 魡 *tsa*[2] *tsah*, the motion of a fish's mouth and gills; *hoh*, a kind of reptile.

77 鯊 *ch'i*[3] *'ts'i* a thin fish with a silvery belly and sharp back, having barbels and spines; a mullet; the mackerel.

78 鯊 *ˌts'an*[1] the hair-tail or girdle fish.

83 鮆 *ch'ih*[1] *ˌch'i* the mackerel.

85 鯊 *ˌsha*[1] the shark family, including some rays and skates.

87 鯢 same as 鯇 195. 40.

95 鯔 *tzŭ*[1] *ˌtsz'* a small slender fish of the mackerel family, that delights in gamboling on the surface of the water.

99 鮎 same as 蚶 142. 99.

101 鮑 *ˌp'u*[1] broad species of the stingray or skate, of the order Raiae.

102 鯔 *tzŭ*[1] *ˌtsz'* a marine fish allied to the Cyprinidae, with a round body, greenish back, tender bones, and flat head.

105 鮑 *po*[4] *poh*, a fish wagging its tail, when swimming.

106 鰉 *huang*[2] *ˌhwang* the sturgeon.

108 鰮 *yün*[1] *ˌyun* (unauthorized) a small fish like a minnow taken in the shallow waters near Canton.

鱸 *ˌlu*[2] a Canton name for perches of the Labrax family; it includes the gilt head.

109 鰥 *kuan*[1] *ˌkwan* an old bachelor; a widower; alone, unattended; a huge fish

110 鱎 *yü*[4] *ynh*, a slender, tiny fish likened to a bodkin, reckoned as a delicacy.

113 鰾 *ˌp'iao*[1] the air-bladder of fishes; the part from which glue is made.

鰾 *piao*[4] glue; also same as 鰾.

115 鰍 *ch'iu*[1] *ˌts'iu* a kind of eel; the large mud or conger eel.

118 鱵 *chên*[1] *ˌchǎn* the *needle fish*; small fish; bait.

119 鮅 *'mi*[3] fish spawn.

鱗 *ˌlin*[2] the scales of fishes; repeated, overlapping, like scales.

120 鯀 *kun*[3] *'kwun* a great fish.

121 鰩 *ˌyao*[2] the flying fish; the flying gurnard.

123 鮮 *hsien*[1] *ˌsien* fresh, clean; good, just killed, as meat; bright, new, clean, in good order; the strong smell of fresh fish; *hsien*[3] few, rare, seldom; rarely; used up, exhausted; standing isolated, like lofty peaks.

鯗 *hsiang*[3] *'siang* dried salt fish.

124 鰨 *t'a*[4] *t'ah*, the dugong, an animal of the seal kind, strangely confounded with the sole fish.

125 鰭 *ch'i*[2] *ˌk'i* the spines in the dorsal fin of a fish; a spinous dorsal fin; a species of sea-blubber which furnishes a condiment.

126 鮞 *êrh*[2] *ˌ'rh* the roe or caviare of fishes; a beautiful salt-water fish.

130 鮹 *hsiao*[1] *ˌsiao* a fish with a body like a whip and having a forked tail.

131 鯢 *ˌi*[2] the fresh water or white porpoise.

134 鱮 *hsü*[4] *sü'* a kind of tench; a large species of carp.

鱟 *hou*[4] *heu'* the king-crab.

140 鑊 *huo*[4] *hwa'* a mud fish; a large kind of silure or cat fish having cirri on the mouth, and a white protuberant belly.

141 鱅 *ˌyü*[2] to fish; to take indiscriminately whatever comes; to seize; immoderate.

142 鰷 *ˌsao*[1] a large fish found in the River Wéi, in Shensi.

146 鱣 *hsün*[2] *ˏsin* a large fish with a long nose; a sturgeon.

147 鮪 *kuei*[1] *ˏkwei* a fish shaped like a tadpole; a river-porpoise, it can inflate its belly and float; it has no gills or gall-bladder, and when it hits against anything it makes a noise.

151 鱧 *ʿli*[3] a fish of the mullet family.

154 鱖 *fên*[4] *fǎn*[3] a thornback or skate, with spines in its long tail to defend itself; the Rhina, supposed to be transformed from the osprey.

鰂 *tsé*[4] *tseh*, the cuttle-fish; (Sepia).

162 鮸 *ˏlien*[2] a silure; a bream; a gurnard.

163 鮨 *yeh*[1], the name of a fish; to salt down fish; to salt fish.

164 鰍 *ch'iu*[1] *ˏts'iu* an eel, the large mud or conger eel.

166 鯉 *ʿli*[3] the carp, it is regarded as the king of fish, and is fabled to turn into a dragon.

174 鯖 *ch'ing*[1] *ˏts'ing* mackerel, mullets; *ˏching* to fry fish.

181 鯠 *lai*[4] a small kind of goby.

184 鱉 *ˏts'an*[1] the hairtail or girdle fish.

187 鰕 *ʿma*[3] prawns.

188 鱗 *hua*[1] *hwah*, a reptile with four feet, found in marshes, resembling a snake and having wings.

189 鱟 *kao*[3] *ʿhao* the lobster.

195 鱻 same as 鮮 195. 123.

198 鱺 *ˏli*[2] a fresh water eel; its dried body preserves grain and other things from insects.

201 鰉 *huang*[2] *ˏhwang* the sturgeon.

210 鱭 *ch'i*[3] *ʿts'i* a thin fish with a silvery belly and sharp back, having barbels and spines; a mullet; a mackerel.

196 鳥

ʿniao[3] a bird, birds generally.

5 鳦 *yi*[4] *yih*, a house martin, with bluish plumage.

鳩 *chiu*[1] *ˏkiu* a pigeon, a dove; the cuckoo; to assemble; to rest, to sojourn; to collect in, as a subscription.

7 鴉 *yün*[4] *yun*[3] a bird said to resemble a raven; the heron.

8 鶉 *ch'un*[1] *ˏshun* a quail; thought to be transformed from the frog.

鸇 *chan*[1] *ˏchen* a sparrow-hawk swift and strong of flight in pursuit of its prey.

鴁 *chiao*[1] *ˏkiao* a long-legged bird; it nestles on high trees; the young bite hold of its wings and are thus carried down to get their food of fish; the egret.

9 鴒 *ˏling*[2] a general name for birds of the wagtail and lark families.

鶬 *ˏts'ang*[1] a kind of crane; plumage ash colored and cheeks red.

鴈 *yen*[4] the wild goose; its annual flight determines seasons; in a series, in order; a marriage ceremony.

鷩 *jên*[4] *jǎn*[3] an ancient feathered headdress made from the crest of the hoopoe.

鵂 *hsin*[4] *ˏhiu* a sort of owl; whose hoot resembles laughter; a bird of ill omen that frequents ruins.

鵌 *ˏt'u*[2] a wild animal like a horse.

10 鴤 *yi*[4] *yih*, a bird of the heron kind; the hen is fabled to conceive by looking at the cock.

鵝 *yi*[4] *yih*, a heron; the cackling of geese.

12 鵁 *ch'i*[2] *ˏk'i* a kind of small wild goose; the horned owl.

兼鶼 *chien*[1] ˏ*kien* a strange bird like a duck, with one eye and one bill, so made that two must unite for either of them to fly; the spoonbill.

14 鴆 *chên*[4] *chǎn*[3] a noxious bird, it eats snakes; a poison; virulent, mortal, deadly.

16 鳧 ˏ*fu*[2] wild ducks.

鳳鳳 *fêng*[4] *fung*[3] the phœnix; a fabulous and felicitous bird.

18 鵰 ˏ*tiao*[1] the ortolan; the wren.

分鴔 *fên*[1] ˏ*fǎn* birds flying in flocks; a pie of dark color whose long tail feathers are used in soldier's helmets; ˏ*pan* the wild pigeon; its neck is iridescent.

鴷 *lieh*,[4] the woodpecker.

19 鶐 same as 式鶐 196. 56.

20 鵴 *chü*[2] *küh*, a bird; the lark-heel cuckoo.

21 鵝 ʿ*pao*[3] a bird that has no mate; a cuckold; a goose; a bustard; a white spotted horse.

23 鴨 *p'i*[3] *p'ih*, a wild duck; the mallard

鷗 *ou*[1] ˏ*ngen* a gull, including the tern and other similar marine birds.

鷾 ʿ*yen*[3] the female of the phœnix.

24 鴾 *p'i*[1] *p'ih*, a small gregarious bird of the crow kind, having a white breast.

29 鷇 *to*[4] *toh*, a small bird; it has a crest, a forked tail, and no hind claw or hallux.

30 鳴 ˏ*ming*[2] cry of any bird or animal; sound, resound.

鶌 ˏ*ko*[1] a goose; a parrot.

鶚 *hsiao*[1] ˏ*hiao* a bird with a mournful voice; the white owl.

鴿 *ko*[1] *koh*, the pigeon, or dove.

鴝 *ch'ü*[2] ˏ*k'ü* a species of thrush, reared as a song bird; its plumage is black, with a crest and a white spot on the secondaries.

鵠 ˏ*ku*[1] a partridge.

鶚 *o*[4] *ngoh*, *ê*[4] the osprey or fish-eagle.

鵅 *lo*[4] *loh*, a water bird, a species of kingfisher having a short neck, reddish plumage with white spots, and greenish on the back; *koh*, the white owl.

鶅 *chiao*[1] ˏ*kiao* a species of long-tailed pheasant, probably allied to the barred tailed or Reeves' pheasant.

鵠 *ku*[3] *kuh*, *hu*[4] a target; a large webfooted bird; venerable; an end, a design.

鵰 ˏ*tiao*[1] a hawk, a buzzard, or eagle.

鷂 ʿ*yao*[3] the note of the hen of the Tartar pheasant.

32 鵓 *tu*[3] the cuckoo; the goatsucker or night-jar.

鷙 *chih*[4] *chi*[3] birds of prey; lawless, violent; to seize by violence; *chih*, to doubt; to strike at with the talons.

33 鶀 *i*[4] an old name for the fishing cormorant.

35 鳳 *hsün*[4] *siün*[3] a fabulous bird resembling a golden pheasant, a phœnix which lives in the sun, and illumines the heavens when it flies.

36 鴛 *yüan*[1] ˏ*yuen* the male mandarin duck; the drake of the falcated teal.

37 鴂 *chüeh*[2] *küeh*, a bird like the starling which can be taught to talk.

鴃 *chüeh*[2] *küeh*, a bird which sings at the equinoxes; and thus marks the seasons; the tailor bird.

鵜 *hu*[4] the pelican.

鴦 ˏ*yang*[1] female of the mandarin duck.

鵜 ˏt'i² the pelican found along the Chinese coast; ˏi a pheasant.

鷄 chi¹ ˏki fowl; the cock.

鶴 an¹ ˏngan the quail (Coturnix).

38 鴽 ju² ˏjü a bird resembling a quail, which is thought to be produced by the transformation of a mole; a pigeon.

鸚 ˏying¹ the parrot; the macaw or cockatoo.

39 鵓 po⁴ puh, a wood pigeon with white spots on its neck.

40 鷟 hsien² ˏhien to fly and soar high.

鴕 ˏt'o² a large gallinaceous bird, the ostrich; the cassowary.

鴛 yüan¹ ˏyuen a gallinaceous bird; the young of the argus pheasant.

鴈 yen⁴ a small bird like the quail, that breeds on the ground and never settles on trees; crows in the time of wheat harvest.

42 鷚 ˏliao² small birds like the wren, pipit, tarin, or tomtit.

43 鷲 chiu⁴ tsiu' a large accipitrine bird, of a black plumage; the condor.

44 鳩 shih¹ ˏshi the turtle dove or wood pigeon.

鷗 chü¹ ˏkü a beautiful, elegant seabird, which has a white breast; these birds go in flocks and are akin to the sandpiper.

48 鷦 ch'iao³ 'k'iao the tailor bird, (Sylvia sutoria).

51 鵲 ˏkan¹ the magpie; it is reputed to know what is coming, and its cry indicates that a stranger has come.

鴈 chien¹ ˏkien the egret.

53 鵻 to⁴ toh, a species of waterbird which resembles the rail.

鶯 kêng¹ ˏkăng one name for the mango bird or oriole.

鷓 chê¹ ché' the partridge or 鴣 鴣.

55 鷂 'p'ien³ a hunting falcon of a reddish plumage, two years old.

56 鳶 yüan¹.² ˏyuen the kite, its scream portends wind.

鳧 ch'ih,⁴ a beautiful water bird.

57 鵜 ˏt'i² the pelican found along the Chinese coast.

58 鵓 ch'uan⁴ chw'en' a bird; a bird in a cage.

62 鶻 ˏsung¹ a brown sparrow-hawk reared in Northern China to catch small birds.

鳶 yüan² ˏyuen the kite.

鵝 o² ˏngo goose; disposition of vessels in a triangle for a battle.

63 鳳 hu⁴ a kind of quail; it feeds on insects.

65 鳥 chih¹ ˏchi a lucky bird, referred to as the harbinger of joy.

66 鷺 same as 鷺 82. 66.

鷩 pieh,⁴ a variety of the golden pheasant, but smaller in size; it is said to like to see itself in the water.

鷙 ao² ˏngao an infelicitous bird, probably a species of owl, whose presence indicates ruin to the state.

鴨 mu⁴ muh, mallards or wild ducks.

70 鷟 tsu⁴ shoh, a felicitous bird, likened to a mallard, with fine plumage and red eyes.

72 鴠 tan⁴ a species of nightingale or thrush, which waits for dawn with its song.

鵲 ch'iao³ ts'ioh, the magpie; the pie.

鴈 same as 鴈 196. 40.

鴣 k'an⁴ name of a bird which is probably akin to the robin.

鳴 ˏming² a pheasant from the Indian Archipelago whose plumes are used by actors.

鵾 kun¹ ˏkwun a jungle fowl.

鵻 ˏt'i² a bird of the accipitrine order, which is thought in spring to turn into a dove; also read ˏshi.

73 鵠 ho¹ hoh, a variety of pheasant, emblem of courage; its long tail feathers are worn by actors; it has a crest.

74 鵂 fu¹ fuh, an ill-omened bird; a sort of owl.

鵬 p'êng² ˏp'ăng a fabulous bird; the roc; a Chinese fable is that it was transformed from the leviathan.

75 鵞 cha² chah, a water bird, with a long bill and a plumage of a lark.

鷂 ˏsung¹ a brown sparrow-hawk, reared in Northern China to catch sparrows and small birds.

77 鵡 ˋwu³ a species of parrot; it is sacred to Kwan-yin.

79 鷖 ˏi¹ a sort of duck, which flies in flocks; a bird that frequents the shore, and foretokens a storm by flying inland.

鷇 k'ou⁴ k'eu' fledgelings which must be fed by the parent bird, like the young of sparrows or swallows.

80 鵡 wu³ ˋmu the parrot, regarded as still a bird even if it can talk.

83 鴟 ch'ih¹ ˏch'i an owl, which preys on young birds.

85 鸂 ch'i¹ ˏk'i a bird with variegated plumage, found in marshes, whose high tail is likened to a rudder; the red mandarin duck; it is embroidered on the robes of ladies of the 7th rank.

鴻 ˏhung² a swan; a wild goose; a stork; great; vast, immeasurable; learned; altogether.

鸇 ch'ü² ˏk'ü a water bird allied to the ibis or egret.

86 鶯 ˏying¹ a kind of thrush; the oriole; the mango bird; in *Cantonese:* a knot in wood.

鷦 chiao¹ ˏtsiao a grass warbler; a small bird like a wren.

87 鴛 yüan² ˏyuen a sea-shore bird; the sand piper; the tern.

89 鸘 shang¹ ˏshwang a bird whose flight indicates the time of hoar-frost; it is the turquoise king-fisher, of a green and blue color; its plumage is used in feather work.

92 鴉 ˏya¹ the white breasted crow; a raven.

94 鸑 yo⁴ yoh, a felicitous bird.

鷗 ch'ü⁴ k'üh, a pigeon of black plumage; a legend says that when a wife is badgered to death by her mother-in-law, she is changed into this bird, which then cries *k'u-k'u.*

95 鷀 tz'ü² ˏts'z' the fishing cormorant, much used to catch fish.

96 鴇 yü⁴ yuh, a fresh water bird, one of the waders.

102 鴨 ya¹ yah, the duck; a mallard.

鵂 ˏliu² the large horned owl noted for its ugliness and ominous hootings.

鼯 lei³ ˋléi the flying squirrel.

105 鷑 têng⁴ tăng' a bird resembling a hen, having long legs and crest.

106 鵓 chieh¹ ˏkiai a cock quail that proves to be cowardly and is soon sent to the cook.

108 鴿 i⁴ yih, a kind of sea bird that flies high, whose figure is gaily painted on the sterns of junks, to denote their swift sailing; a heron.

鸕 ˏlu² the fishing cormorant.

109 鷆 ˏt'ien³ a wader, akin to the gallinule or water hen.

鷺 tsê¹ tseh, the white pelican.

鵻 same as 鳩 196. 30.

110 鷸 *yü⁴ yuh*, a water-bird; a lapwing; it knows the approach of rain.

113 鷩 *ˌp'iao¹* a bird molting.

115 鷉 *t'u¹ t'uh*, a bird when bare of its feathers during molting.

鶖 *ch'iu¹ ˌts'iu* a long legged bird, like the marabon stork or adjutant (*Ciconia*) which eats snakes.

116 鴥 *yü⁴ yuh*, to dart down, as a falcon on its prey; to fly swiftly and high.

117 鳽 *li⁴ lih*, a small species of green kingfisher, which burrows a nest in the banks a foot or more deep.

鼓 *ˌchang¹* a water bird belonging to the waders.

鷻 *ˌt'ung²* a bird with a yellow bill a foot long; the hornbill; it is described as having a brilliant, variegated plumage.

120 鷥 *ssŭ¹ ˌsz'* a sort of pelican used for fishing; the white egret heron; so called from its fine crest of silken feathers.

121 鴞 *yao⁴)* a general name for harriers, and for a small gray kestrel trained for hawking; a paper kite; *ˌyao* a gray francolin with a crest.

123 鷖 *ˌi¹* a small species of pheasant.

124 鷚 *ˌliu²* a species of lark, which soars early to meet the sun, singing and flying as it rises into the clouds.

翟 *ti² tih*, the Tartar pheasant, reared for its long tail feathers, which are used in many ways.

129 鷫 *su⁴ suh*, the turquoise kingfisher, whose skins are brought from Burmah for plumagery.

130 鶺 *chi⁴ tsih*, a bird, the pied wagtail.

鸁 *ˌlo³* the grebe; the tailor bird.

鵑 *chüan¹ ˌküen* a kind of cuckoo, whose song indicates the time for sowing; it lays its eggs in other birds' nests.

鵠 *ˌhu²* a web footed bird; the pelican.

132 鼻 same as 鼻 196. 94.

134 鸞 same as 鸞 172. 134.

鸎 *hsio² hioh*, the magpie; it is reared for fighting; and can imitate the cry of the hawks; if its song is heard early, the weather will be fair; if at eventide, rain will come.

鵊 *ch'ien¹ ˌk'ien* to peck at a thing, as a bird does when getting its food.

鶯 *chuang¹ ˌchwang* the cuckoo; a thrush.

135 鵠 *kua¹ kwah*, the rook; a species of wader, allied to the crane.

137 鵤 *chou¹ ˌcheu* a crested lark.

140 鶀 *ai¹ ngai²* the hen of the tailor bird.

鸏 *mêng² ˌmung* fledglings of water birds.

鶵 *ˌch'u²* a chick which can pick its own food; to rear a brood; the young of any birds.

鑊 *huo⁴ ˌwoh*, a kind of water bird; when it cries, the rain is said to fall; the petrel.

141 鷉 *ˌt'i¹* a species of grebe; it has a whitish, streaked plumage, very fat, and rather smaller than the common wild duck.

142 鵡 *shu² shuh*, a red billed bird, resembling a crow or chough; also another bird with a yellow body and red legs.

149 鸞 *luan² ˌlwan* a fabulous bird, described as the essence or seminal power of divine influence, and regarded as the embodiment of every grace and beauty.

150 谷鳥 *yü⁴ yuh*, the mainah, a species of singing thrush.

152 象鳥 *hsiang⁴ siang'* the Buceros or horn bill of Siam, of whose hard beak the people make vessels and carved ornaments.

154 鵑 *chüeh¹ küh*, a shrike; when it sings in the summer, its note indicates the time for spinning; it has the reputation of eating its dam.

鷺 same as 鷺 196. 86.

157 鷺 *lu⁴*) a kind of pelican, a heron; a wader throughout China.

160 鸊 *p'i³ p'ih*, the brown grebe (Podiceps); a small duck.

169 鵬 *hsien² ˏhien* the silver pheasant.

172 鵻 *ˏchui¹* a pigeon or turtle, noted for its filial, gentle temper.

鷹 *ˏying¹* a falcon, hawk, or eagle; owl, kite, etc.

鶴 *hao² hoh, ho⁴* a kind of stork; the crane; regarded as an emblem of longevity.

鷂 *shun³ 'siün chun³ hsin³* a falcon, kestrel, or harrier; a common bird of prey; it flies swiftly, and is fabled to be transformed from the pie.

鸛 *kuan¹·¹ kwan'* the crane; the heron.

173 鶒 *shuang¹ ˏshwang* a bird whose flight indicates the time of hoarfrost; it is the turquoise kingfisher, of a green and blue color.

174 鶿 *ching¹ ˏtsing* a wader; a species of gray heron.

188 鵂 *hu⁴ huh*, a migratory bird resembling the crested lark; also a sort of pigeon hawk, which is trained to seize birds; in *Cantonese:* dirty, filthy.

193 鷊 *yi⁴ yih*, a species of gallinaceous bird, the medallion pheasant, or Nipal horned pheasant.

198 麗鳥 *ˏli²* the mango bird; a beautiful yellow songster, *Oriolus Chinensis.*

200 鷹 *ˏma²* a bird akin to a wild goose.

197 鹵 *'lu³* natural salt; rock salt; barren, saltish land; uncivil; violent, insolent, coarse, rude.

9 鹼 / 12 鹻 *chien³ 'kien* the impure carbonate of soda; used for soap; barilla made from sea plant; saltish incrustation; a kind of salt, soda.

30 鹹 *hsien² ˏhien* salt; salted, preserved in brine; bitter, distressing, hard to bear.

48 鹺 *ˏts'o¹ tso²* briny, salt.

66 鹻 *chien³ 'kien* soap, barilla.

86 淡 *tan⁴*) having no salt, tasteless, flat, insipid.

108 鹽 *'ku³* the sluice or ditch through which salt water is led on the vats, or where it is evaporated.

鹽 *ˏyen²* salt; salted; to salt; saline; *yen'* to salt.

147 鹻 *chien³ 'kien* soap; barilla.

198 鹿 *lu⁴ luh*, deer: stags which have horns, and yet are timorous.

1 麤 *ˏts'u¹* the fawn of an antelope; great; in Shansi a boy was once fondly so called.

3 麗 *li⁴*) elegant, beautiful, fair, bright; graceful; luxurious, extravagant; to pass into, as a net; to couple; a pair; a number; attached to; to depend on; to hit, to tie; a beam, a boat.

麈 *'chu³* the elk; he guides the herd, indicates their course by shaking his long tail, which brushes away the dust.

8 麋 *ching¹ ˏking* a large deer, described as having one horn and a cow's tail; a small

antelope and the delicate chevrotain or mouse deer.

10 麑 *i² ni²* a fawn.

12 麒 *ch'i² ˏk'i* a fabulous, auspicious animal which appears when sages are born; the male of the Chinese unicorn.

16 麂 *chi³ ʿki* the musk-deer.

18 麤 same as 麤 198. 198.

19 麠 same as 麠 198. 29.

20 麅 *ˏp'ao²* a small deer with spots like the axis.

21 麀 *yu¹ ˏyiu* a roe or doe, the female of the stag or axis.

29 麚 *chia¹ ˏkia* a buck, a male deer, which sheds his horns in summer.

30 麝 *chiu⁴ kiu'* the male of the elk 麋.

麋 *ʿyü³* a male deer, a stag; to herd.

麉 *hsien² ˏhien* the *Antilope crispa;* the finest cubs of a tiger, or the strongest whelps of a bear.

麟 same as 麟 198. 119.

31 麐 *ˏyin¹* a female deer; a doe; a roe.

麏 *chün¹ ˏkiün* name for hornless deer; to bind, to seize; to collect in crowds.

38 麃 *wei¹ ˏwéi* the best cut of 鹿麃 venison, referring to the sirloin.

41 麝 *shé⁴ shé'* the musk deer.

57 麛 *ˏmi²* a fawn; it is also applied to the new born young of other quadrupeds.

72 麐 *chi³ ʿki* the musk deer.

75 麓 *lu⁴ luh,* the declivity or base of a hill; a copse at the bottom of a hill; places from which the water soon runs off.

86 麃 *p'ao² ˏpiao¹* one-horned deer or unicorn; spotted deer; to hoe up weeds; feathers changing color, as in winter.

115 麏 same as 麏 198. 31.

117 麞 *ˏchang¹* the musk deer; it is a graceful animal, and elegant in shape.

119 麋 *ˏmi²* a large species of deer with a short neck, that frequents marshy woods in herds; a grassy place on the banks of a river.

麟 *ˏlin²* a stag (fabulous); splendour; a large elk; the female of the Chinese unicorn.

161 麎 *ch'ên² ˏch'ǎn* the female of the 麋 elk.

173 麢 *ˏling²* a deer like a sheep, having small horns, which are prized as a medicine, the *Antilope crispa.*

186 麝 *hsiang¹ ˏhiang* the navel of the musk deer.

198 麤 *ˏts'u¹* coarse, rough, vulgar; sandals; uncleaned, dirty; large, open, rude, boisterous, indecent; gross; vile; harsh.

199 麥

mai⁴ meh, mo⁴ wheat; or the grain with an awn; it belongs to metal.

1 麪 *mien⁴'* flour; vermicelli.

4 麥毛 *ˏt'o¹* cake made of bean-flour.

5 麥乞 *ho¹ hoh,* wheat in the kernel, not yet ground; broken kernels found in chaff.

20 麴 same as 麴 199. 73.

37 麥夫 *ˏfu¹* bran of wheat; refuse-cake of the ground-nut or hemp seed, used for manure.

40 麥它 *ˏt'o¹* cakes made of bean flour.

41 麥將 *ch'iang⁴ ts'iang'* paste made of flour.

44 麥屑 *hsüeh⁴ sieh,* the grits of rice or corn which remain after hulling or pounding.

56 麩 *yi⁴ yih,* wheat from which the chaff or glume has been taken or thrashed out.

73 麴 *ch'u² k'üh,* ferment, yeast, leaven, barm; the mother or slime which collects on vinegar or liquors.

75 麥果 *mo⁴ moh,* grain, as rice or wheat broken small; grits.

麥粓 same as 餜 184. 75.

81 麪 *ˌp'i²* broken wheat boiled and dried; it is used for provisions on a journey.

93 麥牟 *mou² ˌmeu* barley.

130 麥麤 *'so³* coarse wheat grits; unbolted and coarse flour.

140 麥蘖 *nieh¹ yeh,* grain which has sprouted; leaven or yeast used in making spirits.

162 麥連 *ˌlien²* baked cakes made from fresh oats; a coarse kind of food.

164 麥酋 *'ch'ao²* dried provisions taken for a journey, as wheaten cakes.

176 麵 *mien⁴⁾* flour; vermicelli.

200 麻 *ˌma²* hemp; numb, numbness; lively, quick, sprightly; hempen mourning apparel; a kind of drum.

4 麼 *ma¹ 'mo¹* interrogative particle; small, delicate; a sort, refering to something seen.

52 麼

82 麾 *hui¹ ˌhwui* a colour, a standard; to signalize; to beckon, to wave off; quick, hasty.

154 麩 *fên³ ˌfǎn* the seeds of flax or hemp.

202 麋 *'mi³* a small glutinous millet of which spirit is made.

201 黃 *huang² ˌhwang* yellow.

3 黃 *t'ou³ 't'eu* yellow, a dark yellow.

14 黃 *kuang¹ ˌkwang* ardent, valorous.

79 黃 *huang² ˌhwang* the yolk of an egg.

134 黌 *ˌhung²* a college in the *Han* dynasty to accommodate 30,000 students.

202 黍 *'shu³* millet; the panicled millet when growing.

18 黏 *ni⁴ nih,* putty, glue, or an adhesive which causes things to stick; a kind of *papier maché* stuff of hemp-tow lime, and oil, used to cover pillars.

黎 *ˌli²* black hair; Chinese; many; all, numerous; daybreak; to prepare ground for rice; a black color; in *Cantonese:* *ˌlei* to come; to begin; able.

24 稗 *pai⁴⁾* a kind of panic grass.

25 黏 *ˌnien²* paste; adhesive, glutinous, viscid; rice.

44 黏 *ˌni²* to adhere, to stick; gluey, as undried paste, or oiled hair.

72 黏 *ni⁴ nih,* putty, glue, or an adhesive which causes things to stick.

114 黐 same as 黐 119. 114.

200 黐 *ˌma²* a kind of grain allied to the panicled millet; a spikelet of the head of this millet; a part of a panicle.

203 黑 *hei¹ hoh, ho⁴* black, dark, sombre; night; wicked; malicious; in *Pekingese:* to dote on, to long for, to desire.

8 黥 *ch'ing² ˌk'ing* to mark the faces of criminals with black spots.

9 黔 *ch'ien¹·² ˌk'ien* black, as the hair; to hold fast, as a bird its prey by the beak; the province of *Kwéicheu.*

黛 *tai⁴⁾* painted eyebrows; shade, black; an invisible green.

17 黜 *ch'u⁴ ch'uh,* to degrade; to blame; to expel or drive away; to wrench or sprain.

18 黧 *ˌli²* a blackish yellow color; a dark dun color, as of many oxen.

25 點 *'tien³* a point; a dot, a black spot; to dot; a speck; a little, a mite, a comma; the stroke of a clock; a particle, to punctuate, to nod, to bow slightly; to mark for correction, to light, as a lamp.

27 黶 *'yen⁴* black pimples or scars on the face or body.

28 黲 *'ts'an³* a mottled gray; white with black spots or vice-versa; turbid; speckled; stained, as a decayed or moldy thing.

30 黶 *ch'iao¹ ˏts'iao* hemp spoiled by excessive rain, and turning black; black spots on the face caused by excessive use of cosmetics.

黠 *hsia²·⁴ hiah,* a deep, uniform black; crafty, vile, artful; clever, intelligent.

36 黟 *ˏi¹* black and shining; a black sort of wood, probably a kind of ebony.

37 黛 *t'ai⁴'* very black.

40 黦 *yeh,⁴* a color that has lost its lustre; faded; a brindled or striped black.

42 黨 *'tang³* not a few, not rare; a village of 500 houses, or the elder of such a village; a gang, or band, companions, a faction, a league; to intrigue; to compare; a place, a time, a sort or class; kindred; to expect, to implicate.

51 黔 *kan⁴'* black spots or streaks on the face; as from age and half-starved fare with exposure.

52 黝 *yu³ 'yiu* a color like invisible green almost a black; an ashy color; to smear and blacken; black earth.

55 黯 *an⁴ ngan'* turned black, as ripe mulberries or spoiled olives; sudden, quick

56 黓 *yi⁴ yih,* black.

60 黴 *mei² ˏméi* moldy or black spots appearing on things soaked in the rain; dirty, grimed spots on the face; spoiled; to dot with ink.

73 黯 *tsêng⁴ tsăng'* a black face.

86 黰 *hui¹ ˏhwui* an ashy color; a light black color.

94 默 *mo⁴ moh,* silent, still, thoughtfully; dark, cloudy, night; retired, secret, internal; meditation, quiet retirement; not at ease.

95 黳 *tzŭ¹ ˏtsz'* a black color.

99 黮 *shên⁴ 'shăn* the berries of the mulberry, because of the deep black of ripe mulberries; *'t'an* black clouds bringing rain.

105 黐 *chêng⁴ ching'* rice which has become black by damp, and thereby spoiled.

109 黰 *chên³ 'chăn* beautiful black hair, shining like a mirror; *ˏyin* to dye black.

115 黧 same as 203. 18.

154 黷 *tu² tuh,* to blacken, to dirty; to annoy, to insult; soiled; filthy, black color.

166 黽 same as 黽 102. 117.

180 黯 *'yen³* black; pitchy black, as the sky, which makes a black ground for stars.

187 黯 *t'êng² ˏt'ăng* dark.

204 黹 *chih³ 'chi* to embroider; braided.

18 黻 *fên³ 'făn* court robes embroidered in colors, as if spotted with grains.

29 黼 *fu² fuh,* colored in black and blue stripes, which was one of the symbols anciently embroidered on the lower of the emperor's sacrificial robes; elegant; an embroidered knee-pad or apron.

101 黼 *'fu³* embroidered, figured, flowered; diversified.

205 黽 ʿmin² méng² the frog; to use effort; energy; to be constrained to do, to strive to reach; ʿmung a toad.

10 **黿** yüan² ˏyuen the great sea-turtle, said to be twenty feet around.

30 **鼉** ˏtʿo² a large triton, gavial, or water lizard, ten feet long, of whose hard skin drum-heads are made.

32 **黽** ˏwa¹ a green and striped frog; wanton, exciting tones.

66 **鼈** pieh,¹ a species of tortoise; the turtle.

鼇 ao² ˏngao a sea-monster allied to the turtle, which bears up the earth.

72 **鼉** ˏchʿao² the lamantin; a marine animal said to sing in the night and go into the sea by day.

75 **黿** same as 蛛 142. 75.

206 鼎 ʿting³ a tripod; firm, steady; settled; to secure, to establish; then; the state; a caldron with three feet and two ears.

4 **鼐** nai³.⁴ an iron tripod of large size to burn incense in temples; it has two ears.

14 **鼏** mi¹ mih, a covering thrown over a dish containing sacrifices to protect them from dirt.

64 **鼒** tzŭ¹ ˏtsz' a round lid or cover of a kettle or tripod, with a hole in it; a small kettle.

207 鼓 ʿku³ a drum; a star; a measure; to excite, to dilate, to swell, to protrude; to warp; the round spot on a bell where it is struck; a watch of the night; to arouse, to encourage, to urge.

9 **鼓** ˏfu² the noisy clamor and joy of an army; joyful cries and drumming of soldiers.

10 **鼗** ˏtʿao² a hand-drum or tambour, furnished with buttons tied to strings on each side, and twirled by peddlers as a cry.

15 **鼕** ˏtʿung² the rattle of drums.

24 **鼙** ˏpʿi² a drum used on horseback, and beaten in battle near the general; to drum. same as 鼓 66. 154.

30 **鼓** ta¹ tah, the sound of little drums or tambourines.

鼓 ˏkao¹ a large drum, twelve feet long; it was in olden times put on a cart, and struck to arouse workmen to resume their labor.

32 **鼓** ˏtʿang noise of a drum.

91 **鼓** yuan¹ ˏyuen the sound of drums.

101 **鼓** ˏtʿang¹ the rattle of drums.

105 **鼓** lʿêng¹ ˏtʿăng the sound of drums.

208 鼠 ʿshu³ rats, mice, squirrels; timorous; thieving; mean, rascally; mournful.

12 **鼠** chʿien³ ʿkʿien a hamster, or pouched lemming with large cheek pouches, in which it retains its food.

15 **鼠** ˏchung¹ a sort of rodent, marked with spots, like the leopard, and large as one's fist.

18 **鼠** fên³ ʿfăn a kind of mole or field rat.

20 **鼠** cho² choh, a large marmot; an animal that can fly like the flying squirrel.

23 **鼠** ʿyen³ an animal having a white back, a rat's nose, elephant's feet, and hard hide, as large as an ox, and fond of lying in the water; the tapir.

26 **鼠** ˏliu² a pretty animal as large as a rabbit, it feeds on the bamboo sprouts, near which it burrows; its flesh is likened in taste to that of a duck.

29 鼥 *po⁴ poh*, the beaver.

30 鼥 *wn²* the flying squirrel, *Pteromys volans*.

35 鼥 *chün¹ tsun'* a kind of marmot, whose tail furnishes hairs for pencils.

37 鼥 *hsi¹ ˏhi* a mouse which bites so gently as to give no pain; but the bite is venomous.

40 鼥 *ˏt'o²* the beaver; it resembles the otter, and makes its nest in the ground.

100 鼥 *shêng¹ ˏshāng* the weasel; pencils are made of its tail-hairs; the flying squirrel.

102 鼥 *yu⁴ yiu'* a species of the weasel family.

鼥 same as 鼥 208. 26.

112 鼥 *shih⁴* a grayish yellow animal, which burrows, and is destructive to the grain.

116 鼥 *tu¹ tuh*, a burrowing animal; a kind of marmot.

159 鼥 *hun² ˏhwun* a marmot, or yellow rat, which sits before its burrow in warm weather; it rubs its neck on seeing people, and re-enters its hole.

172 鼥 *ˏchui¹* the common rat or mouse.

209 鼻 *pi²'* the nose, which the Chinese think is the part of an animal that is first formed; to bore the nose; nasal; the first, original.

1 鼻 *ch'iu⁴ k'iu'* a turned up nose, retroussé and short, like the nose of a Peking dog.

5 鼻 *ch'iao⁴ k'iao'* a turned up nose, a nose retroussé.

鼻 *ch'iu² ˏk'iu* the nose stopped up as when one has a cold; a cold in the head; a catarrh.

20 鼻 同 same as 鼻 209. 30.

29 鼻 *hsi⁴ hih*, strong breathing through the nose; snoring or stertorous breathing.

30 鼻 *hou¹ ˏheu* to snore; very, extremely; disease in the throat; to breathe hard.

鼻 *nang⁴'* stoppage of the nose; nasal twang; to speak through the nose.

50 鼻 *hsi³ ˏhi* to snore in a loud manner; to blow the nose, to clean the nose.

51 鼻 *ˏhan¹* to snore.

57 鼻 *t'i⁴'* tears; the water from the eyes; to weep; *ˏi* mucus, snivel.

103 鼻 *t'i⁴ ti⁴'* a sneeze; a running at the nose.

132 鼻 *hsiu⁴ hiu'* to smell anything with particular care; to snuff up.

141 鼻 *ˏcha¹* pimples on the nose; pustules.

161 鼻 *nung²'* a running at the nose, from cold.

163 鼻 *wêng⁴ wāng'* a stoppage of the nose, caused by cold; nasal.

210 齊 *ch'i²* *ˏts'i* even, regular; to adjust; equal, uniform; on a level; composed, reverent exact in doing; at once, all, alike; quick, smart; good; to discriminate; to happen at the right juncture.

108 齊 *tzŭ¹ ˏtsz'* sacrificial dishes for holding grain.

113 齊 *ˏchai¹·²* abstinence; to respect; a study; a closet; a fine shop; *ˏtsz'* a mourning dress for parents.

154 齊 *chi¹ ˏtsi* to take in both hands and offer to; to give, to send a present; to prepare things for a journey; to send, as a dispatch; to supply; to leave behind in store; a sign of admiration.

179 齊 *chi¹ ˏtsi* to prepare and mix, as condiments; to compound; to blend, as opposite tastes; to make a salted preparation, such as the poor use; spoiled; to compare, as various opinions.

211 齒 *ch'ih³ 'ch'i* the teeth; one's age; the mouth; words; years; a sort, a class; associates, equals; to commence; to classify, as by years; to be reckoned among; to record; to write in.

1 **齟** *chü³ 'tsü* irregular and unmatched, as the teeth of a saw; discordant, as opposite opinions; incongruous; to bite, to chew.

5 **齕** *ho⁴ hoh,* to bite; to gnaw, as a rat; applied to the peculations of public property.

8 **齩** *'yao³* to bite, to gnaw, to chew, to masticate; wailing, tones of suffering; to ruminate; *ˏkiao* to call; the voice of an oriole or yellow bird; in *Pekingese:* to bark at.

9 **齡** *ˏling²* the front teeth; years of a person's age.

齒介 *hsieh⁴ hiai'* to gnash the teeth, as when angry; plates of mail arranged like teeth.

10 **齒兒** *ni² ˏi²* to cut teeth in old age.

18 **齧** *nieh⁴ yeh,* to gnaw, to craunch; to seize with the teeth.

20 **齒包** *pao⁴'* the teeth exposed; protuberant, projecting.

21 **齒匕** *ts'ên⁴ ch'ăn'* to shed milk teeth, at the age of seven years.

23 **齒匿** *ni⁴ nih,* carious teeth; the toothache; in *Cantonese:* to mouth one's words; to speak thick or indistinctly; to make a note of.

30 **齒司** *ch'ih³ ˏshi* to chew the cud; to ruminate.

齒可 *k'o⁴'* to crack with the teeth, as a dog does.

齒語 *'yü³* a row of irregular teeth, with some wanting; *ˏngo* uneven.

齒召 *ˏt'iao²* to shed the teeth; young, childish.

齒句 *ch'u² k'üh,* a piece, a stanza; a verse of four lines, one which is short; a classifier of plays and verses.

齒台 *ch'ih³ ˏshi* to chew the cud; to ruminate.

齒咢 *o⁴ ngoh,* the roof of the mouth.

44 **齒屋** *wo⁴ woh,* the teeth crowding each other in the mouth; small, little minded.

69 **齒斤** *ˏyin²* the gums of the teeth; dogs snarling and fighting; *'kin* the palate.

75 **齒楚** *ch'u³* the teeth set on edge, as by a very sour thing.

77 **齒此** *tzü¹ ˏtsz'* the teeth; irregular teeth; to show the teeth; various teeth.

92 **齒牙** *ˏya²* uneven teeth.

94 **齒蠱** *yeh¹ yah,* fragmentary things; an article with a nick or flaw in it, remnants left after a beast has eaten; a sherd or broken utensil; a tooth lost from the row.

108 **齒益** *yi⁴ yih,* the paunch or first stomach of a deer; to ruminate.

109 **齒眞** *ˏtien¹* to get one's wisdom teeth; the large double teeth.

114 **齒禹** *ch'ü³ 'k'ü* defective, rotten teeth; the Chinese ascribe them to worms, which cause the toothache; the toothache.

齒禺 *ˏyü²* uneven teeth; many tenons entering one piece, as felloes in the hub of a wheel; perplexed, in confusion, as the affairs of a state.

138 **齒艮** *k'ên³ 'kăn* to gnaw, to bite on; to bark, as a tree; the crunching noise made in eating; *yin'* the gums.

141 **齒虘** *ˏcha¹* irregular teeth; uneven, distorted teeth.

157 **齒足** *ch'uo¹ ch'oh,* to grate the teeth; an auger or tool to make a hole.

210 齊 *chi*[4] *tsi*[1] to bite; to take a bite of; irregular teeth.

212 龍 *lung*[2] the dragon; imperial; to pervade; to bud; gracious; kind.

12 龔 *kung*[1] to give, to present to; decorous, reverential.

30 龕 *k'an*[1] a niche; a small room, a shrine, a pagoda; a receptacle or jar for the ashes of priests; to overcome; to receive or contain; to inclose, to take.

53 龐 *p'ang*[2] a high palatial house; filled, crammed; confused.

74 龍 *lung*[2] a halter; interchanged with 壟 *lung*; to buy up.

213 龜 *kuei*[1] *kwéi* the tortoise and terrapin, regarded as an emblem of longevity; the shell; beetles; ornamented; to advance; a pie.

86 龜 *chiao*[1] *tsiao* to scorch a terrapin's shell in order to prepare it for divination.

214 龠 *yo*[4] *yoh*[1] a flute; a measure reckoned as 1,200 grains of millet.

72 龠 龢 same as 唱 30. 72.

76 龠 歈 same as 吹 30. 76.

106 龠 龢 same as 諧 149. 106.

115 龠 龢 same as 咳 30. 115.

181 龠 龠 *yo*[4] *yoh*, to cry with loud intreaty; to invoke in prayer; to implore; to groan from pain in the head; *yu*[2] together with; and.

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丟 1.28
乘 4.75
井 7.4
以 9.3
余 9.115
兗 10.39
俞 11.137
公 12.23
兼 12.58
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叚 29.49
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穴 穴 穴
管 管 管
黍 麥 米
吏 吏 吏
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